it printed this: "After the McKinley bill became law the New England cotton manufacturers paid very large dividends to their stockholders, owing to the fact that they could sell their goods at more favorable prices, while they did not have to pay out anything more in

sonable mind and sound memory possessed who does not know that "more favorable prices" were not obtained by the dealers in the years 1891 and 1892, in which the McKinley law was in full force and without threat of repeal. Unusually low prices ruled during those years. But, not to trust to the memory of woman, if the New absolutely no way to stop its forward York News will consult the files of the ing the six months immediately preeding and immediately succeeding the range thus: Six months

The list might be continued

like results as to reductions standard goods. So the first allegation as to manufacturers being able to "sell their goods at more favorable price" stands proven

false. It is the old 1892 counterfeit, "higher prices on account of the tariff." It will not pass in 1894. The second statement is "they

This is true to the letter "they did not | weak, and Engineer Root and Fireman ever before had been rendered,

goods; the McKinley period, which is never lacking when necessity demay be said to have occupied the space | mands its exercise. to the cotton manufacturers. Most alyze the industries for some time; of the mills paid dividends, and some but it is hoped that they will again of them paid large ones. The cause is plain; where the profit on the unit of measure—the yard of cotton—is infinitesimal profit comes from the multiplicity of infinitesimals. The general prosperity of the country was so great that the number of vards of cotton stuff sold was in excess of other years, consequently there was an apis of the trinity of protective blessings-reduced prices to the consumer, higher wages to the producer. greater profits to the dealer.

THE WORST FEATURE.

A nation or a community can patient ly bear calamities if there are prospect of a change to better conditions in the future. For two years the country has experienced the most distressful times ever known in its history, and the outlook is not encouraging for any decided improvement in the situation. representatives, newspaper writers, financiers, manufacturers, and persons of all classes are unanimous in expressions of belief that the worst outcome of recent tariff legislation is that it has settled nothing. A bill, however bad, that had in it the elements of permanence would at least impart confidence to the "captains of industry." They would know how to align their forces, and in what direction to move

But Democratic authority of the highest rank has warned us that we must not expect the present tariff bill to be undisturbed. The president in his letter to congressman Catchings, indicates a policy of continued agitation for free coal and free iron. Mr. Wilson, chairman of the ways and means committee; Mr. Johnson, consional representative from, not of, the Cleveland district, and, in short, all the Democratic officers and statesmen who have spoken since the passage of the bill, declare that it is but a pre liminary to more radical measures. Nor do they confine themselves to words; the president's influence is being used, and has been used successfully,

to lessen the strength of Senator Gorman in Maryland, and will be used so long as there is a chance of preventing his re election to the senate, Indeed, it is presidential policy to compass the defeat of every conservative Democratic candidate, and to secure the election of a congressional majority pledged to a thoroughly free-trade

This is the worst of it. The Demo cratic leaders who were not content to les the well enough of the McKinley law alone are not content to let the had enough of the Gorman bill alone. They are resolved upon a further process of tinkering and changing.

In this dire emergency the duty of time of such cant and twaddle were tually perpetuate his term of office to netter fed than the subjects of Eurocarning wages that now would seem any length of time he desires. These tie American workman must come orincely. It must hope for a return of two dangers to the republic must be down to the level of foreign labor, for Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, constipa such days of prosperity Above all, it ! carefully guarded against.

must protest against every utterance of Democratic determination to supplement the bad tariff bill of 1894 by worse tariff bill of 1895.

AN OCEAN OF FLAMES. The terrible holocaust in the forests of Michigan and Wisconsin is the most appalling disaster that has happened for many years, and the suffering and desolation resulting require immediate relief. Hundreds of lives have been sacrificed to the flames, and the homes of the survivors have been reduced to smoking ruins. In many instances towns have been swept out of existence, and an ocean of fire has laid waste the country. The destruction of buildings and timber will reach millions of dollars, and the region has been rendered desolate. While there are not as many victims as the Johnstown catastrophe claimed yet there is such a feeling of horror connected with being burned to death that, if possible, this latest disaster is more appalling to contemplate. In the woods of these state, towns were built in the midst of forests, and when the wrathful demon of destruction was impelled onward by accompanying breezes there was progress. Men, women and children taken and surrounded by flames and burned to death where they stood.

