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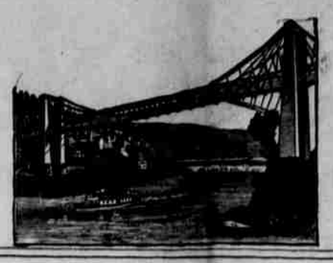
OREGON  COURIER.

VOL. XII. OREGON CITY, CLACKAMAS COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1894. NO. 19.

BELLOMY & BUSCH,

THE HOUSE FURNISHERS,

Are Now Ready for the Spring Trade.

SEE THESE PRICES

And Compare Them with Portland Prices:

Chamber Suits	$ 8 00	Baby Folding Cribs	$ 3 50
Parlor Suits	26 00	Bedsteads	1 50
Center Tables, large	1 75	Springs, woven wire	2 00
Lounges, raw silk	3 90	Mattresses, excelsior	2 25
Bed Lounges, raw silk	7 50	Mattresses, excelsior, wool top	2 75
Carpet Patent Rocker	3 50	Mattresses, wool	3 00
Divans, oak, upholstered in tapestry	8 00	Pillows, turkey down, pair	2 00
		Pillows, goose, pure white	4 50
Extension Tables, 6-foot	4 50	Kitchen Safes	3 50
Dining Chairs	65	Kitchen Cupboards, glass front	8 00
Kitchen Tables	1 00	Kitchen Rockers	1 00
Kitchen Chairs	45	Cook Stoves, No. 7	7 00
Hanging Lamps	2 50	Cook Stoves, No. 8	8 50
Floor Matting, per yard	10	Set of Utensils for above	5 00

Everything in Stock to Furnish a House.

FULL LINE OF CROCKERY.

15 YEARS IN OREGON.

THE OLD ST. LOUIS

Medical and Surgical Dispensary.

This is the oldest Private Medical Dispensary in the city of Portland, the first Medical Dispensary ever started in this city. Dr. Kessler, the old reliable specialist, has been the general manager of this institution for twelve years, during which time thousands of cases have been cured, and no poor man or woman was ever refused treatment because they had no money. The St. Louis Dispensary has thousands of dollars in money and property, and is able financially to make its word good.

The St. Louis Dispensary has a staff of the best Physicians and Surgeons in the country, all men of experience. A complete set of Surgical instruments on hand. The best Electric Apparatus in the country, both French and American. Their apparatus for analyzing the urine for kidney and bladder diseases, are perfect and the very latest. No difference what doctors have treated you, don't be discouraged, but go and have a talk with them. It costs you nothing for consultation, besides you will be treated kindly. Persons are calling at the St. Louis Dispensary, every day, who have been treated by some advertising quacks of this city and received no benefit. This old dispensary is the only one in the city that can give references among the business men and bankers as to their commercial standing. ☞They positively guarantee to cure any and all Private Diseases in every form and stage without loss of time from your work or business.

Rheumatism Cured by an old German remedy. This remedy was sent to Dr. Kessler a few months ago by a friend attending medical college in Berlin. It has never failed, and we guarantee it.

Kidney and Urinary Complaints. Painful, difficult, too frequent, milky or bloody urine, unnatural discharges, carefully treated and permanently cured. Piles, rheumatism and neuralgia treated by our new remedies and cures guaranteed.

Old Sores Ulcers, Cancers, Etc., cured, no difference how long affected.

Private Diseases, These doctors guarantee to cure any case of Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures cured no difference how long standing. Spermatorrhœa, Loss of Manhood, or Nightly Emissions, cured permanently. The habit of Self Abuse effectually cured in a short time.

Young Men Your errors and follies of youth can be remedied, and these old doctors will give you wholesome advice and cure you—make you perfectly strong and healthy. You will be amazed at their success in curing SPERMATORRHŒA, SEMINAL LOSSES, NIGHTLY EMISSIONS, and other effects. STRICTURE—No cutting, pain or stretching unless necessary.

READ THIS.

Take a clean bottle at bedtime and urinate in the bottle, set aside and look at it in the morning, if it is cloudy, or has a cloudy settling in it you have some kidney or bladder disease.

Young Men or Old Suffering from NERVOUS DEBILITY, lost, Failing Manhood, Physical Excesses, Mental Worry, Stunted Development, or any personal weakness, can be restored to PERFECT HEALTH and the NOBLE VITALITY OF STRONG MEN, the Pride and Power of Nations. We claim by years of practice by our exclusive methods a uniform "Monopoly of Success," in treating all diseases, weaknesses and afflictions of men.

FEMALE DISEASES In all forms Irregularities, and Nervous Prostration, Female Weakness, Leucorrhœa and General Debility, and Worn Out Women speedily brought to enjoy life again. Call or write particulars of your case. Home treatment furnished by writing us particulars. All letters strictly confidential.

