SITUATION IS GRAVE

Government Renews Its Demands Upon China.

FOR A SQUARE-TOED COMPLIANCE

Minister Wu Believes the Firing Upon the Ministers Is Done by Disgruntled Irregulars.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The Chinese situation is considered very grave by the authorities in Washington. The receipt of the message from Minister Conger last night, which indicated a continuation of firing on the Legationers and the Government insistence that the Ministers should leave Pekin, which Mr. Conger considered would mean certain death, brought matters to an acute stage. All day the Cabinet officers who are in town have been consulting with one another, and the President has been communicated with by telegraph and telephone. Secretary Root held two conferences with Attorney-General Griggs, and several with Acting Secretary of State Adee, and their views were communicated to the President. As a result, it was announced that a message to the Imperial Government at Pekin had been delivered to Minister Wu for transmission to his government. The text of the message was prepared by Acting Secretary of State Adee and Secretary Root, and in its final form was made known to the President in a talk conducted by Mr. Root over the White House long-distance telephone. It was then stated definitely that the authorities of this Government would not make public the text of this latest communication to China until Minister Wu had opportunity to forward it to his government. The chief officials of the Government were not willing to outline in any definite manner the contents of the message, although it was generally accepted that the communication was emphatic and to the point.

The State Department sent a cipher cablegram to Minister Conger, responsive to his message made public last night, and intended to test the assertion of the Chinese edict that free cipher communication would be allowed.

The message sent to the Chinese Government through Minister Wu, according to the best information obtainable, informs that government that the removal of the restrictions upon communication with our Minister, evidenced both by the receipt of Mr. Conger's message and the transmission of the edict of the 5th, is very gratifying, but is not an entire compliance with the original demands of the President in his reply to the appeal for mediation. The President in his original communication to the Emperor of China laid down three conditions precedent to any action looking to negotiations for the settlement of the differences between China and the powers. These conditions, in the President's own words, were as follows:

"I most solemnly urge upon your Majesty's Government to give public assurance whether the foreign Ministers are alive, and, if so, in what condition.

"To put the diplomatic representatives of the powers in immediate and free communication with their respective governments, and to remove all dangers to their lives and liberty.

"To place the Imperial authorities in China in communication with the relief expedition, so that co-operation may be secured between them for the liberation of the Legations and the protection of foreigners by the restoration of order."

These three demands practically were reiterated in the dispatch which Secretary Hay sent to Consul-General Goodnow, at Shanghai, August 1, for submission to Li Hung Chang. The authorities consider that the opening of communication with Minister Conger therefore only partially complies with the President's demands. With the Legationers still under fire, the Chinese Government cannot be said to have "removed all dangers to their lives and liberty," and, moreover, so far as known here, the Imperial authorities of China have made no effort to communicate and co-operate with the relief expedition. The new demand upon the Chinese Government is for squared-toed compliance with these conditions. There is hope growing out of the fact that the Chinese Government has yielded partially, that when confronted with the firm position taken by the United States it will be sufficiently impressed to make complete acquiescence. This Governments determination, it is hoped, will show the Chinese Government that the United States is not to be trifled with, and will bring the shifting, evasive authorities in Pekin to a full realization of the situation and the consequences of refusal.

Minister Wu is plainly perturbed over Minister Conger's report that the Legationers were still under fire, but still contended that his government was acting in good faith, and protested against a misrepresentation of the situation. He pointed out the fact that the absence of artillery fire might indicate that there were no regular troops engaged in the assault, and that the rifle fire spoken of by Mr. Conger simply might be the sniping of disgruntled irregulars, who were engaged in guerrilla tactics.

Two dispatches were received during the day—one from Admiral Remey and the other from General Chaffee. Both related to the fighting at Peit Sang. Admiral Remey's stated specifically that the Americans were not engaged, and General Chaffee's explained how it was that they practically were out of it. They occupied the rear of the turning column. Owing to the limited ground of operations, which he mentions, it is probable that the Americans could not be brought into the thick of the fighting, and they thus escaped without casualties. The fact that the American troops did not have an opportunity to distinguish themselves was something of a disappointment to the officials at the War Department, but, knowing General Chaffee as they do, they are confident that if his men were not engaged it was because it was physically impossible to bring them into action. The continued brilliant work of the Japanese, who seem to have borne the brunt of the fighting at Peit Sang, as well as at Tien Tsin, attracts unstinted praise for the doughty warriors of the Mikado.

Secretary Root said tonight that the events of the day had caused no change in the military situation so far as the advance on Pekin was concerned, and that no additional orders had been sent to General Chaffee.

The communication addressed to Minister Wu, to be by him sent to the Chinese Government, framed as a result of the conference between the President, Acting Secretary of State Adee, and Secretary Root, was handed to Minister Wu at a late hour today. It was given to him in person during a call he made at Mr. Adee's office. Mr. Adee tonight declined positively to make any statement as to the attitude of the communication, but promised that it would be made public at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning. This fact Mr. Adee announced after he had spent an hour and a half at the White House in further telegraphic or telephonic communication with the President at Canton.