New York Dry Goods Economist dur- fled from burning towns to be overpassage of the McKinley bill it will Hundreds hid in swamps, and thus find prices of shirtings and sheetings averted death; while others sought safety in the river in the vicinity, and were drowned in its treacherous depths. The scenes of suffering and distress described by eye-witnesses are heart rendering, and make up the blackwith est, most sorrowful page in the history of that region. There had been a long drought, and the pitchy forests burned furiously and with a vengeful wrath against all opposing obstacles that was truly diabolical. In the midst of these terrible and distressful scenes there

were many examples of true heroism that should never be forgotten. Mothers saved their children at the sacrifice not have to pay out more wages." of their lives, the strong helped the have to." Yet they did it On July McGowan backed their train loaded 16, 1892, the Manufacturers' Assoc- with citizens of Hinckley through a sea iation of Fall River voluntarily made of flame to a swamp and lake, where an increase of 31 per cent on all wages, hundreds were saved from a terrible and it is of record that the pay day death. The engineer was seriously if following such increase the operatives not fataly burned and the poor fireman received a larger recompense than is a raving maniac. Such acts add a delightful coloring to the most deplor-Yet, despite lower prices for goods able occurrences, and emphasizes the sold and higher pay for production of fact that the nobility in human nature

between January, 1891, and Novem | This is a frightful visitation to the revive, and the lumber interests will again be factors of development.

EQUALIZING CONDITIONS.

An esteemed cotemporary considers the cause of the present hard times the custom of doing business in this country on horrowed money, and this may be one of many reasons. But there are other and more potent factors to which the present business stagnation can be traced. For the past two years the country has been preparing itself for a change of econotrade, and this has caused a decrease in wages and a shrinkage of values. if our markets are to be opened to foreigners on a level, and to do this conditions must be equalized. The same price for labor must prevail here as in England, and business must be done on equally small profits. chauge, and our people must be satisfied. It is very doubtful if the same down the capital of the country is inand congress will be in power in Washington; but protective legislation, to bring matters to a normal condition, whether protection is robbery

combat. Every employer will be interested in paying his employes as little as possible, and will undergo a hard struggle before he succumbs to the demand for higher wages. It is much | nue only. easier to slide down an inclined plane, than to ascend it. We are sliding down, and it will be fortunate if we can stop without descending further. It will be almost impossible to ascend.

### PATERNALISM.

which the people of that state desire from what it was a few years ago, and to be relieved. It would be a step undoubtedly it will continue to change in the direction of parentalism of government, and this is the corner stone upon which monarchies rest. Besides, creased, and this would be a great evident the Wilson bill has not menace to free institutions. Self-re- strengthened the Democracy much. liance is the greatest element of New England has large manufactures, the Republican press is clear. It must competent to manage their own affairs man who desires to live in this countainty refrain from exaggeration they would be better under the rule to the same of t It must record of a monarch. This is one of the cheerfully and enthusiastically every primer lessons of freedom, and must be trivial revival of trade or manu - heeded for free institutions to be sucofacture. It must eschew the vile oe sful. If the appointees by the unpatriotism of the Democratic president are increased in numbers. writers sho twaddled and canted the danger is that he will fill these ter of just pride with them that about "starving workmen" who at the with his own partisans and thus vir- cheir countrymen were better paid and

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The late elections in the south indiate that that portion of the country is still Democratic. Perhaps it will always remain so, for the people appear to be firmly attached to that party. If a "solid south" con tinues, will very likely be met by a solid

Republican north. Our reighbor across the river reparing for the fall campaign, and soon Washington will be canvassed by Republican, Democratic and Populist speakers. The state is Republican, and the recent session of congress will increase the majority of the party in the coming election.

The dispatches contain a description f a real battle between the Japanese and Chinese, in which the latter were completely routed. An incident connected with the battle does not indicate that bravery is an element of Chinese character, and that was the act of the general and his defeated soldiers in throwing away their uniforms and seeking flight in disguise.

There is a practical lesson of econo my taught by the present Democratic times, and it is one that all should heed If incomes are small, expenses should be reduced, and every one should live within his means. The old scriptural injunction is very pertinent; "Go to the ant thou sluggard; onsider her ways and be wise."