MEDICINE furnished free in all Private and Chronic diseases. Consultation free, in private rooms, where you only see the doctors.

☞ TAPE WORMS ☜ (Samples of which can be seen at their office, from 13 to 50 feet long) removed in 24 hours.

Heart Disease And Liver Complaint in all forms, cured.

OUT OF TOWN PATIENTS, write for question blank and free diagnosis of your trouble, enclosing stamps for answer.

CATARRH AND PILES.

☞We guarantee to cure any case of Catarrh or Piles. Don't be afraid to try because so many remedies have failed. Treated with our own remedies.

Address with stamp,

ST. LOUIS DISPENSARY,

290½ YAMHILL STREET, COR. SECOND, PORTLAND, OREGON.

KAISER WILHELM.

German Emperor Makes Another Sensational Speech.

HE CALLS DOWN THE NOBILITY

The Opposition of the Prussian Nobility to Their King He Characterizes as a Monstrosity—The King of Wurtemburg the Principal Guest.

BERLIN, September 10.—The Emperor William made a a sensational speech the other evening at a State banquet, at which the King of Wurtemburg was the principal guest. He had previously struck from the list of guests the names of Count von Mirbach and Count von Kanitz and Generals Klitzuing and Sandim. The two latter were subsequently restored. Emperor William's act plainly marked his displeasure at the attitude of the persons named upon the agrarian question. This is confirmed by the fact that the Emperor has just decorated Count von Doenhoff with the order of the Red Eagle. Count von Doenhoff was expelled last May from a Conservative union, because he voted for the Russo-German commercial treaty in the Reichstag. Emperor William approved the Count's action. After the Emperor had toasted the King of Wurtemburg and the latter had responded, his Imperial Majesty made a speech, which caused the deepest impression. After a few words of thanks for his reception the Emperor said:

"When I was here four years ago I emphasized the fact that in Eastern Prussia, where the people are chiefly farmers, you must before all preserve and maintain a capable peasantry, and that as such they would be a pillar of support to any monarchy. Hence my constant endeavor whenever the opportunity arises to foster the welfare and economy of East Prussia. The past four grievous years have weighed upon the farmer, and it appears to me that under this condition doubt has arisen in regard to my promises and as to whether I should be able to keep them. Nay, I find myself compelled to observe with a sore heart that in the circles of the nobility standing near the throne my best intentions were misunderstood and to a certain extent combatted. Nay, more, word of opposition has been brought to my ears. Gentlemen, the opposition of Prussian noblemen to their King is a monstrosity. They are justified in forming an opposition only when they know the King to be at their head. This is a lesson taught by the history of our country. How often have my ancestors had to set themselves against misguided members of that class for the welfare of the whole community. The successor of him who by his own right became Sovereign Duke of Prussia will follow the same path as his great ancestor, and as once the first King of Prussia said, 'Ex me nea nata corona,' and as his great son established his authority, so I represent, like my imperial grandsire, the kingdom by the grace of God.

"I shall continue in my constant endeavors, and the next budget will afford fresh proof of my parental solicitude. Gentlemen, let us regard the pressure weighing upon us and the times through which we are passing in the light of the Christian profession in which we have been educated as a trial laid upon us by God. Let us preserve our minds in quietude and endure with patience and firm resolution, hoping for better times according to our old maxim 'noblesse oblige.' A stirring ceremony passed before our eyes Tuesday. Before us stands the statue of William I, the imperial sword uplifted in his right hand, the symbol of law and order. It reminds us of the arduous struggle which has designs against the very foundation of our constitutional and social life. Now, gentlemen, it is to you I this day address myself. Forward, to fight for religion, for morality and for order against the parties of revolution. As the ivy winds itself around the oak, beautifies it with its leaves and protects it when the tempests rage, so do the Prussian nobility close around my house. May it, and with it the whole nobility of the German nation, become a bright example to those sections of the populace which are still wavering. Let us enter together upon this struggle. Onward with God, and dishonor to him who forsakes his King.

"In the hope that Eastern Prussia will be the first province in line in this battle I raise my glass and quaff to the prosperity of Eastern Prussia and to her inhabitants. Three cheers for the province."

Insurance Underwriters.

WATERTOWN, N. J., September 9.—At the convention of Insurance Underwriters of the United States at Alexandria Bay yesterday the committee on laws made a report, which was adopted, recommending the enactment in each State of stringent laws for the investigation of cases of all fires and providing for the removal of all inflammable material in buildings and for the prompt and vigorous prosecution of all incendiaries.

NO NEED OF A VESSEL.