Mr. Wu refused to say whether he had received the communication handed him by the Acting Secretary of State, and, in reply to a note, he wrote: "I have no statement to make."

Portland Money Goes to Tacoma.

Tacoma News.

The Tacoma Eastern Railroad Company has placed on record a mortgage running to the Title Guarantee & Trust Company, trustee, of Portland, Or., for $250,000, for the purpose of providing means for the further extension and equipment of its line in a general southeasterly direction about 30 miles, and paying an indebtedness of $50,000 already incurred. The mortgage is comprehensive in its scope, covering the roadway, right of way, depots and depot grounds, locomotives, passenger and freight cars and all rolling stock. Bonds are to be issued as the work progresses, at the rate of $20,000 a mile. The bonds are issued in denominations of $1000 each, bearing 6 per cent interest, and payable at Portland May 1, 1905.

WANTON AGGRESSIONS,

Harshness and Arrogance of Foreigners in Dealing With China.

Guy Morrison Walker in Leslie's Weekly.

A cycle of Cathay has just elapsed since the doors of China were violently forced open by a "Christian" nation to admit the traffic in opium, the importation of which, up to that time, had, by Chinese law, been a capital offense. For the opium war, which was forced upon her, a heavy indemnity was exacted from China and the cession of Hong Kong to Great Britain. The feeling of resentment aroused by these aggressions was shown by several minor insurrections, but culminated in the great Tai Ping rebellion, begun in 1850, which all but shook the dynasty from its throne, and only failed because its forces, corrupted by riotous living, gave up their high purpose of founding a new dynasty, and degenerated into a horde of robbers.

The affair of the Arrow in 1856 in which a Chinese officer arrested some pirates from a boat that had formerly had a license to fly the British flag, but whose license had expired, was made the excuse for the French and English war of 1859-60. This war, marked by a desecration of temples and graves and the wanton destruction by the allies of ancient and sacred places, was closed by the wringing of another heavy indemnity from China and the cession of more territory to both the allies, while Russia seized the opportunity to possess herself of the immense Ameer provinces. This was was also followed by widespread insurrections, particularly those in Kan Suh and Yunnan. These were followed by the French seizure of Tonquin in 1867, the Japanese invasion of Formosa in 1868, English advances from Burmah, and the Russian occupation of Ili and Eastern Turkestan, which last was so unjust and brazen a piece of aggression that Russia herself acknowledged it and withdrew, relinquishing all claims to the territory by the treaty of 1881.

The harshness and arrogance of the foreigners in their dealings with the Chinese in local affairs precipitated frequent trouble. The great massacre at Tien Tsin in 1870 was brought on by the arbitrary and unnecessary refusal of the French Consul to allow the Chinese magistrate to inspect the Catholic orphan asylum, with a view to discovering the cause of an epidemic that was raging therein. This was followed by the murder of Mr. Margary, the guide of the English expedition through Yunnan, and the exaction by England of an indemnity of $250,000 for this single life. Then the French advance into Cochin China resulted in the disastrous war of the Black Flags and the treacherous bombardment and destruction of the Chinese fleet by the French Admiral Courbet in the river Min. Having requested and been allowed to pass the forts and occupy the Chinese naval anchorage, on the plea that it was unsafe for his fleet outside, he drew up alongside the Chinese fleet and, absolutely without warning, opened fire upon it and literally blew it out of the water.

The Japanese war had even less reason to justify it. China had scrupulously complied with the terms of her treaty. But Japan, with a serious rebellion on her hands, needed something to divert the attention of her people from the troubles at home, and an opportunity to try out her new army. The results are known to all. China lost her ancient dependency of Korea, Japan received Formosa and an indemnity that repaid her, four times over, for her outlay on account of the war. Russia, with a diplomacy comparable only to that of a highwayman, secured Manchuria, Port Arthur, and the Liao Tung Peninsula, while England accepted the "lease" of Wei Hai Wei. "Spheres of influence were then claimed by Great Britain, France, Russia and Japan, and finally Germany seized Kiao Chou and claimed for her sphere the Province of Shan Tung.

Heretofore the claims and aggressions of the powers had been confined to outlying territories, but this last seizure, a piece of piracy that stands absolutely unequaled, was upon the sacred soil of one of the original 18 provinces of the empire. The effect upon the Chinese people of the seizure of this part of Shan Tung, the home of Chinese civilization, the birthplace of their greatest sages and warriors, can be compared only to the effect that a seizure of Bunker Hill and Boston Harbor would have upon us. In the seized territory the Chinese villagers were driven out, some from homes that had been in their families for over 2000 years, and received no compensation in return. In laying out the proposed railroad through Shan Tung the engineers became offended at protesting villagers and, bringing up an armed force, completely exterminated two villages as a "warning" to others.