Secretary Carlisle wrote the original augar trust schedule. The Democrats of the senate and the house very nearunanimously voted for it, and the President makes it a law by a cowardly method It has the Democratic brand all over, and the sooner the bosses jump in and defend it the It is their child, born in wedlock, and in need of nourishment. Don't try to pass it off as an orphan.

The great volume of foreign wool United States on the 27th of August last, amounting to 63,799,321 pounds, and valued at \$7,710,672, were declared by Secretary Carlisle free of tariff duty, and this amount of foreign wool is now offered in competition to wool produced in the United States, and its purchase money goes to fereign countries instead of being dis-

If the Albina shops are claimed by the Union Pacific as the property of the Oregon Short Line and Utah means, nor is the nomination for the Northern, the O. R. & N. Co. should presidency a thing to be coveted by have a full force of workmen at The any one who has studied the condi-Dalles. This is a very convenient tions, political and human, which surpoint for shops, and the exigencies of round us. What is wanted in a candi he winter season demands them. The date is availability, not positivity. railroad company will not find this community antagonistic to their inter-ests, and they could not do better than less of my individual interests to furre-establish their works here,

pend, to a great extent, the revival of business activity. It is possible that the Republicans will elect enough congressmen to control the lower house. And the legislatures of the different states will decide the complexion of the senate after the new senators shall have been elected. The country will have a good idea, after the state elections, what to expect for the ensuing two years, and upon this will be based the business transactions of the

The New Orleans Picayuns is of the opinion that the sugar planters of Louisiana got bad treatment. "A bounty which they had earned under a guaranty of congress has been taken mic policy from protection to free away from them, and the lower house sixth husband. She refused, whereupon deprive them of what they have honestly earned, but to destroy their industry, and reduce them and their dethe trade of the world we must meet pendents to utter poverty." So! Then the people of Louisiana begin to appreciate their friends, do they? But it is too late. The sugar trust will get the bounty and not the sugar raisers. That is the difference-only adding four times the amount the su-This is the natural result of the gar raisers received. Louisiana took

her eggs to a bad market. conditions will ever exist again that illustration of the "robbing" done by were in operation when Mr. Harrison the McKinley act. All laborers who left the White House. Experience are interested in the solution of this proves the statement that it is much question should keep a memorandum easier to lower the price of labor than of their expenses with the Wilson bill to increase it, for, after it once comes They should then strike a balance, and see how much remains in their posses terested in keeping it so. In 1896 sion. Compare this with the same undoubtedly a Republican president mathematical calculation of the surplus they retained under the protection regime. This will satisfactorily demonstrate to the mind of every one will have the wealth of the nation to whether a tariff is a tax upon the con sumer Republicans are willing to stand the test, and are fully satisfied after being made very few American wage-earners will ever vote again for a party that advocates tariff for reve-

Democratic papers have begun apologizing for the acts of their leaders and articles are printed daily attempting to give the mistakes of each. The whole subject could be summed up in a few words-the party is entirely wrong in its opinion of national affairs, and rests on an unsafe basis. If Some of the leading papers in Calt- Wilson is Democratic in his ideas on ornis are advocating the government the tariff than Gorman, Brice and control of railroads, presumably be- Hill are wrong, and vice versa. The cause producers and shippers in that lower house of congress during the state have suffered so much from the and the senate was friendly to quali-Central and Southern Pacific comps- fied protection. Both of these legisnies. But, it is to be feared that the lative bodies cannot be Democratic remedy would cause greater evils on and judged by the Ohicogo platform the entire country than the one from the lower branch comes nearer the mark; but Democracy is far different

in the future. Vermont has voted, and the majoriity for the Republican ticket will be the civil service would be largely in- about 25,000. From this it is very strength in a government by the peo- and the people dependent on them for ple, and where communities are not support do not desire the schedule of Americans as of other people, protection is very suitable. As a matter of and the result was perfectly satisfactory. I believe Hood's Sarsaparilla. fact, patriotic American citizens would rather see the factories of America prosperous than those of foreign nations, and it has been a mat-W. H. Toles, 145 12th St., San F

