

THE CUBANS ACTIVE

Conflict Rages with Unabated Fury.

A SERIES OF HARD CONTESTS

Insurgents Capture a Spanish Convoy in Pinar del Rio—Town of Holguin Captured.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—A dispatch to the Herald from Havana says:

The insurgent troops in the field are very active. On October 30 the Spaniards sustained the most severe loss they have met for some time. On the borders of Matanzas province General Molina was defeated by the insurgents under General Betancourt.

General Molina was on his way to Havana with a brigade of troops to participate in Blanco's reception. At Aguacate he heard that the rebels were encamped in Purgatory hills, and broke his march to attack them. The fight was a long one and the Spanish loss was large. He was finally forced to retreat.

In Pinar del Rio province the rebels under command of Captain Lorr attacked a convoy that left San Cayetano and captured a large supply of clothing and ammunition.

A report apparently well founded is current in Havana to the effect that Holguin has been captured by rebels under Cebreo. That has been attacked and that 75 Spaniards were killed, is admitted, but the capture is denied.

General Luque with heavy reinforcements left Havana yesterday for Holguin.

In a book on the Cuban war just published, here, General Weyler writes the introduction. In one place he says:

"The system of warfare carried on by me in this campaign is not a new one. It is the same as that pursued by the Americans of the North when they fought their brethren of the South."

A million dollars in paper currency has mysteriously disappeared from the treasury here. The money was intended for the payment of the navy and the troops.

This fact coupled with an attempt to deprive the army and navy of their pay for the months of April, May and June is causing great indignation.

Spain Ready to Defy Us.

MADRID, Nov. 4.—The Spanish cabinet has decided to reply to the United States minister's acknowledgment of the Spanish note in reply to the representations of the United States on the subject of Cuba, declaring in guarded terms that with reference to granting autonomy to Cuba, Spain will do what she sees fit.

It is also understood that the Spanish government is determined to maintain that the Spanish officers acted correctly in making the capture of the Competitor in April, 1896, and the protocol of 1877 solely referred to American citizens residing in Cuba.

The letter of Senor Salvon, published in the Spanish newspapers yesterday, replying to the article of Hannis Taylor formerly United States minister to Spain, on the Cuban question, recently published in the American magazine, has created the greatest stir here. The Spanish papers hotly attack Taylor.

Result is in Doubt.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 4.—An official canvass of votes is in progress in most of the counties of the state today. These counts will be watched carefully and awaited anxiously in the close counties.

Cuts

For Cuts, simply apply two or three times a day, using enough of the Salve to cover the wound well. No injury can come from the direct application of the Salve to the open wound, as there is not an ounce of poison in a thousand pounds of Garland's Happy Thought Salve.

"I put my hand on a piece of tin. Garland's Happy Thought Salve cured it up in a short time. I think it is the best Salve I ever used." F. F. SIMPSON, Mt. Vernon, Wash.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.



Celebrated for its great leavening strength and healthfulness. Assures the food against all kinds of adulteration common to the cheap brands.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

The democratic and republican headquarters will be kept open to get the official figures.

The republicans today confidently claim a majority of five on joint ballot.

COLUMBUS, Nov. 4.—Up to noon the state committees had not changed their respective claims. Their advices from the close counties indicate that protests are being filed today in anticipation of contests of about a dozen seats in the legislature.

The state ticket is no longer in dispute. Interest in the vote in the close counties on members of the legislature is increasing.

2,000 Men Will be Employed.

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 4.—Another important enterprise in the beet-sugar industry is about to be launched by the Oxards, proprietors of the Chino factory. After examining several different sites in widely different localities, they have at last decided in favor of Huene, Ventura county. In selecting this locality preference was shown over San Luis Obispo and Sacramento counties, as well as over Texas, all of which places were in competition for securing the proposed factory.

The production of beets raised upon 10,000 acres of land for five consecutive years has been guaranteed for the factory's use at the price of \$3.25 per ton during the entire term. One hundred acres of land for the factory site has been donated by the local people interested.

Work on the building of the factory will begin promptly, in order to have it ready for the crop of 1898. It is to have a capacity of 1,000 tons of beets per day, which will be increased to 25,000 tons in 1898. It will give employment to 1,000 men at the factory, while from 1,000 to 1,500 men will be employed in the field.

Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption.

This is the best medicine in the world for all forms of Coughs, Colds and Consumption. Every bottle is guaranteed. It will cure and not disappoint. It has no equal for Whooping Cough, Asthma, Hay Fever, Pneumonia, Bronchitis, La Grippe, Cold in the Head and Consumption. It is safe for all ages, pleasant to take, and, above all, a sure cure. It is always well to take Dr. King's New Life Pills in connection with Dr. King's New Discovery, as they regulate and tone the stomach and bowels. We guarantee perfect satisfaction or return money. Free trial bottles at Blakely & Houghton's Drug Store. Regular size 50 cents and \$1.00.

Weyler in a Tight Place.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—A dispatch from Madrid this afternoon says the cabinet is now considering the question of impeaching General Weyler, on account of remarks which he made previous to leaving Havana on his return to Spain.

\$2000⁰⁰

Why does your grocer like to sell Schilling's Best baking powder?

Because there is get-there and get-up and get-well and lots of other "good gets" in it.

A Schilling & Company San Francisco

COLONIAL SERVANTS.

The Kind of Help They Had in Early New England.

Menials Were in Some Cases Transported Convicts and Malefactors Who Sold Themselves into Servitude.

Domestic service in America has passed through three distinct phases. The first extends from the early colonization to the time of the revolution; the second from the revolution to about 1850; the third from 1850 to the present time.

During the colonial period service of every kind was performed by transported convicts, indentured white servants or "redemptioners," "free willers," negroes and Indians. The first three classes—convicts, redemptioners and free willers—were of European, at first generally English, birth.

Protests were often made against this method of settlement, both by the colonists themselves and by Englishmen, but it was long before the English government abandoned the practice of transporting criminals to the American colonies.

Of the three classes of whites, or Christian servants, as they were called to distinguish them from the Indians and negroes, the free willers were evidently found only in Maryland. They were received under the condition that they be allowed a certain number of days in which to dispose of themselves to the greatest advantage.

It is impossible to state the proportion of servants belonging to the two classes of transported convicts and redemptioners, but the statement is apparently fair that the redemptioners who sold themselves into service to pay for the cost of their passage constituted by far the larger portion. These were found in all the colonies, though more numerous in the southern and middle colonies than in New England. In Virginia and Maryland they outnumbered the negro slaves until the latter part of the seventeenth century. In Massachusetts apprenticed servants, bound for a term of years, were sold from ships in Boston as late as 1730, while the general trade in bound white servants lasted until the time of the revolution, and in Pennsylvania even until this century.

The first redemptioners were naturally of English birth, but after a time they were supplanted by those of other nationalities, particularly by Germans and Irish. As early as 1718 there was a complaint of the Irish immigrants in Massachusetts. It has been said that a great majority of the redemptioners belonged at first to a low class in the social scale. A considerable number, however, both men and women, belonged to the respectable, even to the so-called upper class of society. They were sent over to prevent disadvantageous marriages, to secure inheritances to other members of a family or to further some criminal scheme.

Many of these bond servants sold themselves into servitude, others were disposed of through emigration brokers and still others were kidnaped, being enticed on shipboard by persons called "spirits." The evil of "spiriting away," both children and adults, became so great that in 1664 the committee for foreign plantations interposed, and the council created the office of register, charged with the duty of keeping a record of all persons going to America as servants, and the statement that they had voluntarily left England. This act was soon followed by another fixing the penalty of death, without benefit of clergy, in every case where persons were found guilty of kidnaping children or adults. But even these extreme measures did not put an end to the evil; and it is stated that 10,000 persons were annually kidnaped after the passage of the act.

The wages paid were, as a rule, small, though some complaints are found, especially in New England, of high wages and poor service. More often the wages were a mere pittance. Elizabeth Evans came from Ireland to serve John Wheelwright for three years. Her wages were to be three pounds a year and passage paid. Margery Batman, after five years of service in Charleston, was to receive a she goat to help her in starting life. Mary Polly, according to the terms of her indenture, was to serve ten years and then receive "three barrels of corn and one suit of penistone and one suit shirts of dowlas and one black hood, two hifts of dowlas and shoes and hose convenient." Domestic Service.