The present outbreak of the Boxers, which began with the murder of Dr. Brooks, on January 2, was precipitated by a German engineer who brutally killed a boy by knocking him over the head with the handle of his riding-whip. Nor is it strange that Chinese feeling should have been directed against the missionary in whose home this engineer stayed that night without even mentioning the reason he sought shelter. Priests who came to teach religion have stayed to usurp the functions of local magistrates. But it is useless to multiply incidents, for it is an unbroken tale of coercion and bad faith, of ports forced open at the cannon's mouth, of exorbitant indemnities for the most insignificant claims, of rich concessions wrung from an unwilling government by duress, of the total disregard of Chinese sentiment, and the brutal outrage of Chinese feeling, of the utter ignoring of private rights and international comity.

In addition to this the sensational papers of Tien Tsin and Shanghai have for the past two years discussed little else but the coming "partition," and the probable "division" of the empire, until the natives have become thoroughly alarmed. No wonder the people have come to look with suspicion or hatred upon all foreigners, and are filled with resentment against a dynasty that has so failed to preserve the honor and integrity of the empire.

Dynasties have lasted in China only as long as they have protected the people in their rights, and the present uprising is intent on either relieving the throne from foreign coercion or on establishing a new dynasty in its stead. Foreigners, as usual, have shown a disregard for established customs and laws that they would not dare display in any other capital of the world. Guards sent to protect the legations have roamed about Pekin trespassing where Chinamen themselves are not allowed to go, creating disturbances and alarming the superstitious by the reckless discharge of firearms from the city wall, while their reported attempt to enter the Forbidden City, those sacred precincts reserved exclusively for the Son of Heaven, could not fail to incense the people and gain recruits for the rebels.

The bombardment of the Taku forts were worse than mistake; it was a criminal blunder. They could have been taken as easily as they were, whenever the necessity arose. The Chinese Army would probably have prided itself on its protection of the foreigners had the foreign forces shown their intention to rely on that protection, but the action at Taku threw the entire Chinese Army into the arms of the Boxers, and left the foreign colony in Pekin at the mercy of the mobs. They who have sowed the wind are reaping the whirlwind, and the crimes and outrages of a cycle of dishonor have been wiped out in one of those blind outbreaks of human rage, the final protest of races against cumulating encroachments on their rights.

BRYAN HAS LOVE FEAST

IMPERIALISM THE TEXT OF A SPEECH LAST NIGHT.

Webster Davis Reiterates the Charge of a Secret Alliance With Great Britain.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 8.—The mass meeting held at Tomlinson Hall tonight was presided over by Carter H. Harrison, Mayor of Chicago, and addressed by Mr. Bryan and Webster Davis. The meeting was not called to order until 8:20, but the hall, which is a large one, was filled an hour before. Mr. Bryan was received with great applause when he arrived.

In opening the meeting, Mr. Harrison made a brief speech. He said the people had gotten "tired of Mark Hanna and his gang of free-booters," and were turning to the Democratic party for relief. Mr. Harrison also referred in condemnatory terms to the operations of the trusts as the great and growing evil of the day and threatening the very existence of American institutions. He denounced imperialism and militarism as repugnant to all who believe in a republican form of government. In conclusion, Mr. Harrison predicted the election of Mr. Bryan. He then introduced Mr. Bryan. When the applause which greeted Mr. Bryan had concluded, he said:

"Mayor Harrison presides over the city second in size in the United States. We have control of the city government of the largest city in Indiana. I am glad that we have that much in this campaign, for, while we don't want any unlawful votes cast on our side, we are glad to be in a position to prevent their being cast on the other side. We have control of the city governments of New York City and Buffalo, two of the largest cities of the State of New York. We have control of the city government of Jersey City; we have Baltimore; we have Cleveland, and in Toledo, although the Mayor does not call himself a Democrat, I know he won't let any Republicans cheat in that city. We have control of Louisville, Ky., Detroit, Milwaukee, Kansas City, Denver and San Francisco. It is a great advantage to have control of the machinery in these great cities.

"We have an advantage in this campaign, a wonderful advantage, over the campaign of 1896, because then the papers were full of announcements of Democrats who were leaving the party, and now it requires an expert mathematician to stand at the door and count them as they come back. This year we have coming to your party people who now see the dangerous tendencies of the Republican party, although they did not see those tendencies in 1896.

"I believe that on the old questions we are stronger this year than we were in 1896. I believe that if there were no new questions we would be able to wage a successful contest against the Republican party. It is on the defensive on every question before the American people. It pretends it wants to discuss the money question. I promise you that before the campaign is over the Republican leaders will be as much afraid of the silver question as they are of imperialism. (Great applause and cheering.) There is not a question upon which they dare to state their position and invite the judgment of the American people. (Great applause.)

