Morning Oregonian.

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SOCIALISTS ARRESTED.

Sympathizers Hooted Police, Who Used Clubs With Good Effect.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—Six speakers of the Socialist Labor party, who insisted on talking to an enormous crowd at Seventh street and Avenue C tonight, were arrested by the police, who claimed they had no permit to speak. A good deal of clubbing was done by the policemen, who numbered over 30. The Socialists went back to their headquarters, overlooking the corner, after being balled and talked again. The men arrested are Arthur Keep, William Kliselia, David Barr, Louis Wiederer, Irving R. Weisberger and Max Stork. The crowd hooted the police, and the officers, enraged, charged the crowd. They used their clubs on a good many heads and arms and drove them back from the street, clearing it. Then they took the men to the station-house. They were in cells only a short time when they were bailed out.

RAILROAD PENSIONS.

Pennsylvania Company Extends the System Over Its Lines.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 2.—Official notices were posted today of the establishment of a pension system for the employes of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg. The new system will go into effect January 1, 1901. Employes aged 70 years or more will be given the option of retiring from service on half pay. Another provision also stipulates that if an employe has been crippled in the service of the road he can retire at the age of 65 years. The system has been in vogue on the Pennsylvania Railroad for some time, and as it has met with the approval of the employes, it has been decided to extend it over the entire Pennsylvania lines.

Will View Milwaukee Parade.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—The Republican Executive Committee, composed of Senator Hanna, Secretary Heath, Committeeman Kerens of Missouri; G. A. Stewart, of Illinois, and Assistant Treasurer Foster, will accompany Vice-Chairman Payne to Milwaukee tomorrow to view the Republican parade in that city Saturday night. There will be no speechmaking.

RED FLAG IN CHICAGO.

Debs Orators Went Too Far and the People Would Not Stand It.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—Socialist orators raise the red flag in State street tonight and are driven off the thoroughfare by the police, who were compelled to interfere to stop a riot. The Debs speakers occupied a half dozen wagons to speak from along the street. There were frequent clashes between the speakers and the big crowds who gathered amound the stands.

Shortly after midnight, the Socialists became bolder and a red flag was raised on every wagon. The red flag was very large and in contrast was hung a flag of the United States of very small dimensions. The crowd took all this good naturedly until some of the Debs speakers began kicking at the American flag. In a moment, there was confusion all along the street and several speakers were dragged from their wagons and roughly handled. The central detail police wagon was called. Sergeant Mahoney ordered the Debs wagons to leave the street and they were escorted away, followed by the police patrol. A mob of 1000 people followed them until they disappeared in the shadows of Lake street.

Cuban Commerce.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The War Department's bulletin of the commerce of Cuba for the 10 months ended April 30, shows that the value of all merchandise imported during this period was $33,925,339, and of gold and silver $5,195,287, giving a total importation of $39,090,626. Of this amount $29,896,188 worth was sent from the United States, and $1,447,466 worth came from Porto Rico. The total exportation of merchandise amounted to $35,404,421, of which agricultural products formed the greater part. The export of gold and silver was $1,289,553, making the total value of all exports from Cuba $38,703,974. The United States took $28,962,353 worth of these exports and $80,257 worth went to Porto Rico.

Daily Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Today's statement of the Treasury balances shows:

Available cash balances $157,306,315
Gold 92,346,077

ONE BRYAN COUNTY

Whitman Will Probably Go for the Nebraskan.

A RED-HOT JUDGESHIP CONTEST

No Fusion Between Democrats and Populists on County Ticket—Frink Will Be Scratched.

COLFAX, Wash., Nov. 2.—(Staff correspondence.)—Whitman County was long the hub of Populism in Washington. It is the greatest wheat-producing country in the state, and has many small towns and a large rural population. It was here that the agricultural depression of 1893-4-5-6 was felt with its greatest severity. Farms were plastered with mortgages, interest payments were in default, taxes were overdue, and bankruptcy, imminent or actual, was the common condition. Land could hardly be given away, and warehouses were fairly bursting with unsalable grain. The times were out of joint, and the views of the farmer as to the causes that produced them became sadly warped. Populism and its fantastic theories seemed a remedy; at least it gave promise of a change. Apparently it could not be worse; it must be better. Thus we find that in 1894 the Populist party waxed powerful and carried the county against both the Democrats and Republicans. Then the Democrats practically disappeared, and fusion was effected in 1896 on state and National tickets. The Populists of Whitman kept stubbornly in the middle of the road on their local nominees, and literally swept the county over the Republicans and a feeble combination between a few Democrats and Silver Republicans. Bryan got 1922 majority out of a total of 5494 votes (more than two to one), and the Populist county ticket was successful by pluralities ranging from 1000 to 1800. The average Populist vote was about 3000.