se goods he makes must compete

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS. with those of foreign manufacture. The levelling system is not the most

advisable for advancement or the development of the industries of a new The fury of the forest fires is about ing passenger train on the Eastern Minn spent in the forests of Minnesota and Wisconsin, and they have reaped a rich harvest. Death and desolation

now reign supreme where peace and plenty gladdened the heart of the aborer and made life blissful and contented a few days ago. Such are the emergencies of existence, and while one cannot but deplore such occurrences by no possible foresight can they be averted. In Oregon the people have been very fortunate in being ree from any disastrous catastrophe; but the elements of fire and water are no respecter of persons, and, under the with death and devastation here as elsewhere. In our good fortune we should heartily sympathize with others in their misfortune, and in every case extend the helping hand of charity when required.

There is room yet for missionary work among the inhabitants of the civilized: The following are the latest published figures. The human family living on earth today consists of about 1,450,000,000 persons in round numbers. Of these only about 500,000,000 or one-third, are even properly clothed: 250,000,000 habitually go naked; 700,000,000 have only the middle of their body covered; only 500,000,000 live in houses, 700,000,000 in huts or caves, while the remaining 250,000,000 have no home or shelter whatever. The two-thirds who are not properly clothed may be contented and happy. and the 250,000,000 who habitually go naked may do so for the sake of comfort. If such are the facts, philosophically considered, it is a waste of effort to attempt to better their condition. Numerically calculated, it is unpopular to "dress up" and live in houses and, therefore, if numbers count for anything, the minority, in order to be fashionable, should return to a orimative state.

tor of the Louisville Courier Journal, and one of the greatest leaders of the Democratic party, has been nominated for president by a Mississippi editor. In reply he writes a letter, saying: "No, no, my dear sir. The presidency is not an object to be desired by any man who knows what the office reall, have had too many contentions on rad crat who has offended nobody, and who may elect him." Mr. Watterson shows an intimate knowledge of the trend of opinion in the above, and we do not believe that it will be possible for the party to find such a candidate.

TELEGRAPHIO NEWS.

Trial in Spokane. SPOKANE, Sept. 6 - Helen Grier Was for poisoning her husband in this city last March. The prosecution created s sensation by announcing that it held a letter written by her to her son, directing him what to testify in her defense. Flor ernce Shirley, a daughter of the accuse her mother gave her a revolver and asked her to kill the old man, who was her of congress has just voted not only to the old woman bought nux vomica and administered the fatal duse

The Wanderer. OTTAWA, Ontario, Sept. 6 -In the case of the British Columbia sailing schooner Wanderer, which was brought to Victoris by a United States cruiser under and handed over the British gunboat on a charge of having guns and lowder on board unsealed after she had been officially inspected. The minister of marine has ordered Collector Milne to have nothing to do with the case. He decided no offense had been shown the Wanderer had complied with all the regulations.

Lynching Case

MEMPHIS, Sept. 6- The investigation a the lynching of the negroes is pushed with vigor. The grand jury returned five indistments late yesterday, and more will llow. Those indicted include Detective R chardson, who arrested the negroes and led them into the hands of the mob; A. Atkinson, who drove the wagon; Jeff Laxton, a merchant of Kerrville, supposed to have been leader of the mob; Mike Strudden and Jim Sessley, members of the vigilantes,

KALAMA, Wash, Sept. 6-Joseph M Kuch, the man who last May shot and killed his neighbor, John Keller, died at he effects of an over-dose of morphine When, how, or from whom be obtained the drug is a mystery which was not ex-plained at the coroner's inquest.

Well and Happy Thanks to Hood's Sarsaparilla-Dull



Mr. W. H. Toles

Neither my wife nor myself were real sick; I daches, and a little over-exertion would tir