"The Republican party today dares not defend its policy in the Philippine Islands. The Republican party today is responsible for every drop of blood drawn from an American soldier in the Philippines, or drawn by an American soldier. (Long and continued applause.) There never was any occasion for war in the Philippine Islands. (Applause and cheering.) There never would have been war in the Philippine Islands if the Republican party had dealt with the Filipinos according to American principles. The Republican party refused to recognize the binding force of the Declaration of Independence in its dealings with the Filipinos, and the Republican party, that had placed the dollar above the man in its domestic legislative policy, placed the dollar above the human lives in dealing with the Filipinos." (Applause.)

The speaker declared that the Republican party has been continuing the war because it wants to make money out of its colonial policy. Said he:

"When the Republicans come into their campaign to defend the Philippine policy, you dare to defend it on the ground that it will pay. If they say it pays to sacrifice our soldiers and kill other people in order to gain trade, tell them that you are not willing to trade one American boy for all the trade of the Orient. Today Republicans tell us that we are going to be good to the Filipinos; that we are going to give them such a measure of liberty as they are able to enjoy; that we are going to measure their capacity and fill their little cups full of liberty for each. We insist that liberty is not the gift of human government, but is the gift of God himself."

Mr. Bryan was followed by Hon. Webster Davis, who was received with applause second only to that accorded to Mr. Bryan. Mr. Davis confined himself largely to an attack upon the attitude of the Administration toward the Boers. He made the charge that there was a secret alliance between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain.

PRESERVING THE TREES.

Action of Eastern States in Connection With the Government.

Philadelphia Public Ledger.

The Pennsylvania Legislature has authorized the location of certain forestry reservations upon waters draining into the Delaware Susquehanna and Ohio Rivers, and legislation has been passed in recent years for the preservation of our forests by a more systematic method of saving them from destruction by fire, and by lowering the taxation on woodland; but the state is still far behind some other states in legislation of this nature. The New York Forestry Commission has recently asked the division of forestry of the Federal Department of Agriculture to investigate the great forestry reservation of that state, to determine whether the preserve can be managed so as to produce a regular revenue without diminishing the timber yield of the future. The fire problem will receive expert attention, and the hydrographer of the United States Geological Survey will fix the wooded areas, which will require special protection with reference to the maintenance of the water supply. This is the first time that the skilled and experienced Federal forestry authorities have co-operated with a state government in the matter of forestry preservation. The report of the highly important investigation will be made to the Legislature of 1901. A constitutional amendment was passed in 1894 prohibiting the cutting of timber in the reservation, and in 1896 the proposition to repeal it was defeated by a heavy majority.

The forthcoming report, if convincing, may lead to the repeal of the amendment. At any rate, it will contain valuable information and suggestions for states where the preservation of forest areas is a science very imperfectly understood.

Aside from the retention of vast continuous forest areas, certain states, notably Massachusetts, have enacted promising laws for the protection of roadside trees. By the act of 1899 every town in Massachusetts is required to elect a warden to give attention to the trees. Many towns have appropriated considerable sums for street tree planting under the direction of the wardens. Authoritative manuals as to the duties of wardens, with suggestions for pruning and planting, have been freely distributed throughout the state by the Forestry Association.

The Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture is directed on the application of the local authorities to furnish to cities and towns "M spikes," which are driven into trees which the authorities desire to save. If any one injures or destroys a tree thus identified, he subjects himself to a fine ranging from $5 to $100. One tree in every 30 feet, and of a diameter of an inch or more, may be thus marked for preservation. By a simple device the nail is made plainly visible, and can be replaced, if necessary. A correspondent of the Boston Transcript says that to the beginning of the present year 200,000 of these nails have been distributed by the Board of Agriculture, or at the rate of about 20,000 a year since the law was passed. In 1899, applications came from 50 towns for more than 50,000 of the markers. These requests came chiefly from rural communities, indicating, says the correspondent, "a cessation of the old practice of cutting everything down to the traveled highway."

The wide, beautifully shaded streets of the New England villages excite the admiration of the visitor. In no portion of the country is more intelligent and faithful attention given to tree culture. In most Pennsylvania communities the shade tree by the pathside is left to the mercy of the tree butcher, and few townships, villages, boroughs or even cities have made any appropriation for the methodical shading of streets or roads.

WHY COWAN WAS DROPPED

Conduct of Affairs at Warm Springs Was Unsatisfactory.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The Hon. James L. Cowan, late Indian Agent at Warm Springs, Or., evidently belongs to that class of irrepressibles who never know when they are well off. In the latter part of June, the Washington dispatches to The Oregonian stated that Congress having failed to make provision for an Indian Agent at Warm Springs, that office would be discontinued after the 1st of July, and the agency would be placed in charge of a bonded superintendent, as is done in many cases where the business of an Indian agency is not great. The natural inference was that the agent at Warm Springs would be dropped when the fiscal year drew to a close. With such a statement as that the matter was dismissed.