Cash in Your Checks.

All county warrants registered prior to July 7, 1893, will be paid at my office. Interest ceases after Oct. 27th, 1897.
C. L. PHILLIPS,
County Treasurer.

Your Fall Overcoat

Is a necessity these raw mornings and evenings. The famous Kuh, Nathan & Fischer Co. garments are now in. Get into one of them. Every one of the designs as bright and fresh as the first soft flake of snow.

Turn about...Leave it to your tailor for \$25.00 or leave it to us for \$15.00?

K. N. & F. Co. You're safe with this make. We give you a written guarantee.

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NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE

FOR—Farmers and Villagers,
FOR—Fathers and Mothers,
FOR—Sons and Daughters,
FOR—All the Family.

With the close of the Presidential Campaign THE TRIBUNE recognizes the fact that the American people are now anxious to give their attention to home and business interests. To meet this condition, politics will have far less space and prominence, until another State or National occasion demands a renewal of the fight for the principles for which THE TRIBUNE has labored from its inception to the present day, and won its greatest victories.

Every possible effort will be put forth, and money freely spent, to make THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE pre-eminently a National Family Newspaper, interesting, instructive, entertaining and indispensable to each member of the family.

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Write your name and address on a postal card, send it to Geo. W. Best, Tribune Office, New York City, and a sample copy of The New York Weekly Tribune will be mailed to you.

SUMMONS.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT of the State of Oregon for Wasco County.

The Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Oregon, Plaintiff,

vs.

Thomas J. Bulger and — Bulger, his wife, whose given name is unknown to plaintiff; D. L. Cates, George Gardiner and Fannie E. Gardiner, Defendants.

To Thomas J. Bulger, — Bulger, whose given name is unknown to plaintiff, George Gardiner and Fannie E. Gardiner, defendants.

IN THE NAME OF THE STATE OF OREGON you and each of you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled action on or before the first day of the term of the above entitled court following the expiration of the time prescribed in the order for the publication of this summons, to wit: on or before the 8th day of November, 1897, that being the first day of the next regular term of said court, and if you fail to so appear and answer the complaint of the plaintiff for want thereof the plaintiff will apply to the court for the judgment prayed for in said complaint, to-wit: For the condemnation and appropriation for a right-of-way for a railroad of a strip of land one hundred feet wide over and across the following described lands: Commencing at a point 120 feet north from the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of section six, township two north, range eight east, in Wasco county, Oregon, thence north 70 feet to a point; thence north 86 degrees 34 minutes east, 250 feet to a point in the north boundary of the right-of-way of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, now Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company's right-of-way; thence southwestwesterly along said north boundary of said right-of-way to the place of beginning, containing 22-1/2 acres. Also another tract of land situated in said section six, described as follows, to-wit: Commencing at a point in the south boundary of the right-of-way of the said Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company, which point is 1175 feet north and 290 feet east of the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of section six, township two north, range eight east; thence north 86 degrees and 34 minutes east, 315 feet to a point on the south boundary of the said right-of-way; thence on a curve to the left with and along the said boundary of said right-of-way in a westerly course to the place of beginning, containing 183 acres; said land to be used for the re-location of the railway of said plaintiff's across said premises as provided by section 3241, Hill's Annotated Laws of the State of Oregon. And plaintiff will also take judgment for its costs and disbursements in this action.

This summons is served upon the defendants above named, by publication thereof in THE DALLES CHRONICLE by order of Hon. W. L. Bradshaw, Judge of the seventh Judicial District of the State of Oregon, made at chambers in Dalles City, Oregon, this 25th day of September, 1897.
W. W. COTTON,
J. M. LONG and
W. H. WILSON,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

sept 25

Wasco Warehouse Company

Headquarters for Seed Grain of all kinds.
Headquarters for Feed Grain of all kinds.
Headquarters for Rolled Grain, all kinds.
Headquarters for Bran, Shorts, and all kinds of MILL FEED.
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Highest Prices Paid for Wheat, Barley and Oats.

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