Then came the astounding change of 1898. On state issues there was fusion; on county officers none. The total vote fell from 5494 to 4674, and the Republicans carried the county by pluralities running from 100 to 720. The Populist vote dropped off one-half or more, and the Democrats managed to advertise the fact that they were still alive and kicking (of course, kicking) by running their independent vote up to something like 1600. For Congress the county split, giving Jones (Rep.) and Lewis (Dem.) small majorities. More than 900 citizens stayed at home. That the surprising and unexpected Republican victory was due to the growing discord among the fusionists (never any too friendly) and to the light poll is perfectly obvious. The aggregate Republican gains were about 500 votes, and yet they were sufficient in two years to overcome an adverse majority of 1900. Examination of figures is often tiresome, but nothing else so completely and clearly tells the story of politics in this county and its strange mutations.

Many Republicans in Colfax think they are going to carry the county for McKinley this year, and they have even higher hopes for their county ticket. Chairman Davenport, of the county Republican committee, is most sanguine over the outlook. He has polled about 40 out of the 58 precincts, and the results show that there are as many Republicans as all the opposition combined, conceding the doubtful to the Democrats. Mr. Davenport thinks the total vote will be in the neighborhood of 5400, and that Republicans will have at least 2700. If they do, they will win by a comfortable margin, inasmuch as there is old-time war between the Democrats and Populists. There will be some Debs and Woolley votes, a few hundred altogether. Chairman Doneen, of the Democratic committee, does not at all agree with Mr. Davenport in his premises or conclusions. He declares that Bryan will carry the county by 1200 to 1500 votes, and that Rogers will do even better. He claims to have a poll which warrants this statement; and he asserts, moreover, that nothing in the present situation or in past history justifies any opinion that the Bryan voters here are not largely in the majority. From my investigation of conditions at Colfax and at other places in the county, I am forced to agree with Mr. Doneen, though the Bryan majority will doubtless be less than he names. Five hundred for Bryan would be a moderate estimate, with somewhat more for Rogers.

The instructive fact in the Whitman situation is that the Republican vote during the past six years has been practically at a standstill, not counting the slump of 1896. In 1892, Whitman gave 2149 for Ferry for Governor; in 1892, 2163 for Harrison for President; in 1894, 2120 for Doolittle for Congress; in 1896, 1610 for McKinley; and in 1898 2072 for Jones for Congress. The aggregate vote has been steadily decreasing since 1892; but, except in 1896, there have been just about the same number of Republicans. This is in effect a slow gain. Doubtless, some Republicans, say 250, were among the 500 who stayed at home in 1898; but, on the other hand, it is generally agreed that not a few Democrats and Populists then voted the straight Republican ticket on account of the odious single tax, which was in the Ellensburg Fusion platform. The Washington platform this year wisely avoids single tax, and, in the issue between McKinley and Bryan, some Democrats and Populists who gave aid and comfort to their common enemy in 1898 will return to their idols. It is, of course, impossible to say what proportion of them will relapse and what will make their temporary abode permanent; but not all will stay and not all will go back. It will be not a little surprising, therefore, if the Republican vote for McKinley this year is greater than 2300. If it is not, the Democratic will be about 2800 and the remainder scattering.