Following that came a most abusive letter from this same Cowan, in which he took occasion to rip the Washington correspondent in most violent terms, and then went on to rave and roar, saying he would an appeal to the President and demand his rights. Following this letter published in The Oregonian, Cowan addressed a similar letter to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. He complained that he had been unjustly treated, and that the Indian Office had no authority to discontinue the office of agent at Warm Springs. He went further and "demanded that justice be done," which it is assumed means that he demanded reinstatement.

The fact is, as has been stated before, that Congress by direct legislation discontinued the office of Indian Agent at Warm Springs, and the appropriation that has heretofore been made for that officer was omitted from the Indian appropriation bill this year, leaving no doubt but what Congress was convinced that an agent was not needed at Warm Springs. But, more than this, there was a general provision in the Indian bill which states that when the Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall deem it expedient to dispense with the services of an Indian Agent, and place any agency in the control of a bonded superintendent, he shall have full authority to take this action. So, in point of authority and right, the Indian Office has plenty of good and sufficient backing, and Mr. Cowan's note was shortly but politely answered to this effect.

As a matter of fact, during the past Winter, Representative Moody received application after application from persons in all parts of Oregon, and even one from Idaho, asking for the appointment as Indian Agent at Warm Springs. These people well knew that there was general dissatisfaction with the way in which Cowan was conducting his office, and urgent requests were frequently made to have him removed, and a new man appointed. Out of leniency, however, and because Cowan's term of office would expire by limitation in January, 1901, had further provision been made for such office, Representative Moody declined to recommend a change, and Cowan was allowed to remain.

It was while all this was going on that difficulties arose between Cowan and the Superintendent of Schools at Warm Springs, and both men, in a huff, packed up and came on to Washington, each preferring charges against the other, in the hopes of having him dismissed. This trip was at their own expense, and after both had unburdened themselves to the Indian Office, they packed off home again, none the better for their jaunt. Cowan and the Superintendent both conferred with the members of the Oregon delegation while here, each contending for his point, but neither securing any promises or assurances. Soon after their return to Oregon, to avoid further difficulties, the Indian Office decided to transfer the Superintendent, who is a man of good standing in the service, and he was given a new assignment, with an increase of salary. This change was not made because of Cowan's charges, but because the Indian Office desired to preserve peace, if possible, and repay the Superintendent for the annoyance and embarrassment he had suffered.

These, briefly, are the real facts of the case. The Indian Office has for some time been considering the advisability of discontinuing the office of Indian Agent at Warm Springs, but had it not been for the erratic conduct of Cowan, and the ferocity with which he attacked his Superintendent and others, the office might have been continued for two years or more, or at least to the end of his appointed term. Cowan himself is alone responsible for the discontinuance of the office on the 1st of July last, for discontinuance was ordered by Congress on recommendation of the Indian Office. Up to this time Cowan has been let down quite easily, and it was not the intention to mention the disagreeable features of the matter. Had it been necessary, Cowan could easily have been removed on charges that were filed against him in the department, but this feature of the case was overlooked. The truth of the matter is that he does not really appreciate his generous treatment, and is not man enough to be grateful for the courtesy that has been extended to a man in his position.

Closed to the Public.

Chicago Chronicle.

The beautiful forest known as the Wild Park, the property of the Kaiser, at Potsdam, will probably be closed to the public in a short time forever. For this the rowdy Berliners have only themselves to thank. Against the regulations the woods are made hideous with paper in which provisions have been wrapped and the deer are continually being frightened by the catcalls of the rowdy crowds. The respectable few who love the forest for its rare beauty will have to suffer for the rough doing of the mass.

Bressi's Act Denounced.

PORTLAND, Aug. 6.—(To the Editor.)—At a meeting of the Social Democratic party, branch No. 1, Portland, resolutions denouncing the act of the assassin Bressi, who murdered Humbert, King of Italy, were unanimously approved and passed. The Socialists believe only in law and order and the peaceful revolution of the present industrial system, legally and without resort to violence or disorder.

J. D. STEVENS, Sec. Pro Tem.

Not So Bad as Reported.

AMITY, Or., Aug. 8.—The report from McMinnville in yesterday's Oregonian that the yield of wheat on the Ladd & Reed farm, near Amity, was only 2½ bushels per acre is an error, as there has been only a small amount threshed, and the yield is reported by Mr. Thomason, the manager, to be 16 bushels per acre.

TELEGRAPHS OF ALASKA

SYSTEM FROM VALDES TO CAPE NOME UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

150 Miles of Cable to Be in Operation Next Month but Land Lines Will Take a Year Longer.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—By the end of the next open season in Alaska, that territory will have a completed telegraph system all its own, commencing at Valdes, running overland to the Yukon, down the Yukon Valley to Unalaklik, and by cable to St. Michael and Cape Nome, two separate cables supplying these two points. The object of this telegraphic system is primarily to bring all of the military stations in Alaska into easy communication with one another, and at the same time have the wires available for private and commercial use, but under the control of the government. The line which runs down the Yukon Valley will first run to Unalaklik, which is on the mainland a short distance to the northeastward of St. Michael, and thence by submarine cable to St. Michael, this being the shortest route. The submarine cables to Nome and St. Michael will be about 150 miles in length, and by the terms of the contract, which is now being carried out, will be in position and ready for operation by September 15. The contract for constructing, laying and operating for 30 days these cables was let to the W. R. Bilicks Cable Company, of Seymore, Conn. At the end of 30 days' trial, if everything is satisfactory, the cable will be turned over to the Government, and be operated by officers of the Signal Corps, who are now superintending the installation of the telegraphic system.