And a big doctor's bill. If people would only remember that 'an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure,' there would be less suffering in the world. My advice to all who do not feel

esota, tells the following of the rescue a . M., I had to light the headlights owing to the dense smoke which turned day in to night. The heat, as we approached Hinckley, increased. I expected when we eached that point we would get an open ing and escape the smoke. My surpris was great, therefore, when we found the fire right upon the town. It took but a glance to see the town was doomed. The wind blew with great velocity, and the flames fairly leaped through the air. The people, taken by surprise, were helpless The coming of the fire seemed like a stroke of lightning. Almost in an in stant the town was swept by billows o fisme. We could not pass Hinckley, and there was no use to look for orders, fo communication was cut off. To stay and f course, but the great question, and upon it hung the lives of many hundreds, vas, how long dare we wait? Ed Barry who was there with engine No. 23, and A. D Campbell, the conductor, were as plucky and brave fellows as ever paszed milepole. We hastily coupled a porion of Campbell's freight train with the engine ahead onto the rear of our train. The people rushed toward our train and iled into the care. Some were aged and

A Race With Death

WEST SUPERIOR, W1s , Sept. 4-Engi-

eer William Best, of the original rescu

elpless women and children, and had to e helped shoard. We had to shift the position of the train several times to pre ent it carening fire. We were al eathing fire as it was. We saw many sights that would have filled us with norror if seen under other circumstances out there was horror everywhere. We aw people fall down overcome by heat babes make a last despairing effort to shelter their helpless charges. We saw neople surrounded by fire, but there is no se trying to describe it to you. A few f our passengers became pante stricken, nd wanted me to pull out regardless of he others at Hinckley, but none of us thought of doing such a cowerdly and selfish act. We got about 400 people from Hinckley aboard, may be more, and slipped away to take the others who had run up the track. We could not rescue any more of the people, for they could not get to the train. A very large percentage of those that remained perished way we went through the blazing roods. It was a race with death. The telegraph posts and ties were fire and a stream of flame pressed upon

he train. The people were packed so losely it was impossible to move. We mased several bridges that were on fire At Partridge we procured water for th passengers. The people at Partridge supposed they were safe, but it appear hat within half an bour the fire reached hem, thus giving an idea how fast the lief when we reached the limits of Sa perior and knew cur precious freight was

Forest Fires ST. PAUL, Sept. 4-It seems the wors ical lines, and have been far too care- east of Bramerd and Little Falls, and nish any party with this requiste. Let the line from Little Falls to Cutting three The Northern Pacific reports that along us, in 1896, try to find some Demo- small stations have been burned. ber through that section is on fire, and states will be watched with great in- has no opinions on any subject that fire is raging furiously north of Brainerd erest by the business public, and upon anybody can remember, or will vouch and Little Falls. As the timber in that

Omaha has reports from Washburn that he fires have thus far been confined to he outskirts of the city, and only a few lumber milis and yards on the edge of the town have been destroyed. A heavy wind would quickly fan the flames and carry them through the country and possibly ines between St. Paul and Duluth has heen restored except on the Eastern Minnesota. The first train to arrive here from Da'uth left the head of the lake Sunday evening. The passengers reported the stock completely destroyed. At Shell Like about 58 houses have been burned Duluth is taking care of about 1000 refugees and sending supplies to the front

Burned Counties and Towns,

CHICAGO, Sept. 4-From revised returns received tonight from the burned Minnesota towns-Totally destroyed, Hinckley, Pokegama, Sandstone, Miller, Partridge, Cromwell, Cartis, Cushing, Mission Creek; partially destroyed, Fin-layeon, Mansfield, Rutledge, Milaca, Pine; partially burned, Kanabec, Carlton Senton, Alton, Mille Lace, Morrison, Wisconsin towns-Totally destroyed Comstock, Benolt, Berronette, Poplar, Marengo, Granite Lake; partly burned Spencer, High Bridge, Ashland Junction Fifield, Washburne, Cartwright, Grantsburg, Turtle Lake, Rice Lake, Muscoda, Bushawa, Sheil Lake, South Range. Wisconsin countries-Partly burned Barron, Washburn, Florence, Ashland, Tayler, Chippews, Burnett, Marinette, ice, Grant, Douglas, Marathon, Bay-

Michigan towns-Partly burned, Trout Creek, Ewen, Sidnaw.

