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Capital, \$100,000
TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
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FORTY YEARS EXPERIENCE IN
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Persons desiring to contract for wood in quantities of one thousand cords or more will please apply to
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That is the alternative now-a-days. If you pay out too much money thoughtlessly, you will soon have none left to pay. It would be money in your pocket to give a little thought to what we are offering. Investigate and see how remarkably low our prices are on **Wall Paper**. We sell a double roll for 7c, but 10c will buy a better, more serviceable paper.

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You cannot make money faster than by buying your
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where you can get them cheapest.

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Is all right, but you must have clothes to wear, and the best quality at lowest prices can be had only at

Thomas Charman & Son's
Pioneer Store.

STARVING TO DEATH
The Reconcentrados Are Nearly All Dead.
The Spanish Troops at Havana Can Not Last Much Longer.

Key West, May 17.—The conditions in Havana, resulting from the blockade, are being gradually brought out by information obtained from fishing smacks and other small vessels captured off the coast. Affairs at Havana now appear to be worse than at any time since the Weyler regime.

The fishermen who at first braved the blockade for the high price which fish brought in Havana, now run the risk, not for money, but for food. A number of these have been captured by the vessels of the blockading fleet, nearly all of them being released after having been questioned by our officers. They unite in picturing the state of things at Havana as being pitiful in the extreme.

When questioned as to the prevalence of yellow fever at Havana, the fishermen said there was little sickness at the Cuban capital, but they added there was much starvation. The reconcentrados, they said, are nearly all dead, or have been expelled from the city to die in the suburbs. This agrees with other reports from Havana and Matanzas to the effect that the Spanish authorities, on the departure of the consul, seized all the supplies and applied them to the use of the army. The Spaniards then drove the reconcentrados into the desolated sections of the country, between the coast towns and the insurgent lines, the regions described by Senator Proctor and others as being too barren and desolate to support life.

The insurgents themselves have been charged with receiving the reconcentrados, and hundreds of the latter, who had no personal friends in the insurgent camps, have been left to starve between the lines, which they did.

About Havana, the situation is even worse. Hundreds of reconcentrados from Los Posos the big reconcentrado barracks at Havana, were too weak to walk out of town and fell in the streets or died in the suburbs, where flocks of vultures, "Weyler's chickens," as they are now termed in Havana, have feasted on the remains.

The fishermen who have been brought here are soon reconciled to capture, which means food and decent treatment. They say that if the blockade continues much longer, bread riots must follow in all the large towns, as food is reserved exclusively for the army, thus forcing many people to enlist who otherwise would not do so.

Finally, the fishermen say that certain of the most desperate of the Spaniards threaten to burn Havana or blow the city up in the event of the authorities deciding to capitulate to the American forces.

Sineas of War.
WASHINGTON, May 18.—The war revenue bill will occupy the attention of the senate this week almost to the exclusion of other business, and there is little probability that the bill can be disposed of during the week. The indications now are for a two week's debate, and there is no assurance that it will be concluded within that period of time. The opponents of the bill disavow any intention to delay action on this legislation, but they do not conceal their purpose of taking time to present their views on the various questions involved, and it looks as if it would be impossible for them to do this within less time than two weeks.

The principal interest is in the report of the Republicans of the committee in favor of restoring the bond proposition. The probabilities are that this proposition will prevail, if the war continues, but before a vote can be reached upon it, there will be a great deal of talk for and against it. The entire financial question will be involved to an extent, and probably most of the senators who oppose the bond issue will be heard before the conclusion of the discussion. The Republican senators generally are averse to a prolonged discussion, but the Democrats and silver Republicans say it will be necessary for them to explain and defend their position. Senator Allison will open the debate Monday with a statement on behalf of the Republicans of the finance committee, and will be followed by some Democratic member of the committee, probably Jones. Beyond this, there is no data on which to base an estimate of the probabilities. It is quite certain, however, that there will be no dearth of speechmakers or speechmaking.

England and France.
LONDON, May 17.—The speech delivered by Joseph Chamberlain, the secretary of state for the colonies, at Birmingham yesterday evening has caused a great sensation everywhere, and it increased the feeling of uneasiness on the stock exchange. There was all-round weakness, business was poor, and the market closed distinctly pessimistic.

War rumors were freely circulated. A member of the government is reported to have prophesied that war between France and Great Britain will break out within a month. Precautionary insurances are reported to have been effected at 15 guineas per annum against the risk of war between France and Great Britain within the next six months.