By the end of the closed season this Fall the Chief Signal Officer hopes to see at least 400 miles of the overland lines placed in position and ready for operation. The hard Alaskan Winters will necessitate the suspension of operations through the Winter months, but work will be resumed as early as posible in the Spring. However, when field operations have been interrupted, the materials for completing the overland line will be gathered together and be in readiness for pushing the work in the field when the season again opens. It is intended to lay the line in stretches of about 350 miles each, with relay stations at convenient points, at military stations or posts, where possible.

An interesting feature entering into the construction of this overland line is that on account of the extremely cold Winters it has been determined not to use the ordinary cell batteries for supplying the current, as is done on most telegraph lines, because the liquid solution would freeze and render the line valueless. Instead, generators will be installed at intervals along the line, where small dynamos will be operated by coal oil engines, and thus supply a current that can be relied upon at all times, or as long as the supply of fuel is not exhausted. These engines require but little fuel, and can be operated cheaply. In case of accident, however, the relay stations are to be equipped with materials for putting in operation the gravity batteries, although there will hardly be any call for them, unless it be during the Summer season, when there is no danger from freezing. The object of these extra precautions is to insure a telegraph system which will be reliable at all times and under all circumstances.

The total sum appropriated for the telegraph system is $450,000, and the cost of the two short submarine cables, made, laid and in running order, including shore ends and stations, is $90,000 in round numbers. Payment for this part of the work will be made when the cables shall have been accepted.

DEFERS TO MILES.

Secretary of War Prefers Practical to Theoretical Knowledge.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—It would be an interesting occasion if the time should come when the Commanding General of the Army and the Ordnance Bureau of the Army would be in complete harmony and agreement. General Miles, who is a well-equipped officer, thoroughly acquainted with the needs of the Army, and keeps abreast of the times and understands what is going on throughout the world, has constant disagreements with the Ordnance Bureau. Perhaps this should not be extended to the Ordnance Bureau under former management, but under the present Chief of Ordnance, who seems to be an adept in getting himself into all kinds of rows, so that there is constant friction. The fact is, General Miles is a part of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications, and as a usual thing this board cannot do things satisfactorily to the Chief of Ordnance of the War Department. It is another case where a staff officer thinks he knows much more than a line officer, and who insists that his technical knowledge of the manufacture of ordnance should weigh more than the practical knowledge of a soldier who sees every side of all conditions. It developed before the close of the last Congress that the present Chief of Ordnance seemed to have a decided inclination to oppose everything recommended by General Miles. It has happened, however, that during the Spanish War, the fighting in the Philippines, and even in the Chinese War, the recommendations of General Miles have been of such a practical character that the Secretary of War, who looks at things from a practical standpoint, has supported Miles and has turned down the Chief of Ordnance. This, of course, makes the ordnance officers very sore, but at the same time they are compelled to bow to the final orders of the Secretary of War. In this connection it is noticed that the Secretary of War relies quite thoroughly upon General Miles for advice on matters pertaining to ordnance and other departments of the Army. Although this makes the staff somewhat indignant, they have to conceal their indignation as best they can, for the Secretary believes in practical knowledge which General Miles has in Army affairs.

There Are Two Heat Centers.

Newcastle (Eng.) Chronicle.

The eastern and western shores of the Atlantic Ocean afford a very striking illustration of the variations of temperature from the line which theoretically should prevail. On the American Continent the effects of isolation and radiation have free play, and as a result great diversities of climate are experienced within a comparatively short length of country; places only a few hundred miles apart exhibiting great differences between their mean annual temperatures.

No such diversity exists on the eastern side of the Atlantic, there being only about one-half the variety of mean annual temperatures in an equal line of coast line that exists on the opposite side of the ocean. The Gulf Stream is responsible for the stability of the climate of the British Isles, but there are other instances where an ocean reduces the temperature in accordance with its latitude, the decrease of temperature from the equator to the poles being more rapid than under existing conditions.

Not only does the heat equator not include the geographical equator, but the heat equator changes its position and migrates from one place to another.

Circuit Court at Eugene.

EUGENE, Or., Aug. 8.—Judge Hamilton convened an adjourned term of the Circuit Court this afternoon for the purpose of hearing some cases that were left over from the last regular term. The case of Knox vs. Kincaid, an election contest for the County Judgeship, is now on trial. Several witnesses were examined, being called by plaintiff to show that certain ballots were rejected on the count. It was then proposed to introduce the ballots in evidence. To this there was strong objection. The afternoon closed with counsel arguing on the admission.