Michigan counties-Partly burned. Houghton, Ontonagon, Huron, Macomb

Stopped by Rair DETROIT, Sept. 4- A dispatch from the upper peninsult of Michigan shows the rainfall of last night effectually lions of feet of pine, buildes crops and houses. The damage already done however, is immense, and in many localthes a total loss can only be avoided by an immediate cutting of the timber. There is considerable evidence that many fires were set by men who knew the scorched pine would have to be cut at once, thus giving them work. The fires will also force into the market much pine that was held by the Noon Lugging capitalists for the burpose of speculation. It is thought nearly every foot of standing pine in Ontenagon county is burned, fully 500,000,000 feet.

Omaha's Church Row OMAHA, Sept. 4-The case in which Bishop Scannell is accused of contempt of court was called this afternoon in the district court. The proceedings are the result of Bishop Scannell's refusal to open the St. Paul church on the court's order. The bishop's defense was that he was never served with notice of the restrain ing order by which Judge Scott enjoined ilm from interfering with the congregation and that he dut not have the keys of the edifice in his possession. The prosecuting attorney served notice that he will produce witnesses to show the contrary. long this line two members of the congregation testified that the higher refused to open the church after being ordered to do so by the court. The case was continued until tomorrow

In New York State BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 4-Fires in Chautauqua county are sweeping through the meadows, woods and farms. Numplowing to check the fismes. DUNKIRK, N Y, Sopt 4-Forest fires are raging in this vicinity. Men, women and children are fighting the flames day and night. Thousands of dollars' worth

Prelona was threatened, Ragir g Near Brainerd. BRAINERD, Mion, Sept. 4-The coun-

expended their fury in the immediate vicinity of Brainerd. Thousands of tons of hay have been consumed in Crow Wing county and many farmhouses destroyed.

Dend Numbered at 450

PINE CITY, Minn. Sept. 4-The general executive committee in charge of reef work in this section has made a report of dead bodies recovered thus far as and at Barewick the fires were so ficro-

Between Skunk Lake and Miller. Pokegama ..

Battle of Selkwan. San Francisco, Sept. 5-The steamship Belgic, which docked at an early hour this morning, brings only meager

details of the war in Cores, The Chinese

and Japanese governments still control all the telegraph wires in both countries. and allow no news to get out. The only reliable important news obtainable is the ollowing details of the Japanese advance upon and capture of Gazan, with the particulars of the battle of Seikwan, and the dispatch is dated Chemulpo, August 6: It took the Japanese army three days o march from its position at Ryuzan, ear Seoul, to the vicinity of G zin. On the morning of July 28 the army came As they had no tents they had to sit unmattings to shade himself. At midright the army left, the two wings forming two separate companies. There was only one over a stream which had to be crossed. The main body trossed the bridge at 2 was on the point of crossing over 5000 roops were at first confused, but Captain shout and bore them down, ln this skirmish on the Japanese side six men were killed by the enemy, 17 or 18 were drowned and 15 or 16 wounded, though the fight had only lasted 15 minutes. The Chinese fled, leaving behind 18 or 19 killed. All was then quiet for two hours. FIGHTING IN EARNEST

At 6 o'clock the Japanese left wing pened fire, but Chinese did not respond until the Japanese had fired 14 or 15 counds. Then began the fight in carnest, The two wings attacked the Chinese at the same time. The Chinese began to retreat toward Gazan. After an hour and a balf the battle was over and quiet restored. It appears that the Chinese general. Che, had at first come to defend this outpost at Selkwan with 1000 troops, but hearing that the Japanese army had left Ryuzan, over 1500 more trooops had been brought from Gazan, under General Che. They had intended in case of defeat to retreat to Ten-An, a garrisoned own about 25 miles southeast of Seikwan but the Japanese left wing attacked them from the east to drive them back to Gazan, gun parapets, with the intention evidentof taking refuge there if they were that he cannot stand, fires raged in the Pine county, railroad within the parapets, and they fled, leav ing their flags behind. On the high hills to the left of the main camp was a thick cannon. As it commanded the Japanese army, which approached it without sus pecting any camp within, a sudden vollatter by surprise. This camp held out the longest. Several flags were found around the camp of the Chinese artillery, on which the Japanese right wing advanced. The cannon were set on palisades around the parspets. They were broken down by the Japanese and four or five artillery officers and over 10 men were killed. The Japanese officers praise nighly the skill of the Chinese artillery