Time for Hawaii to Establish Her Standing Among Nations.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 10.—Rear-Admiral Beardslee, who has recently succeeded to command of the Pacific station, expects to remain in California for two months until his flagship, the Philadelphia, is again ready for sea. "The repairs on the Philadelphia will take fully two months," he said. Concerning the possible need of a cruiser's presence at Honolulu during the approaching election he said the commander of the Charleston, which has probably arrived at Honolulu by this time, can use his own discretion as to whether he had better remain there or proceed direct to Yokohama. "Without speaking officially," he continued, "it may be the policy of the government to deem the presence of a war vessel at Honolulu an indication that it is a necessity. If it is not a necessity, there could be no reason why it should be there. I should say that, if the government of Hawaii is ever to have any standing with the nations of the earth, it is time for it to be permitted to establish the standing without outside assistance. There is no reason why the Hawaiian Islands should be visited by the vessels of the squadron in preference to other important points, such as Peru, where a revolution is impending. There are now no vessels on the Central or South American coasts, though the unsettled state of affairs in several localities would seem to suggest that it might be advisable to have a cruiser there to protect American interests. It is very doubtful if Hawaii will be given the attention that it received during the past year, as the prospective harmonious conditions there do not demand it. There are, however, no orders as yet, and I have not the slightest idea where I shall be ordered when the Philadelphia is ready for sea."

THE TARIFF.

Mexican Officials Much Interested in Our New Law.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., September 10.—Ex-Governor T. T. Crittenden, Consul-General of the United States to Mexico, arrived in Kansas City this morning. Speaking of Mexico, Mr. Crittenden said:

"The Mexican officials are much interested in our new tariff law. It will tend to increase trade between the two Republics, but it is not as liberal as I should have liked to have seen it. Lead ore ought to have been free. The reduction of the tariff on cattle will be beneficial. I saw it stated just before I left that the reduction of tariff will bring 100,000 head of Mexican cattle into the American markets within a year. I do not know that this is true, but I give it as it came to me. The Mexican government would reduce the high tariff it maintains if it could. Its financial condition is unfortunate, and the depreciation in silver has been hard on Mexico. Still it is paying the interest on its debts, and the principal as it matures, which is more than any other Spanish-American State can do. Our American people are beginning to understand Mexico, and we have a good number of Americans there engaged in business and running plantations. Dr. Cockrell, son of the Senator, is now in the United States buying machinery for his coffee and sugar haciendas. Others who are there are making money. Coffee-growing is an inviting field."

DESPAIR OF SUCCESS.

Little Chance of Reorganizing the Transcontinental Association.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 10.—An evening paper says: It now comes to my knowledge that the efforts made by the Southern Pacific and some other lines to bring into existences once more the Transcontinental Association of railways is met by refusal of the three large systems to take part. These are Atchison and Topeka, the Union Pacific and the Northern Pacific. All of these systems are in the hands of receivers, and this fact is used as an explanation concerning their refusal to fall into line. Prominent officials connected with the Southern Pacific have told friends that the outlook for bringing all the old lines together again in one combine does not look flattering at this time, and that they have about despaired of success. Freight business seems harder to manage under the new conditions than the passenger end of the traffic. In addition to the confusion produced by the attitude of the Atchison and Topeka, the Union Pacific and Northern Pacific there is also a threatening of trouble from the comparatively new position which the Great Northern has acquired during the past few months by a traffic arrangement made with the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company since it fell out of the hands of the Union Pacific.

Fleet Ordered Home.

WASHINGTON, September 10.—Orders have been issued by Admiral Ramsay, acting Secretary of the Navy, for the return to San Francisco of all the Behring Sea patrol fleet. They are to sail for home not later than the 5th proximo. The flag ship Mohican will be the last one to leave the station. The United States ship Adams has already reached Whatcom, Wash., on her way to San Francisco. The Adams ran aground in Behring Sea during a dense fog, but was hauled off before she sustained serious damage. At the time Commander J. J. Brice was down with remittent fever, and the vessel was in command of the executive officer. The matter will be officially investigated.

Salt From England Free.

WASHINGTON, September 8.—The Treasury Department to-day in a letter in answer to an inquiry from the Leroy Salt Company of Leroy, N. Y., states that salt imported from England is free from duty under the new law, inasmuch as England does not impose a duty on salt imported into that country from the United States. This decision, however, does not apply to Canada and some other English dependencies.

Count of Paris' Successor.

PARIS, September 8.—The Temps says that Prince Francoise Marie of Bourbon has prepared a manifesto to be issued after the Count of Paris' death, claiming for himself the heritage of the crown of France. This manifesto is now in the hands of Prince Valori, the Prince's representative in France. The Prince will take the title of the Duke of Anjou.

Stambuloff Stoned by a Mob.

SOFIA, September 9.—Ex-Premier Stambuloff on leaving court yesterday after being released on bail on the charge of libeling Prince Ferdinand was stoned by an angry mob. One man struck Stambuloff with a stone, causing a slight injury. The soldiers finally dispersed the mob, and rescued him.