THE SPEAKER IN A WRECK

Private Car of Hon. D. B. Henderson Bumped Off the Track Near Hugo.

Ashland Tidings.

The Oregon express, which left Ashland a trifle late Monday evening, met with an accident near Hugo. After leaving Grant's Pass about 7 o'clock, the heavy train continued to lose time. Behind and following the express was a light engine under charge of Engineer Bert Pitt, which was proceeding on orders from Grant's Pass to Roseburg. In rounding a sharp curve in a deep cut about two miles south of Hugo, the light engine collided with the rear car on the northbound passenger. This car was a private one of the Chicago & Northwestern line, and was occupied by Speaker D. B. Henderson and party, en route to Portland from Los Angeles. The rear axle of the private car was badly sprung, and the nine passengers in the car were given quite a shaking up. Speaker Henderson and party were transferred to a Pullman coach, continuing on their way. Passenger trains 11 and 12 were delayed several hours by the accident. The private car of Speaker Henderson, after being repaired at Hugo, was sent on north this morning by a special train.

What might have proven a most serious accident was averted in this tail-end collision by the use of the new automatic coupler—the law regarding the compulsory use of which, that had been passed by the last session of Congress, went into effect on the 1st inst. Thus Speaker Henderson had a most important object-lesson of the good results of legislation of the Congress over which he presided.

AT THE HOTELS.

THE PORTLAND.

S J Davis, N Y
N E Adams, Vt
J D Armour, Ont
Countess of Montsofe, Cairo, Egypt
J B Eccleston and wf, Buffalo, N Y
P F Kelly, Seattle
G H Hayes, Victoria
J W Farran, N Y
G O Albright and wf, Allentown, Pa
Margaret Albright, do
F H Hersh and wf, do
Ruth Hersh, do
H C Prussy, Phila
C Frankenthal, N Y
G A Spicer, Chicago
R Somerville, wife and two daughters, Chgo
Dr A B Welford, Woodstock
J F Cornish and wf, Omaha
G W Henderson, San Jose, Cal
W R De Gruchy, S F
W L Valentine, Los Angeles
C Dillman, Milwaukee
J F Morrill, Denver
H B Kooser, wife and maid, Salt Lake
Miss C R Peassall, do
E T Judd, Pendleton
F E Bennett and wife, Boston
M M Williams, Denver
Miss Ada B Curtis, Portland, Me
E P Waite, city
A E Wilsin, city
Miss B E Nelson, S F
T A Todd, Pasadena
F W Adams, San Fran
C F Kinsman, N Y
E S Webb, Livermore
A L Choufer, San Jose
Miss R Beardsley, S F
W N Roger, San Fran
Miss E Jackson, S F
Miss C D Judson, S F
G J W Stark, S F
Mrs Geo Stark, S F
L H Wede, San Fran
Mrs E E Walker, Oakland
Mrs B Boardman, do
J T Potts, Oakland
Chas Searle, Cal
F W Bullock, Chicago
J E Nolan, wife and child, Chicago
James Jerome, S F
H Klaber, Tacoma
N J Dovell, Walla W
Wm Rudd, Chicago
C H Callender, Knappton
R A Smith, Fairhaven
D K Lord, Fairhaven
S Elmore, Astoria
J M Berry, Baker City

Columbia River Scenery.

Regulator Line steamers from Oak-street dock, daily, except Sundays, **The Dalles, Hood River, Cascade Locks,** and return. Call on, or 'one Agent for further information.

THE PERKINS.

O G Fairchild, Cal
J E Gates, Cal
Fred Foster, city
W E Newson, Rainier
A T West, Pt Townsnd
S E Taylor, Aaconda, J R Wilson, city
W J Conners, Chilliwalk, B C
C Butler Port Townsend
J W French, Dalles
J P Manifee, S F
J Cluny, Pomeroy
C Jack, Jr, Hillsboro
N C McCormack, S F
R Greene, St Paul
Mrs G W Bolton and two children, Dalles
Mrs J W French, do
T Boodman, Baker City
J C Schas, Jordan Vly
P Gray, Huntington
A Marshall, Astoria
Mrs A Marshall, do
Mrs E O Maloney, Washington, D C
T G Condon, Antelope
Mrs T G Condon, do
J Rush, Salmas
C Wilkins, wife and two children, Umatilla Agency
V McChesney, Omaha
Mrs W C Williams, Moro, Or
Mrs L K Moore, Moro
J Q A Bowlby, Astoria
Ida N Miller, Orient
Wm M Boots, Monmouth
J P Tamiesie, Hillsboro
F R McIntyre, S F
J T Lawson, San Fran
Geo R Orr, San Fran
O H Wolf, Salt Lake
E L Perry and wife, Ellensburg, Wash
V Crawford, wife and four children, Hepper
A L Schooley, Oakland
L P Hall, San Fran
T Wolf, San Fran
J S Osborn, Cal
Mrs J R Osborn, Cal
Master Osborn, Cal
R F O'Brien, Wardner
J T Collins, Duluth
Mrs P F Kramer, Tacoma
E O Keefe, Cartage
Mrs E O Keefe, do
R M Sharer, Wash
H Mether, city
W H Thomas, Carbondale, Wash
Fred Carter, Dalles
H L Henderson, Astoria
W P Winans, Walla Walla, Wash
B F Winans, do
W E Doyle, Wichita
T Shaute and wife, Silverton

THE IMPERIAL.