Mr. Chamberlain's speech has been interpreted to mean that grave international complications are ahead. His references to the possibility of an Anglo-American alliance are generally indorsed. The majority of the London newspaper cordially approve the utterances of colonial secretary.

100,000 More.
WASHINGTON, May 16.—There will unquestionably soon be issued a second call for volunteers, according to a well-known Western republican senator, who holds intimate relations with Secretary Alger. He says that to properly hold the Philippines it will be found that from 30,000 to 50,000 men are none too many. To clean up matters in Cuba in a quick manner will be needed not far from 200,000. With the regulars and volunteers already in the field the government is short about 75,000 men. It is understood the president is considering a call for 100,000 additional volunteers. It is also understood that the secretary of war and General Miles agree with the president.

A Fight Reported.
PORT AU PRINCE, May 17.—(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.) A great sensation was caused here by the arrival today of the military commandant of the Isle of Tortuga, off the northwest coast of Hayti, and due north of Port de Paix, near the entrance of the Windward passage, who brought word to the Haytian war department of what is believed to have been a naval engagement Sunday. The commandant reached Port de Paix from the Isle of Tortuga in a canoe. He reported to the war office that throughout the whole of Sunday a very persistent cannonading was heard east of the island, and that from its duration there was a strong supposition that a serious action had taken place. A thick fog at the time made it impossible to distinguish any vessel that might have been engaged.

Anglo-American Alliance.
WASHINGTON, May 16.—The very peculiar attitude of the governments of France and the Netherlands in permitting the Spanish fleet to coal and repair in the ports of their colonies is in great contrast to the attitude of Great Britain, in absolutely living up to her pledge of neutrality.

The speech of Colonial Secretary Chamberlain last week, taken in connection with the fact and by no means improbable conflict between France and Great Britain, has renewed talk of an Anglo-American alliance, and the more the subject is discussed the more popular it seems to become with members of congress. Eastern Republican senators and members seem to be particularly taken with the idea, and many of them have urged consideration of it upon the president with a great deal of force during the past few days.

It is more than likely that the proposition of an Anglo-American alliance, which is at present in only an embryonic state, will take tangible shape before this war is over, and such a proposition is certain to be indorsed by a strong party in congress, made up of both political organizations.

To Sink Spanish Fleet.
WASHINGTON, May 18.—Orders have been sent by the navy department to Admiral Sampson which radically change in important particulars the original plans. He is ordered to get in between the coast of Cuba and the Spanish Cape Verde fleet and not allow it to reach the harbor of Cienfuegos.

News was received by Secretary Long today from Admiral Sampson which says that he has his vessels so placed, with scout boats out in every direction, that it is hardly possible for the Spanish admiral to elude him if he tries to reach either the southern coast of Cuba or aims to double on his course and reach the Atlantic by way of Cuba or aims to double on his course and reach the Atlantic by way of Martinique and Porto Rico.

Swift scouts patrol the Caribbean sea on the lookout for the enemy's ships. Should they sail around the western end of Cuba for Havana, there is Schley's squadron. Should they strike for Havana by the eastern end of the island and the windward passage, there is Admiral Sampson. Should they strike for the southern coast of Cuba, Santiago or Cienfuegos, there are scouts to discover them and notify Sampson.

The main purpose is to prevent the enemy's fleet from reaching Havana. Once the Spanish fleet had connected with the powerful modern fortifications at Havana and where the torpedo destroyers could operate to better advantage, the problem of destroying the Spaniards would seem more difficult.

The navy department heard from the Oregon today.

The department will not divulge the whereabouts, but naval officials say that no fears are entertained of her safety.

Paved With Gold.
SEATTLE, May 18.—Advices from Dawson City give the following:
As an outcome of the permission given three weeks ago by the gold commissioner to prospect the present townsite of Dawson, gold has been found beneath the streets of Dawson, running from good colors to 30 cents a pan. News of the discovery spread quickly, and of course with exaggerated details, and 24 hours after the bedrock shaft proved the quality of the gravel, the whole town was a maze of tangled stakes and corner stakes, reaching from river to hills. When the prospective millionaires went to record their claims the gold commissioner told them that since he had granted special prospecting privileges new laws had been received containing a clause strictly prohibiting staking or recording on claims on town sites, and as a result all applications were refused, and whatever gold may be frozen in the gravel over which stands the city of Dawson, must remain undisturbed until the town is eventually deserted.