Whitman County is stagnant, industrially and politically, and the expected extraction of the Bryan plurality would not take place in the same great measure if there were harmony among the Fusionists. In 1896, conditions for union of the silver and paper-money boomers were ideal. This year there is a disturbing Middle-of-the-Road movement, headed by the redoubtable Judge McDonald and the equally irrepressible "Shorty" Brown. The supreme object of this independent organization is to re-elect McDonald Superior Judge. It embraces within its ranks certain persons who still retain their virgin notions of the high mission of the Populist party, and are on principle opposed to fusion. There are some others, too, who have more or less identity with these Middle-of-the-Roaders, and who are fighting Governor Rogers because of his apostasy from the Populists to the Democrats; but they seem to be a select few. Now McDonald, Middle-of-the-Roader, is in the anomalous position of being for Rogers, who is essentially a Fusionist and who believes that the Populist party is dead. Here is a contradiction that might prove embarrassing for any other than McDonald, who is himself the Great Contradiction. The Democrats are both uneasy and annoyed by the irreconcilable attitude of the Middle-of-the-Roaders. Though they have no state ticket, and no Presidential Electors, they have a full county ticket, and they will attract many votes for the latter, seriously threatening the success of the local Democratic ticket, and to a certain extent, doubtless, doing some damage both to Bryan and Rogers. This Superior Judgeship fight is the one picturesque and exciting thing in the Whitman County campaign. McDonald went in on the Populist tidal wave of 1896; and has had four stormy years on the bench. He has contrived in that time to secure the vigorous hostility of pretty much the whole bar, and the outspoken disrespect of the public. His feuds with individual attorneys and officers of his court have become notorious. Just now he is having a very troublesome time with J. H. Nessly, a newspaper man, and he has himself been held to answer for subornation of perjury. The circumstances of this and other affairs in which McDonald has been the leading actor do not need to be recited. His arrest and prosecution at this time, whether inspired by politics or not, have undoubtedly helped his candidacy, inasmuch as he is doing some effective posing as a martyr, the intended victim and sacrificial offering of the iniquitous Colfax lawyers' cabal and the Courthouse ring. McDonald's opponents are S. J. Chadwick (Dem.) and Mr. Bryant (Rep.). While there is some fear in Colfax that McDonald may succeed, it is not well-grounded enough to create general alarm. The common belief is that either Chadwick or Bryant will win.

There is some Republican defection from Mr. Frink, and he will run behind McKinley. There is an ancient grudge against John L. Wilson in Whitman County, growing out of old matters, and the course of that gentleman in recent years has done little to soften the grievance. There is a scarcely less well-defined prejudice against John H. McGraw. The Average voter, too, thinks that Mr. Frink has not been favorable to lower grain rates, and lower grain rates Whitman County has long wanted and demanded. Republican hostility to Frink is to some extent offset by Populist hostility to Rogers; but the anti-Rogers feeling is not so obvious and not likely to prove so effective. One Republican I saw said that Frink would lose at least 300 Republican votes; and he said that, if the election had been held two months ago, he would have lost more.

The causes that have wrought great changes elsewhere in Washington have not been so potent in Whitman County. The prosperity argument, and the general acknowledgment that 16 to 1 was a delusion, have availed somewhat, but have not turned the county face about. Wheat is today 29 cents per bushel. In 1897, with a great crop and a high price, and in 1898, hundreds of mortgages were canceled and hundreds of farmers settled all their arrears. For two years wheat has been low, but the wheatgrower has not gone into debt. He is now just about holding his own. While the county has not gone ahead in the sense that it has gained population or wealth, its healthy condition may be illustrated by a bank statement: On October 7, 1896, the deposits of the Second National Bank of Colfax were $207,000; loans, $226,000. Now the deposits are $658,000; loans, $530,000. If wheat goes up again, and crops are good, it ought not to be long before Bryanism and Populism cease to dominate Whitman County.

F. B. P.

THE TARRANT FIRE.

Many Persons, Reported as Missing, Have Been Located.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—The police department has been investigating the list of persons reported missing in connection with the Tarrant fire, for the purpose of getting at a correct list of persons supposed to have lost their lives in the fire. The persons reported were investigated through the station nearest the addresses given for them, and in many cases they were reported as safe. In some cases the police could not find the supposed missing person at the address given. The list as revised today shows 18 persons reported missing and not accounted for. Of these, six are not known at the addresses given by the persons who reported them missing.

In the list is the name of Benjamin Moorehouse, a clerk for Tarrant & Co. The authorities persist in declaring their belief that he is alive, and purposely keeping his whereabouts secret.

"We have detectives out after Mr. Moorehouse, and expect to land him soon," said Assistant District Attorney Walsh, who is assisting in the Fire Marshal's investigation. Moorehouse's family and neighbors at Montclair, N. J., are convinced that he perished in the disaster. A resident of Montclair, who was in New York at the time of the fire, says he saw Moorehouse standing in front of the building directly after the fire started, but since that time no one has seen him or heard from him.

The fire department's investigation of the explosion closed today after the testimony of Louis Patterson and George C. Thompson, employes of Tarrant & Co., had been taken. Thompson is bookkeeper for the firm, but he showed an ignorance of what was in storage in the upper floors, and no important evidence was drawn from him. He said Moorehouse, the missing clerk, was the only man that knew just what material was in the building. Dr. Lederle, health department analyst, who examined the seven drums found in the ruins, said today that they contained analyinne oil, which is only a little less explosive than kerosene.

American Soldiers of Fortune.