C. W. Knowles, Manager.

C S West, Bridal Veil
J H Nye, city
R Gibson, Astoria
F Barnett, Spokane
C L Levy, Minneapolis
H Hankins, Seattle
E W Parks, Seattle
H C McKinley, La Crosse, Wis
R J Jennings, Bohemia
J D Clark, Chicago
Mrs J D Clark, do
J Hamrich, Boston
Miss G Browning, S F
Miss D Browning, do
L D Sisson, Pomona
F C Porter, San Fran
C H Green, San Fran
R C Judson, city
S B Snyder, San Fran
E N Carter, Or City
J H Smith, Astoria
Mrs Smith, Astoria
R P Wainwright, U S Army
A Cannon, Albany
Mis George McCoy, Napavine, Wash
E H Burdick, Eagerton, Wis
Mrs Burdick, do
Jes T Lee, Astoria
Mrs G A Nelson, Astoria
C A West, St Louis
F L Crang, Astoria
Miss E McCoy, Minneapolis, Minn
Miss L McCoy, Algona
J L Warner, Tacoma
S Herz, San Francisco
J Birge, St Louis
Mrs R Gilbert, Salem
Gee C L Goodman, Honolulu
Mrs Goodman, do
Chas Zeimer, N J
D W Stuart, San Fran
E C Haywood, Corvallis
E Erwin, Corvallis
J E Meyers, San Fran
Mrs Meyers, San Fran
C Murray, San Fran
Mrs V Jefkins, S F
Mrs Jefkins, San Fran
Mrs N E Cousins, Alameda, Cal
Miss A Cousins, do
A M Baker, Portland
F Larson, Winnipeg
D Brower, Grant's Pass
Miss Brower, do
Wm Gorman, Stella
H W Cottle, San Fran
A Dunbar, Astoria
Mrs J C Mayo, do
Mrs W L Chutler, do

ST. CHARLES.

J H Gorman, Dunsmuir, Cal
K W Gribble, city
Mrs Grisble, city
Mrs F S Edwards, city
T R Wakeman, Silvrtn
Mrs Wakeman, Silvrtn
Mrs C W McLean and nurse, Walla Walla
Miss McLean, do
G B Miller, Salem
W S Richards, Ind
E Miller, Rainier
Wm Fredenberg, Ilwaco
Mrs Fredenberg, Ilwaco
A C M Moore, do
Brice Doris, Knoxville, Tenn
Mrs Doris, do
S A Skinner, Vncvr, W
Clayton Moore, do
C R Smith, Astoria
Thos Linville, do
E M Houghton, do
John Nase, Hubbard
W Wellman, Jamestown, S D
Chas Richardson, St Helens
H O Scofield, Olympia
R C Toeth, Astoria
J Johnson, do
N Janson, do
Dick Turpin, Marshfield
Mrs Dick Turpin, do
Dell Delanny, do
John Flaherty, do
C G Rays, do
Fred Hagelstein, do
M A Flaherty, do
Mrs Flaherty, do
Miss Miller, do
J H McLellan, do
H H Clark, Warren
Mrs Clark, do
H Mills, Humboldt
W E Knight, Eureka
F N Mitchell, Baker City
H M Spencer, do
Mrs Spencer, do
C Jackson, Salem
Mrs Jackson, do
J W Dalton, Astoria
Francis Hogue, Condon
Mrs H West, Keiso
Mrs N P Strain, do
G West, Keiso
A W Gates, Ilwaco
Mrs Gates, Ilwaco
A J Shepard, Scio
D M Shanks, Astoria
C E McFarland, Waterford
L G Dix, Goldendale
F M Alton, city
J W Tamiesie, Hillsboro
A L Stephens, Burton
B West, Scappoose
L L Paulson, Etna
R Sanders, Aberdeen
F Sandell, Salt Lake
E B Smith, Salem
Wm Adkins, Salem
C L Fostern, Hood Rvr
Dr G W Easterbrook, Oceanside
J E Morris, Newberg
R Gallatran, Newberg
S T Leabo, city
G F Leabo, city
Geo Ogden, Kalama
W E Bush, Kalama
J Taylor, Etna
J Hughes, Oriel
Mrs S P Weist, Stella
C J Littlepage, Corbett
G R Shaw, Cleone
C L Haller, Latourell
B Chesholm, Astoria
H Metcher, city
Mrs F A Bullock, Ilwaco
J