The formation exposed in the Dawson shaft shows plainly that the present townsite was once a bar of the Yukon river.

At the Pioneer saloon last night, a turkey that had been brought in from Seattle was raffled, the importer realizing \$140 net on the lonely bird.

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Matter Formally Taken Up.
CHICAGO, May 17.—A special to the Journal from Washington says:
The United States government has formally taken up the question of driving Senor Polo, chief of the Spanish spies, out of Canada. First Secretary Adams, of the British legation, had a conference today with Assistant Adee, of the state department. It is said an understanding was reached by which Ambassador Hay is to submit to the British government the facts gathered here as to the work being done by Polo in Canada, and that the two countries will agree upon a plan of action to be taken.

A SPANISH SPY
Senor Polo Formerly Spanish Minister the Man.
He is in Canada Directing an Elaborate Spy System Against the United States.

New York, May 17.—A special to the World from Montreal says:
Although Senor Polo Bernabe, formerly minister of Spain at Washington, states that his only object in staying here is to reorganize the consular service, it is evident from matters that have transpired that the United States has sufficient reason to view his presence here with apprehension.

It is difficult to penetrate the action of Polo and his suite thoroughly, but it is clear to all here that he is directing an elaborate spy system. Some United States treasury officials have been here and shadowed the party closely for days, and from what can be gleaned of their carefully guarded remarks, the work of the Spaniards is of a very dangerous kind. It is known that they have kept up constant communication with both Governor Malas, of Porto Rico, and General Blanco, but this alone would not account for the immense sums of money that they have spent with the telegraph companies while here. For the space of three days their bills for the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies amounted to nearly \$1000. After much investigation it was found that a large amount of its expenditure was caused by cablegrams sent to the United States. When they found out they were unable to get messages to or from the United States direct, they cabled by way of London.

They have been in communication constantly with strangers, who afterward have been seen in the United States, and the secret service agents seem to have proof that at least one woman in this city has been approached by them for spy purposes.

He May Be Told to Move On.
New York, May 17.—A Times special from Washington says:
The continued presence in Canada of Senor Polo y Bernabe, late Spanish minister to this country, and the recent reports which reach here of his activity there in behalf of the Spanish cause, have given rise to the suggestion that it might be a proper proceeding on the part of this government to direct the attention of the British government to the ex-minister's course, as a violation of the neutrality laws.

Certain features of the Spanish diplomat's conduct have been brought to the attention of the state department, but there is the highest possible authority for the assertion that no protest has been made to the British government, nor is any contemplated. So long as Senor Polo confines himself to talking about this country he will not be interfered with. In countries like England and the United States, where a broad freedom of speech and action is accorded to all, it is not to be expected that a censorship of the utterances of any man, especially a foreigner of rank, should be exercised. If, however, Senor Polo should undertake to raise an expedition to attack this country or should engage in any clearly hostile act he would be guilty of a violation of neutrality, and the attention of the British government would be directed thereto.

The friendly attitude of England at present leaves no doubt that nothing more than a hint would be necessary, if indeed the Spanish minister has not been requested to withdraw without any suggestion from this side. It is acknowledged at the state department that annoying as the Spanish minister's presence on our very border is, it is a delicate matter for this government to handle.

The United States has always been liberal in its attitude in such matters, and the department recognizes that ours is a glass house. It is recalled that Senor Polo's being allowed to stay in Canada can hardly be considered any worse than our allowing the Cuban junta to exist in this country while we were friendly with Spain. Kocuskusko, it is recalled, was received here and entertained in Washington official circles and allowed to raise funds. As for England, it is known that it is a hotbed of revolutionary movements against the Continental powers. Under the circumstances it is unlikely the minister of Spain will be disturbed unless he commits some overt act. It is believed here, however, that public opinion in Canada, which pronounces his conduct as execrable, will before long drive him out of the country.

For Young Men and Young Women.
There is nothing that will arouse the ire of a young man or woman so quick as to have inferior laundry work put off on them. They may dress ever so well, but if their shirt front or shirt waist is mussed their neat appearance is spoiled. The Troy laundry makes a specialty of ladies' and gentlemen's fine work. There can be no better work than is done at the Troy. Leave your orders at Johnson's barber shop.