A HUGE PROJECT.

Operations to be Resumed on the Panama Canal.

UNDER A NEW MANAGEMENT.

French and American Capitalists Have Been Quietly Preparing the Way During the Last Few Months and Are Now Nearly Ready to Begin Work.

NEW YORK, September 8.—After a suspension of nearly five years work is to be resumed on the colossal Panama canal project some time next month. French and American capitalists have been quietly preparing the way during the last few months, and now are nearly ready to begin operations. One of the first necessities was the passage of a law exempting the property of the canal from seizure by its creditors. This being effected, as soon as the assets of the old concern are transferred to a new corporation all will be smooth sailing so far as the management is concerned. The limit of the time that stockholders and bondholders of the defunct concern have to protest against the creation of a new company and the completion of the work will expire in a few days. Steps will then be taken for the incorporation of the company, the full details of which have already been decided upon. Estimates recently made place the cost of completion at 500,000,000 francs instead of 900,000,000 francs, as estimated by the French Commissioners. The proposed new company will be organized on this basis if it is carried out as planned, the capital stock being 65,000,000 francs and the issue of bonds 440,000,000 francs. Of this amount Xavier Boyard, who represents the company in this country, says that 60,000,000 francs have already been provided, and a considerable part of the ready money consists of restitutions forced from those who came by the company's funds unlawfully.

CANADIAN CLAIMS.

No Proposition Has Been Made to Settle the Seal Fisheries.

WASHINGTON, September 10.—"It is the first I have heard of any such offer," said acting Secretary Uhl for the State Department when shown the dispatch from Ottawa saying that Sir Charles Tupper, Canadian Minister of Marine and Fisheries, had received a dispatch from Victoria telling of an agreement of interested sealers to take the $425,000 offered by the United States government as a settlement for the dispute about seizures. Mr. Uhl said that no such sum had been appropriated for the purpose given. During the closing days of Congress Secretary Gresham was at the capitol interviewing members of the two Appropriation Committees as to the chances for obtaining an appropriation to settle the claims of Canadian sealers. In view of the short time remaining until the termination of the session it was deemed inadvisable to attempt to secure the passage of a bill carrying the amount named, particularly as no measure could be put through except by unanimous consent. The State Department officials are at a loss to understand the meaning of the message of Sir Charles Tupper.

Appropriation Insufficient.

WASHINGTON, September 8.—Some changes in the force of special agents of the general land office will be required unless an additional appropriation for the service is made early in the next session of Congress. The present appropriation for that work is $60,000, which is said to be inadequate for the expenses of the force of between thirty and thirty-five agents. None have been dismissed so far, but some may be suspended pending a further appropriation, which is expected to be made. The appropriation for last year was $45,000, and later on an additional appropriation of $40,000 was made. Commissioner Lamoureaux has just ordered the dismissal of twelve agents, and the names of twelve more will be dropped from the rolls December 5. This action will reduce the force to about ten at the end of the year.

The Clothing Workers.

NEW YORK, September 8.—Four local assemblies of the Knights of Labor, interested in the clothing trade, struck today. About 11,000 men and women left work. The Knights in the tailor trade claim to be suffering from the same grievance complained of by the other workers connected with the Federation of Labor. As a result of a conference held to-day between the committee of the Contractors' Association and another from the body of strikers the former agreed to all the demands of their employes. Ten hours will hereafter constitute a day's work. Fifty-nine hours for a week of six days is all that will be asked of the men, overtime to be paid extra. This agreement does not affect the action of the Knights of Labor, who struck for the same concessions to-day. It is said 16,000 or 17,000 Knights in the trade in this city, Brooklyn and Brownsville will be out to-morrow.

The Textile Strikers.

NEW BEDFORD, September 8.—The break in the ranks of the mill owners is widening. A number of them favor a compromise with the strikers, and it is understood that steps to this end have been taken. The manufacturers' proposition is to start up at a reduction of 5 per cent instead of 10, the cut to be restored when the cloth market reaches 3 cents. This proposition, it is understood, the operatives rejected, claiming that when the market reaches 3 cents the time will come for an increase in wages. A number of directors and stockholders are beginning to be dissatisfied with the present condition of affairs, and want the strikers back at the old schedules, stating that the mills then can make money.

Poor Uncle Sam.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 10.—It is reported that the Southern Pacific Company will bring in large bills for the transportation of troops during the recent strike, who were dispatched to points where they were needed to protect the railway company's property. It is also reported that the company will bring in a bill against the United States for the transportation of United States Deputy Marshals on their trains during the strike. The origins of the stories are difficult to ascertain, but they are persistently reiterated, and they appear to be believed by certain officials.