THE CHINESE LOSS. General Oshima and Lieutenant-Colonel Fuku Shims had a narrow escape The Chinese loss may be computed a over 100 killed and 400 wounded, mak ing a total of over 500. The Japanese es in the second fi ht was a little over regions of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan, the following are the total and prisoners. The Chinese wounded begged for their lives with clasped hands. The Chicese general, Che, is a noted officer lied his reputation, and showed him to be a man of no great military attainments, for when the Japanese troops attacked his camp he deserted and threw away his uniform as an incumbrance to as general, he should never have allowed to leave his side. It is not known where eneral Che has fled. On the road the Chinese took in their flight were found entered farmhouses and forced the Coeaus to give them dresses to disguise bemselves in. The Japanese army pura little village about five miles from of the home rule, and evicted tenants

Swallowed a Town.

LOWTY, Penn., Sept. 5 - The little mining town of Scotch Valley, near here, was swallowed up tonight in one of the most complete mine cave-ins ever known in this region. The scene of the disaster on the slope of Mount Lookout, and a score houses comprise the hamlet at the mouth of the shatt from Mount Lookout colliery. The wildest excitement prevails through the region, and details are fragnentary. It is known, bowever, that the lozen houses on each side of the principal street of the hamlet are completely wallowed up in the gaping hole, and othing can be seen of the other buildings but the roofs, gaoles and chimneys. t is impossible to state accurately the number of fatalities, or if there are any Parties are exerting every means to release the occupants of the engulfed dwell-One of the buried bouses has taken The cave-in was caused by the giving way of timbers and supports in the workings of the Mount Lookout colliery, which has not been in operation for two years, and had been neglected in

A Rancher's Death. TACOMA, Sept. 5-Last evening John McPhail, a prominent rancher on Fox island, received a full charge of shot just below his heart, from the rifle just placed in their boat by his wife. They were going to another island, A physician was summoned, but McPhail died in four bours. His wife is grief-stricken Before dying he told her not to upbraid In the Far East,

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 5-Rain is fall ing throughout western New York today. relieving the long drought and averting CLEARFIELD, Pa, Sept. 5-Clearfield is bers of families barely escaped with coming from the forest fires in this retheir lives. They have organized a bucket gion. The fires have approched so close brigade to keep the flumes from burning to Dubois that a change of the wine will ouses. In the vicinity of Windom for place the town in jeopardy. From Falls est fires are raging. The farmers are Creek to Ridgeway is one sea of fire.

Drilled Tarough the Floor. NORTH YARIMA, Wash., Sept. 5 - The postoffice safe was attacked last night by of property is hursed. The village of burglars and two boles drilled through the door. Both efforts were futile, however, as the drills were broken before the combination could be worked. There was more than \$200 in the safe at the try to the north and northeast of this city crooks, and the police force has been is still burning furiously. The fires have doubled in consequence.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Across the Line. WINNEPEG, Sept. 5-Rainy river, on both sides for its whole length, excepting ten miles at its mouth, is one huge mas of flames. In the Minnesota woods where there are few settlers, are burning, that they jumped across the river, setting the Canadian woods afire. The Ontario woods are well settled, and the people are losing heavily. Mrs. Games and four children were burned to death, and other casualties are reported. All settlers back from Rainy river have been burned out, losing everything.

Shipwrecked Excursionists. NORTH SYDNEY, B. C., Sept. 5-The hooner Rigel, of Gloucester, Mass. Captain G. W. Dixon, arrived here today having on board the crew and passengers of the steamer Miranda, which left New York July 7, with Dr. Cook's Arctic exarsion. All the parties are well. August 9, the Miranda struck a rock near Sukkertoppen, West Greenland, and was abandoned in a sinking condition August 22, in Dayis strait, latitude about 61 deg 15 min., longtitude 58 deg. 40 min.