TRIESTE, Nov. 2.—Ninety Americans who fought for the Boers in South Africa have arrived here, and have left for Hamburg, where they will sail for America.

GREAT TOUR ENDED

Governor Roosevelt Has Made 673 Speeches.

HE TALKED TO 3,000,000 PEOPLE

Concluded His Eight Weeks' Campaign Trip in Oswego, N. Y., Last Night—His Health Is Good.

OWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 2.—Governor Roosevelt completed tonight at this point one of the most remarkable campaigns ever made by a candidate of any party in the United States. In eight weeks he has visited 24 states of the Union, made 673 speeches, traveled 21,209 miles, visited 567 towns and cities, and talked to what is estimated to be 3,000,000 people. This record includes more speeches, more miles traveled and more territory covered than that of all the other candidate for President or Vice-President of the United States of all other parties for the last 100 years, with the exception of Bryan in 1896. This wonderful campaign was finished by a two weeks' tour of the State of New York, during which the candidate traveled 2250 miles through 37 counties, and made 120 speeches, the majority of them from the rear platform of the train. Mr. Roosevelt finished his tour in excellent health and in good spirits, and, as he said tonight, "with a slightly weakened voice, but able to go on with the campaign a couple of weeks or more."

The last day of this campaign included eight stops between Jamestown, in Chautauqua County, and included Owego, in Tioga County. The stops today varied from two hours in duration, at Olean, to 10 minutes at other points. He finished tonight at Owego, the home of Senator Platt. Among the things which Governor Roosevelt said in Owego, Hornellsville, Wellsville and Addison, the last four places on the day's tour, were these:

"Mr. Bryan is now inclined to laugh at the argument of the full dinner pail. Nobody laughed about it four years ago. It is a mighty sight easier to laugh about it when it is full than when it is empty. When it is empty, it is serious business. If this Nation chooses to turn bedlamite and put in Mr. Bryan and try his policies, we have nobody but ourselves to thank for the disaster that will surely follow. It won't do any good to say that we meant well; that we did not mean to hurt ourselves. What I am saying applies just as much to Democrats as to Republicans. It is to the interest of all of us to have prosperity and good times. The only chance Mr. Bryan has is in that queer forgetfulness which people have when they are well off. When a man is well off, he is very apt to be willing to take chances. When he is badly off, then he is more careful. It is now four years since we were badly off, and some people forget. Four years ago, neither Mr. Bryan nor any one else would have dared to sneer at the full dinner pail and say it did not mean much, because then the dinner pail was not full, and it means a great deal to every one of us when the dinner pail is empty.

"Mr. Bryan says we have no right in the Philippines without the consent of the governed. Jefferson Davis said it was a violation of the Declaration of Independence to come down and oppose them without the consent of the governed from trying to get out of the Union and own slaves. He said you could not oppose them, but some of you here did it. Now Mr. Bryan upholds the Declaration of Independence as applying to the Malay banditti, who are shooting at our men on the other side of the earth, but denies it to his fellow Americans of darker skin in North Carolina. There are two important issues in this campaign. Our opponents want to Bryanize the Nation and Crokerize the state.

"They can't do it," came an interruption.

"No," continued the Governor, "they can't do it. Because our people are not prepared to see the level of the state government brought down to the level of the Tammany government of New York City. I appeal to every Democrat who believes in honesty and decency in politics to stand with us and avert such a calamity. I ask you to compare the state administration, department by department, from the top to the bottom, put each in comparison with their government of the City of New York, with its blackmail, vice and crime; its corruption, its indifference to the demands of the people; make that comparison, and you cannot help resolving that no change to Tammany Hall shall be made in this state. I ask your support for the re-election of McKinley and the election of Mr. Odell, not on party grounds, for I feel this is far more than a mere party contest, but because I feel I have a right to appeal to good citizenship, to the principles of decent government and challenge the aid of men who have the honor and welfare of the Nation at heart. All promises have been made good. The prophesies that Mr. Bryan made have been signally falsified. Here in this town compare the wage list and the number of men employed by the railroad with four years ago. The reason the railway business has increased is because the country has prospered: more freight is carried because there is more business, and more men are employed. Mr. Bryan says find out how your employer votes and then vote the other way. No American citizen has a right to cast his vote save on the ground of principle, and not to vote one way because some other man votes another. Mr. Bryan asks you to stultify yourself and be false to your duties as citizens."

As if in appreciation of the closing of the campaign, the Governor said:

"There is really not much to say in the closing days of the campaign. People have pretty much made up their minds, and I think that we are going to give in this state the second largest majority it has ever given."