Exchange of Islands.

BERLIN, September 8.—The Tageblatt has a dispatch from Athens stating that negotiations are proceeding between England and Turkey with reference to the proposed exchange of the Island of Cyprus, plus £12,000,000, for the Island of Crete.

LI HUNG CHANG.

Committee for His Impeachment Has Already Been Appointed.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 9.—The steamer Paru, which arrived from the Orient this morning, brings news that the Japanese navy after the battle off Tung Tao had received instructions that, if the Chinese men-of-war should come again, to pursue them to the Gulf of Pe Chi Li and to attack Wei Hai Wei and and Port Arthur. But, though the Japanese men-of-war kept watch in Corean waters, the Chinese men-of-war kept within the gulf. Seeing there was no other means but to attack them in their home, the Japanese men-of-war (said to be thirteen in number) left Corea. They sailed against Wei Hai Wei, which the Chinese did not guard, being ensconced in the farthest corner of the gulf. The Japanese attacked Wei Hai Wei knowing that some of the best vessels of the northern squadron were there, but when the Japanese approached the Chinese, leaving behind a few old vessels, concealed themselves at Shanhai Kwan, on the boundary between China proper and Liaungtung. As the object of the Japanese was not to attack the forts, but to draw out the squadron, they returned as they failed to meet the latter. Unless the Chinese squadron was first destroyed the forts could not be taken.

The Tokio papers contain news that bodes ill for Li Hung Chang. The sole responsibility in the conduct of the present war rests on him, and for every disaster the Chinese land or sea forces may sustain he is held accountable. The Nichi Nich says that Wang Jung Ho and Li Hung Tsao, who were commissioned a few months since by the Peking government to watch over the actions of the Viceroy, are going to take active measures now that the intelligence of the defeats of China both on land and sea has reached the ears of the statesmen of Peking. This Wang Jung Ho is said to be on bad terms with the Viceroy, and as his influence over the court of Peking is known to be considerable, the situation of the Viceroy must be an anxious one. The Hochi and several other papers even state that a committee for the impeachment of the Viceroy has been appointed, and that Wang Jung Ho, Li Hung Tsao, Chang Chitung and an older brother of this Chang, all enemies of the Viceroy, have been appointed its members. That the court of Peking was disposed toward a pacific policy and that the declaration of war was forced upon it by Viceroy Li is evident from the great consternation with which the statesmen in Peking heard of the sinking of the Kow Shing. The Viceroy underrated Japan, which he regarded as incapable of taking any decisive step. His anger is now chiefly directed against Yuen, lately a Chinese resident of Corea, by whom he regards himself as having been misled and hence entangled in so critical a situation. Yuen is now virtually the center of hatred in Tien Tsin in connection with the present affair. He has found Tien Tsin too hot for him to live in, and is said to have secretly concealed himself.

The Japanese Charge d'Affaires at Peking, other members of the legation, and the Japanese in that city, the Consul at Tien Tsin and staff and Japanese from Tien Tsin, the Consul-General and members of the consulate at Shanghai, 200 Japanese in all, boarded the French mail steamer August 12, and left for home.

Since the outbreak of hostilities between China and Japan the Chinese population in the ports of Yokahama and Kobe have been reduced by about 2 000. The Chinese government is said through its officials in Europe to be attempting to get forty European military men and naval officers to serve in the present war. A private telegram is said to have been received in Tokio to the effect that it has been proposed at the Chinese Military Council to take advantage of the want of men-of-war on the Japanese coast, to send warships to attack a number of ports at the same time. If China has really decided to take the offensive instead of the defensive, she is welcome, says Shin Choya, to send her cruisers to Japan waters, where the Japanese will show their true spirit and make short work of the invaders. To thank Japan for her good will and to bind closer the relations between the two countries the Corean government has decided to send an embassy to Japan.

The China Mail says that the King of Siam is still dangerously ill.

The fifth son of the Emperor of Japan is dead.

FROM THE FRONT.

The Japanese Occupy a Strong Position at Ping Yang.

LONDON, September 9.—A Tokio dispatch to the Central News says that the last reports from the front tell of heavy rains, which have impeded military operations. The streams of the Corean Peninsula have risen rapidly, and much of the adjacent lowlands is partially flooded. The Japanese officers say it is unlikely that any important battle will be fought before the floods subside. Occasional skirmishes have taken place, they say, but neither side has tried recently to bring about a decisive action. The Japanese regulars in Corea now number 30,000. About 10,000 of these troops, comprising a strong cavalry force, have been detailed for scouting service and the protection of the main army's lines of supplies and communication. About 18,000 Japanese occupy a strong position at Ping Yang. They have thrown up earthworks and mounted heavy guns. The Chinese army, with about 20,000 men, has taken up a position facing the Japanese. Scouting parties from the two camps have met frequently and exchanged shots, but the mortality has been inconsiderable. The Marquis of Saigone, President of the Department of Imperial Orders, has arrived in Corea with a large suite. His mission is to convey to the Corean King the Emperor's congratulations in view of Corea's achievement of her independence. The report of great Chinese victories in Corea is pure fiction.