A Terrible Ride. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 6- A loud thumping upon the door of a freight car on a Reading railway siding at West Falls station attracted the attention of a within sight of the Chinese tents. The brakeman yesterdy afternoon. He Chinese camp was situated on a hill at opened the door, and the gannt, emacl-Seikwan, an important position on the ated figure of a man tumbled out upon the tracks. He was so weak that he der a burning sun on the grass, white could not move, and could hardly speak. General Oshima himself could find two The men said he was Theodore Marks, that ue lived in Winchester, Va., and had er tered the car at St. Louis, where h had been at work. He lost his place in path to the hill, and there was a bridge | that city, and, desiring to reach home and having no lunds, crawled in the car which was loaded with barrel staves and o'clock, but when the last detachment houp poles on the Chicago, St. Louis & Alton railway. He hid in the car for Chinese troops in ambush near the bank | two days before it was locked and started cut off the bridge and opened fire on the on its way, he knew not whither, taking detachment at about 90 leet distance. As his chances of reaching a point nearer the attack was sudden, the Japanese home. He traveled in the box car with out a drop of water or crumb of tood ward, and the troops encouraged by the at some place which Marks thinks was order, rushed upon the Chirese with a Pittsburg. He pounded and thumped upon the sides of the car in an effort t attract the attention of trainmen, bu they either failed to hear him, or allowed him to pound without paying attention. When the train pulled out again his thirst drove him nearly wild, and in his esperate craving for food he gnawed and the train stopped again. This time he thinks at Bridgeport. He was so he thinks at Bridgeport. weak and exhausted that his efforts to draw attention to the car failed. The train started off again with a rush, and Marks abandoned hope, but he was aroused into fresh activity by the stop ping of the train again and the sound of voices over him. He again beat against the door of the car, and when it opened he fell out in a faint. Brakeman Priegier lifted Marks up, and the other trainmen got him some milk. He drank it with teverish eagerness, but his stomach rebelled. The trainmen notified a police man, who, summoning an ambulance had the starving man carried to the Paul adelphia hospital. There it was reported that Marks' chances of recovery were not At first the Chinese fought outside the good. His stomach rebelled against taking nourishment, and he is so weak

A Consul-General Missing.

NEW YORR, Sept. 6-General Emilio Ladsus, consul-general of Bolivia in this wood, within which the Chinese had their city, has behn missing since August 30 Besides his commission he brought with him a concession from the government. which gave him authority to negotiate ley of cannon and small arms took the for funds with which to construct a railroad from the borders of Peru of La Pazseemed to run smoothly until about s week ago, when it was found that General Lasses had left the city, and transferred the business of the consulate to Alex Santos, a commission merchant. In an interview Mr. Santos said yesterday:
"Since Mr. Lassus has gone I have re-

ceived many letters and visits from creditors of his, and also one from a deputy sheriff, who wishes to serve on him some papers in regard to a debt. It is believed that General Lasgus left for Panama on either the Commbin, of the Pacific Mail line, or the Advance, of the Columbia line, both of which sailed

Government Party Arraigned LONDON, Sept. 6-In a speech in Liverpool last evening Joseph Chamberlain ernment. The ministers have been com his flight, and left behind papers which, to Irish affairs. Foreign affairs had been crowded out, and the gravest interests of the empire had been overlooked. British diplomacy had been independent in Siam and had been shamed and humilated in uniforms, hats and boots. They had all the Congo region. The politics of the country would be contused and unsettled until the government would accept the challenge of the lords to appeal to the sued the Chinese for 12 miles, to Yoran, country for its verdict on their rejection

> The Debs Trial. CHICAGO, Sept. 6-The trial of President Debs and other American Railway Union officials was resumed today, with E. M. Mulford, of the Western Umon telegraph, on the stand, Mulford read a large number of messages sent and re ceived by the American Railway Union people. They were principalty of a rou tine nature, urging the men to "stand pat," and asserting the general managers were beaten. One telegram received es pecial attention from the government as torneys. It was addressed to C. B. Harmon, of Denver, instructing him to "pay to attention to court injunctions." Mul ford attempted to identify Dabs' signature, but the effort was not satisfactory

Enights of Pythins.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6-The much- 81 Per Day. nooted German question was decided by the Supreme lodge of the Knights of Pg. thiss today by a decisive vote against permitting the use of the ritual in other than the English language. Two votes were taken, first on the substitution of the minoritoy report to give the German lodges five years' grace in which to adopt the English ritual resulting 74 to 41 against the minority report. Then the majority report was adopted by a vote of to 36. Sitting in committee of the whole the ladge has approved the report barring saloon keepers, bartenders and professional gamblers from admission to

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