"That's right, that's right!" shouted a number in the audience.

"But," continued the Governor, "I don't want any man to make the mistake of taking anything for granted. We want not merely to whip Bryanism, but to crush it under our heels. I ask you to stand by the party that succeeds, and not the party that fails; for a party that makes financial policies that work, and not the party that advocates financial policies that won't work; for the party that fought to a finish the Spanish War and hoisted the flag in the Philippines, and not the party that grumbled about how the war was fought, and now wants to haul down the flag in the Philippines."

Just as the train was pulling out of Waverly occurred the only hostility of the day. A stone was thrown, breaking the glass in the observation window in the Governor's car.

Governor Roosevelt was shown a newspaper today in which was published a rumor that he was on the verge of collapse from excessive work in the political campaign. The Governor good-humoredly said his weight and general appearance were sufficient denial of the report, adding that he was actually in the best of health. It is believed that the rumor arose from the fact that the Governor wrote to New York City asking that he be excused from speaking Saturday, and that the trip through Long Island scheduled for Monday be canceled, as he wished to finish his speechmaking in his home village, Oyster Bay, Monday night.

At Olean.

OLEAN, N. Y., Nov. 2.—The Roosevelt train made its first stop at Randolph, where the Governor spoke briefly. At Olean the Governor, in part, said:

"I am passing through a part of the state which can always be depended on to roll majorities for the cause of decent citizenship. In this campaign that is the fundamental issue. More and more during the past few weeks the effects of our opponents' appeal to disorder have become manifest. Mr. Croker's open incitement to riot at the polls is but a fitting climax to the Bryanite campaign in which mob violence at political meetings has become a recognized feature.

"A singular thing, in connection with this campaign is the attitude of the very people, who, having opposed Bryan four years ago, are now supporting him, although he represents every principle which they then condemned. Mr. Bourke Cockran, for instance, used four years ago stronger language than I would now.

(Concluded on Second Page.)

DEATH OF EX-MAYOR STRONG, OF NEW YORK.

WILLIAM L. STRONG.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—William L. Strong, last Mayor of the old City of New York, died suddenly at 3 A. M., at his residence in this city. Mr. Strong had not been at his place of business for several days, but no one suspected that his condition was alarming. Mr. Strong took an active part in the present campaign, and it is said that his political labors, combined with his attempts to retain supervision over his business affairs in the face of impaired health, brought about the illness that resulted in his death.

William L. Strong was born in Ohio, in 1827, and came to New York when a young man. He found employment with different firms until January 1, 1870, when he organized the firm of William L. Strong & Co. The firm soon grew to be one of the prominent business houses in the city. He also interested himself in banking matters, and was president of the Central National Bank. At a mass meeting in Madison-Square Garden, in 1894, a non-partisan committee of 70 was appointed to organize the opposition to Tammany Hall, to frame a platform and select candidates for office, and it was this committee that selected Mr. Strong to run for Mayor on the reform platform. His opponent was Hugh J. Grant, and the contest was a bitter one. The outcome was the election of Mr. Strong by a plurality of 47,187. The administration of Mr. Strong was an eventful one. Mr. Strong was avowedly independent in his views on city politics. In the municipal campaign of 1897, which resulted in the return of Tammany Hall to power, he took the stump for Seth Low as against General Benjamin F. Tracy, the regular Republican candidate. After this election he virtually retired from active politics, due to failing health.

At the time of his death Mr. Strong was a member of a number of societies, including the Ohio Society, American Fine Arts Society, American Museum of Natural History, Metropolitan Museum Association and American Geographical Society. Mr. Strong had been in poor health for about six weeks.

CANTON, O., Nov. 2.—News of the death of ex-Mayor Strong, of New York, was received with feelings of great sorrow at the McKinley home. The deceased was esteemed as a personal friend of long standing. Immediately upon receipt of the news the President sent a telegram of condolence to the bereaved family.

DECISION BY ESTEE

He Says the Constitution Does Not Follow the Flag.

OPINION IN A HAWAIIAN CASE

He Holds That the Laws and Customs, as Well as the Lands, Were Annexed.

HONOLULU, Oct. 25, via San Francisco, Nov. 1.—United States District Judge Estee has rendered a decision to the effect that the "Constitution does not follow the flag" in an important libel case that has been before the courts here for some time.