Decision Against the City.

CLEVELAND, September 8.—Judge Noble, sitting in the Court of Common Pleas, has recorded a decision against the city and in favor of the Lake Shore and Big Four railroads in the celebrated Cleveland lake-front case. The property in controversy is a large tract of land lying between the lake front and the river bed, involving several millions of dollars. The city brought suit against the railways to recover the property, claiming they were occupying streets laid out and accepted by the city fifty years ago. Judge Noble decided that, while the city had once accepted the streets, they had been abandoned as such many years ago, and no attempt would ever have been made to reclaim the land. The City Solicitor gave notice of appeal, and the case will be carried to the Supreme Court.

General Kirkham's Estate.

OAKLAND, Cal., September 8.—Application has been filed in the Superior Court by Gustav L. Mix, brother of Mrs. Kate Edith Kirkham, widow of the late General Ralph Kirkham, asking that the lady be declared incompetent. It is desired to have a guardian appointed to take charge of her estate, valued at $700,000.

SWALLOWED UP.

Town of Scotch Valley Sinks Into the Ground.

THE INHABITANTS STARTLED.

One of the Most Complete Cave-ins in the History of That Extensive Mining Region—The Wildest Excitement Prevailing Through the Neighborhood.

LOFTY, Penn., September 8.—The little mining town of Scotch Valley, near here, was swallowed up to-night in one of the most complete mine cave-ins ever known in this region. The scene of the disaster is on the slope of Mount Lookout, and a score of houses comprise the hamlet at the mouth of the shaft from Mount Lookout colliery. The wildest excitement prevails through the region, and details are fragmentary. It is known, however, that the dozen houses on each side of the principal street of the hamlet are completely swallowed up in the gaping hole, and nothing can be seen of the other buildings but the roofs, gables and chimneys. It is impossible to state accurately the number of fatalities, or if there are any. Parties are exerting every means to release the occupants of the engulfed dwellings. One of the buried houses has taken fire. The cave-in was caused by the giving way of timbers and supports in the workings of the Mount Lookout colliery, which has not been in operation for two years and had been neglected in consequence.

At 4:30 the inhabitants were startled by rumbling reports like falling rock in the caverns of the abandoned mine many hundreds of feet below them. The ground trembled and swayed like an earthquake beneath them. Report was followed by report, and, accompanied by other tremors, the village sank out of sight in the gaping cavern. In the meanwhile about fifty miners were imprisoned in the colliery. They had been at work in another portion of the mine, and all means of exit from the mine was wiped out by the cave-in. James Perrin, one of the oldest miners, gathered the men together and started to lead them up through a tunnel, which had been used for an air shaft. The rescuing party on the surface had made an attempt to push a passage through the mass of debris which blocked the main entrance. Failing in this, some of the more daring entered the passage and came to where the imprisoned miners were struggling upward. The men were carried to the surface, where a large crowd of excited people were awaiting them. Up to 8 o'clock to-night all persons who could be found had been taken from the ruins, although a full roll of those to be accounted for cannot be prepared until morning.

NEWS OF THE TRUSTS.

An Action Commenced to Annul the Tobacco Company's Charter.

NEW YORK, September 8.—The taking of testimony was begun to-day at the office of Einstein & Townsend in an action brought by Attorney-General Stockton of New Jersey to annul the charter of the American Tobacco Company on the ground that it was operating a trust against the laws of New Jersey. The testimony was taken before Walter Cleary, a Commissioner of New Jersey. The first witness was J. B. Duke, President of the Tobacco Company. Mr. Duke said:

"The companies that formed the American Tobacco Company were the Kinney Tobacco Company, Duke's Sons, Goodwin & Co., Allen & Ginter and Kimball & Co."

He told how the tobacco manufacturers met in October at the Stuyvesant House and discussed the pooling of their interests and calling it a trust. They obtained legal advice to the effect that the laws would not permit a trust, and then formed a company, which they believed, and they are of the same opinion still, complies with the law. The entire properties of the several companies were turned over to the American Tobacco Company. Duke's Sons sold 9,000,000 paper cigarettes during the year 1890. The only way the witness could suggest getting at the exact figures as to the cigarette output would be from the books of the company. In conclusion he said $800,000 had been spent in advertising in 1888, and that the sales were made all over the world.

THE BREWERY TRUST.

CHICAGO, September 8.—English capital is now looking for another Chicago investment. For some time past the creator of the brewery trust, H. M. Bigelow, has been in Europe endeavoring to organize into a syndicate twenty of the largest breweries in Chicago for the present great trust, and which, when completed, is to have a capital of $13,000,000, or $2,000,000 more than the present syndicate. Bigelow has secured $8,000,000, and it is said the new syndicate will comprise twenty of the twenty-four breweries in this city.

THE UMBRELLA TRUST.

NEW YORK, September 8.—The umbrella trust which was organized about three years ago under the name of the Umbrella Company with $8,000,000 capital, having branch houses in nearly all the large cities, went into the hands of a receiver July 16. The trust will pay its entire list of creditors at the rate of 100 cents on the dollar. The Umbrella Company was organized by the leading umbrella firms in the United States.

THE FOREST FIRES.

Worst of Minnesota's Appalling Disaster Has Been Told.

PINE CITY, Minn., September 8.—The worst has probably been told at Hinckley, and it is doubtful if there will be any very large additions to the list of dead. Last night several bodies were found in a cellar, but they were so badly burned that it was impossible to determine whether there were three or four bodies. Supplies are coming to Hinckley at a rapid rate, and there is no lack in any department of the relief work. The relief committee appointed by Governor Nelson arrived here to-night for the purpose of canvassing the situation and systematizing the relief work. No money has been turned over to the sufferers as yet. All persons and bodies that have collected cash donations have wisely refrained from giving any to the refugees, and there is a general understanding that every cent shall be turned over to the State committee, which, on account of the complete information it will have, will be able to handle the funds to the best advantage. The excitement caused by the fire at Pokegama has about subsided, and now that all the dead are buried, attention is being paid to the hundreds of dead animals scattered over the country. These are being cremated as fast as found. Not a vestige of the village remains, but the surviving inhabitants, who have been cared for by the citizens of St. Cloud, are preparing to rebuild their homes as soon as material can be provided. There are no fires in the vicinity of Carlton.

THE PYTHIAN RITUAL.

Language of the Country Must be Used in All Instances.

WASHINGTON, September 8.—The much-mooted German question was decided by the Supreme Lodge of the Knights of Pythias to-day by a decisive vote against permitting the use of the ritual in other than the English language. Two votes were taken—first on the substitution of the minority report to give the German lodges five years' grace in which to adopt the English ritual, resulting 74 to 41 against the minority report. Then the majority report was adopted by a vote of 79 to 36. The gist of the majority report is found in the following recommendation:

"That the Supreme Lodge reannounces and affirms the declaration made at the Kansas City session, and that henceforth and forevermore the ritual used in this and all other English-speaking nations be printed in the English language only, and when the standard of our order shall be planted in any country speaking other than the English language, the ritual therein shall be printed and all concerns over which the body has control shall be conducted only in the language of such government, to the end that it may be known to all men and all nations that surrounding our altars Pythian Knights are taught as one of the cardinal principles of our order undying loyalty and devotion to the government to which they owe allegiance, whether it be the land of their birth or the country of their adoption."

The report commends the Supreme Chancellor for his action in upholding the law in this matter, and was signed by four members of the committee—Stanton L. Charter, Thomas D. Mears, L. P. Hunt and Aaron Myers. John P. Pusse of Indiana was the author of the minority report, which recommended that the lodges which have remained loyal to the Supreme Lodge, and who were working with rituals in other languages when the last ritual was promulgated, be furnished with rituals in the language they were previously using for a period of five years, after which they shall surrender them and use only the English. Three hours' debate was had. The principal speech of the minority was made by Representative Featherstone of Wisconsin, and for the majority by Representative Carter of Colorado. It was argued against the minority propositition that if five years were granted the German lodges they would apply for another extension of time at the end of that period, and the whole question would have to be fought over. Sitting in committee of the whole the lodge has approved the unanimous report of the committee on the statement of the order recommending that saloonkeepers, bartenders and professional gamblers be ineligible to membership, but not affecting those who have already become members. The question has not been acted upon by the Supreme Lodge proper. The same committee recommends that the Supreme Lodge protest against the use of the name Pythianism in connection with banks.

TROUBLESOME INDIANS.

Many Found to be Absent From Their Reservations.

BOISE, Idaho, September 9.—Captain Van Orsdale, Indian agent at the Fort Hall agency, came in to-day from the scene of the Indian trouble in Owyhee county, taking the train at Nampa to return to Fort Hall. He sent the Secretary of State a message stating that he found three lodges of Fort Hall Indians there and many from the Buck Valley agency. He has made arrangements which he thinks will lead to the return of the Indians to their reservations. Finding a band of Umatillas were on their way to the scene for a pow-wow, he sent a message to the Umatilla agent asking the latter to dispatch runners to call them back. Van Orsdale makes no statement regarding Indian depredations or the murder said to have been committed by them.