William H. Marshall was sentenced to six months imprisonment for criminal libel on account of publications he made about the late Chief Justice Judge. He made an appeal to the Supreme Court of Hawaii on technical grounds, alleging that the methods pursued during his trial were not in accordance with American procedure. The lower court was sustained and Marshall turned to Judge Estee with a writ of habeas corpus.

Judge Estee held that the laws of Hawaii, allowing conviction of defendants upon a verdict by nine jurors, were still in force at the time of Marshall's trial, which was long after the passage of the resolution annexing Hawaii to the Union. The Judge said that Hawaii before being annexed "was a free, enlightened state, possessing all the attributes of sovereignty, and when, with its consent, the islands were annexed by the United States, not only the lands, but the people with their laws and customs, were annexed; and by the well established laws of nations, these laws and customs remained in force until new laws were enacted for the government of the territory."

The question whether the Constitution followed the flag to Hawaii is one which many people would like to have decided by the Supreme Court of the United States. One of the Circuit Judges here, taking a view opposed to that of Judge Estee, has already released a prisoner who was convicted of an infamous crime without a grand jury indictment, but the Circuit Judge, to whom Marshall's appeal went, held the other way. The result is the release of one man and the confirmation of the sentence of another, though both appealed on exactly the same points.

The Attorney-General has rendered an opinion that the old Hawaiian law requiring vessels arriving here to pay half pilot fees, even if they do not use a pilot, is not in force now, as far as American vessels engaged in domestic trade are concerned. Foreigners and American bottoms in foreign trade are still liable to the charge.

Signor Marconi has sent to Hawaii a new expert from London to investigate the cause of the failure of his system here.

Cleveland Will Go Duck Shooting.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—Ex-President Cleveland arrived here today from Princeton and called to see his friend, E. C. Benedict, at the latter's office. Mr. Cleveland denied himself to all interviewers. A representative of the firm of Benedict & Company said that the ex-President and Mr. Benedict were going out of town for a few days. He understood they were going on a duck-shooting expedition down in Maryland, and they would not return before the latter part of next week.

SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT NEWS.

Political.

Roosevelt has completed his tour, having made 673 speeches. Page 1.

Socialist orators raised the red flag in Chicago. Page 1.

Debs' friends ask him to withdraw in favor of Bryan. Page 2.

Hanna had more orderly meetings in Chicago last night. Page 2.

Bryan issues a statement on the campaign. Page 2.

Federal Government.

Judge Estee decides that the Constitution does not follow the flag. Page 1.

Cost of postal service last year was $97,160,509. Page 3.

The public debt decreased nearly $2,000,000 in October. Page 3.

China.

The powers are considering the removal of the Dowager Empress. Page 10.

Two more Chinese commissioners have been appointed. Page 10.

Chinese murderers at Pao Ting Fu were sentenced to death. Page 10.

Foreign.

Spain is taking vigorous steps to stamp out Carlism. Page 3.

Several engagements occurred between Spanish gendarmes and Carlists. Page 3.

The activity of the Boers continues. Page 3.

Lord Roberts will return to England soon with most of his staff. Page 3.

Domestic.

Ex-Mayor Strong, of New York, is dead. Page 1.

Four indictments were returned in the Beaschister case. Page 2.

New York police are investigating the drugs given Millionaire Rice. Page 2.

Alvord was held in bail of $150,000. Page 3.

Sport.

McGovern defeated Bernstein at Louisville for the featherweight championship. Page 8.

Joe Choynski won from Fred Russell on a foul. Page 3.

Pacific Coast.

Complex political situation in Whitman County, Washington. Page 1.

Hon. S. B. Huston, former Democrat, made rousing speech for McKinley at Forest Grove. Page 4.

Experiment to determine whether Summer fallow pays in Oregon. Page 4.

Force of men is removing Silva de Grosse reef in Columbia River channel opposite Astoria. Page 4.

Mrs. Minnie Crockett sentenced to life term in penitentiary for killing her husband at Milton. Page 4.

Data is being collected for public school library law to be introduced at next Oregon Legislature. Page 4.

Commercial and Marine.

Weekly trade reviews and bank clearings. Page 5.

New York stock market in a waiting attitude. Page 11.

Fourteen steamships listed and en route for Portland. Page 10.

Steamship Scarsmoo arrives with a full cargo. Page 10.

Grain fleet makes fast time on the ocean. Page 10.

Philadelphia clears with mixed cargo for South Africa. Page 10.

Local.

Newly arrived thief looks two East Side churches in broad daylight. Page 12.

McNamer Bros. will mine in farthest northern grounds. Page 10.

Hypnotist Lee sued by the man who did the "sleep act." Page 8.