KILLED HIS PARTNER.

An Idaho Farmer Confesses the Crime and is Freed.

BOISE, Idaho, September 9.—A Statesman special from Hailey, Idaho, says: W. W. Owens, a rancher, came into Soldier, Logan county, last week, and gave himself up, saying that he had killed his partner, S. S. Adams. Owens' story was that Adams tried to drive him away from the ranch. He locked up the cabin, and told Owens to leave, finally getting his Winchester to enforce the order. Thereupon Owens shot him five times with a revolver. After the shooting, which occurred about sundown, Owens went to Soldier, and gave himself up. It appears he had invested all the money that had been put in the ranch and had also loaned Adams $550. A Coroner's jury exonerated Owens.

There Will be No Glut.

FRESNO, Cal., September 9.—The general report received from raisin vineyards is that the first crop, while it is of good quality, is falling far short of expectations in the matter of amount. One of the leading vineyards, which had 166 tons of first crop raisins last year, has the crop now on the trays, and finds it will amount to about eighty-five tons. The second crop in this instance is also far short of that of last year. It is plain now that even with the most favorable weather for drying and handling the first and second crops the output will be less than for the past three years, and that there will be no glut of the market.

Wanted to Evade the Duty.

NEW YORK, September 8.—A quantity of meerschaum, diamonds and other precious stones were seized from George Nicolay, a Californian, and a cabin passenger on the North German steamer Lahn on the arrival of that vessel from Bremen. He had twenty-one meerschaum pipes, eleven diamonds, five opals and four pearls.

Remarkable Fence Raided.

CHICAGO, September 9.—The police discovered a remarkable "fence" at 688 West Fifteenth street, and recovered several thousand dollars' worth of stolen property. The place was fitted up with double floors, trap doors and secret closets. The goods found have been stored at various times for a year past. Six men and two women were captured.

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THE PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat Market.

Inactivity is still the leading feature of the local wheat market, and the low prices quoted are quite easy. Most of the grain of Washington and Oregon is harvested and threshed. Some of it is already warehoused. Shipments of Walla Walla wheat begin to come in, but very little Valley wheat has been received. Quotations are as follows: Walla Walla, 68½@70c per cental; Valley, 75@77½c.

Produce Market.

FLOUR—Standard brands are quoted as follows: Portland, Salem, Cascadia and Dayton, $2.55 per barrel; Walla Walla, $2.90; Snowflake, $2.60; graham, $2.30; superfine, $2.10.

OATS—Quote: No. 1 white feed oats, 30c on track; good winter gray, 25@28c. Rolled oats are quoted as follows: Bags, $5.75@6.00; barrels, $6.00@6.25; cases, $3.75.

BARLEY—Feed barley is quoted at 70@72½c per cental as the extreme. Brewing is worth 80@85c per cental, according to quality.

MILLSTUFFS—Bran, $14; shorts, $15; chop feed, $15@17; middlings, none in market; chicken wheat, 80@85c per cental.

HAY—Good, $10@11 per ton.

BUTTER — Quotations are as follows: Oregon fancy creamery, 23½@25c per pound; fancy dairy, 20@22½c; fair to good, 15@17½c; common, 12½c.

CHEESE—Oregon, 8@10c per pound; young America, 10@11c; Swiss, imported, 30@32c; domestic, 14@15c.

ONIONS—New California red, 1c per pound; yellow, 1¼c per pound.

POTATOES—New Oregon are slow at 35@50c per sack. There are plenty of sweet potatoes, quoted at 1¾c.

POULTRY—Old chickens are quoted at $3.00@3.50; young, small, $2.00@2.25; young, large, $2.50@3.00. Young ducks are quoted at $2.00@3.00, and young geese, $4.50@5.00. These prices are nominal. Turkeys sell at 9@10c per pound.

EGGS—There is a light supply, and prices are held firmly at 14@15c.

VEGETABLES — Lima beans, 4c per pound; Oregon cabbage, 1½@2c per pound; string and wax beans, 1½@2c per pound; cucumbers, 10@15c per dozen; corn, 8@10c per dozen; egg plant, 8c per pound; green peppers, 6c per pound; garlic, 6c. Tomatoes are a drug at 15@25c per box.

MELONS—The market is overstocked with watermelons, and the weather is unfavorable for any improvement in quotations. California watermelons are are quoted at $1.75@2.00; Oregon, $1.25@1.75; cantaloupes, $1.50 per dozen; nutmeg, $1.50 per crate.

TROPICAL FRUIT—California lemons, $5.50@6.50; Sicily, $6.50; bananas, $2.50@3.50 per bunch; Honolulu, $1.75@2.50; pineapples, Honolulu, $3.00@3.50; sugar loaf, $5.

FRESH FRUIT—There is consider