

ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY BY J. A. DOUTHETT, Publisher. SUBSCRIPTION RATES: DAILY: One Year, \$10.00; Six Months, \$6.00; Three Months, \$3.50. WEEKLY: One Year, \$1.00; Six Months, \$0.60; Three Months, \$0.35. All Subscriptions Payable in Advance.

SPANISH ATROCITIES.

Almost every day brings fresh accounts of the atrocities practiced by Spanish soldiers in Cuba. The most dastardly crimes are committed, life or property is not respected, people are starved or tortured, still this Christian government of ours looks on complacently and if not by word, by action, sanctions the atrocities.

"I was in Matanzas recently, and while there I witnessed a scene that reminded me of the stories of the treatment of slaves in Africa. I saw a Spanish inspector of police walk into a room, fawning, tooting, and bowing, and then to force them to do government work. Matanzas is full of starving reconcentrados. Every full of them die on the steps of their huts or in the hospitals. Except for private donations they are absolutely helpless. On July 14 a ship arrived with a cargo of titles to be used for some government purpose. To unload the titles the police pressed into service a great number of reconcentrados. They were too weak to work, too weak even to drag themselves down to the harbor. Some started to work, but did not strength enough to carry the titles. Then it was that the police inspectors appeared and mercilessly beat women and old men for their inability to work."

Such accounts as these cause the blood of a liberty-loving American to boil, and cause dissatisfaction with an administration that will not heed the demands of the people to interfere in the cause of humanity and that that Spain either grant freedom to the Cuban patriots or conduct a warfare on principles of civilization.

REFORM RUN WILD.

In New York City, under the leadership of Mrs. Montgomery McGovern, who is described as a charming young woman, a society has been formed that is known as the "Association for the Perfection of the Human Race." The association, with this rather imposing name, announces in a preamble that it intends to secure the practical realization of its aims that are embodied in a platform of nine planks, bringing pressure to bear on the legislature.

Some of the principles enumerated are, to say the least, rather startling, and propose reforms that are not based upon sentiment. First, it demands that all deformed, idiotic and constitutional epileptics be segregated in a "house of the insane" and that no person be allowed to marry whose partner is afflicted with any of these ailments. Another plank provides that "all insane persons or persons of unsound mind shall be electrocuted," but nothing is said about the "peaceful" operation in such cases. This part of the platform appears to be "rigidly enforced, would perhaps in times of exciting political campaigns result in the electrocution of half or more of the voters, provided their opponents were not judges of their mental condition."

POINTERS FORM LONDON.

Sometimes we are forced to wonder if the United States is an independent government, or if it is still a province of Great Britain. It would indeed seem some times seem that our boasted independence is only in name, and that the sovereign power that dictates our policies is not located in America, but held away across the waters in the capital of the British empire. The price of nearly every product we produce is fixed in London; our wheat, wool, meats and cotton are not sold on American prices, but on the price they will command across the water; the price of our securities and bonds is fixed by the London market; and last but not least, our foreign policy is dictated by the British government.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

An opinion of vital importance to railroads and other corporations, and employees generally has just been filed by the Appellate Court at Mt. Vernon, Illinois. The suit was brought by a former freight conductor of the road to recover \$2,000 on a declaration charging that, although the plaintiff had been a faithful employee of the railroad company for ten years, he was discharged without cause, and that the customary notice and clearance card, showing time of service and general capacity, was refused to him.

It is alleged that the defendant road and other railroads have a conspiracy, which is charged to be a conspiracy to employ a discharged employee of one road without such letter or clearance card. The court affirms the verdict of the lower court. In its opinion, the court says: "It is like depriving him the right to earn a living, and it is a dishonorable calling, which he cannot be regulated or controlled by any law."

STATE TAXES MUST BE PAID.

The state supreme court has rendered a decision which makes it obligatory upon county treasurers to pay the state taxes out of the first money collected, exclusive of taxes levied for the maintenance of the public schools and public roads. The case decided is one brought in the circuit court for Multnomah county by the county judge to compel the county treasurer to pay outstanding county warrants prior to the payment of the state tax. It was averred by the plaintiff in the case that the law contemplates the payment of only such money to the state as arise from the levy for state purposes, and that all moneys collected from the general levy should not be applied to the payment of the state tax in preference to the ordinary obligations of the county. On the other hand, the defendant held that under section 2313 of H. L.'s code he was compelled to pay the state tax on or before a fixed date, out of the first moneys coming into his hands. This view is concurred in by the supreme court and in its decision sets up this principle of law governing the case.

The section referred to requires the county treasurer of each county to pay over to the state treasurer by a certain time the entire state tax apportioned to and charged against his county, and it would be absurd to say that the legislature expected such payment to be made only from the money collected on account of what is commonly denominated the state tax, when, in the very nature of things, it could not all be collected and paid into the treasury by the time named in the statute. An entire change in the policy of providing state revenues had been intended by the amendatory act of 1884, it would have been clearly expressed and not left to mere inference and conjecture.

The evident purpose of the amendatory act was to extend the time for the payment by certain counties of the state taxes charged against them and not to change the fund out of which such payment should be made.

NEGLECTED ALASKA.

Twenty-nine years have passed since Alaska was organized as a territory, the organization meaning little except that it was given a place on the map of the United States. Even in this year's political almanac it fails to reach the dignity of separate mention. The several tables state that it contains 577,390 square miles, or nearly twelve times the area of New York, and that up to 1894 it had sent to the mints about \$1,000,000 in gold. The existence of gold in Alaska has been known since the state was yet neither for that nor other reasons has the United States government taken any steps toward developing the territory. On the great river of that region, the Yukon, we are undeveloped to have one postmaster, appointed last year. Congress last week took action in regard to establishing a second land office, but land laws as yet are not in working shape. The idea that Hawaii would be troublesome property to look after is not borne out by the treatment of Alaska as a part of the national domain. It is known that only as an outlying wilderness, requiring no attention.

Whether the most of the newly discovered gold deposits are on the Canadian side of the line or not is as yet unknown, but it is certain that the Dominion has taken more prompt and effective action in regard to them than this country has done. Canada has maintained a mounted police there for some time, and consequently offers the settler better local government protection than we do.

IT WAS NOT THE TARIFF.

In view of the fact that a year ago the protectionist journals of the nation were in one accord declaring that all that was necessary to restore general prosperity throughout the land was to enact the McKinley tariff law of 1890 in order to restore general prosperity, it is refreshing to note that some of those same journals are now, since the election is passed and the tariff bill enacted, ready to admit that the new tariff bill has nothing whatever to do with the certain prosperity that will come to us of America in the near future. Such journals now frankly admit that our seeming prosperity is owing to the misfortune of other countries, the result of drought, etc., over which nature alone has control. We are told that even when the price of which year ago could only be affected by the enactment of a protectionist tariff, rose not because of the passage of the Dingley bill, but owing to the destruction of sheep in Australia, and that iron and steel are not materially affected by the levying of duty upon imports because they are an exporter of these commodities. Even the Oregonian, which only a short time ago was loud in its demands for protection, makes its admissions in an editorial headed, "The Limitations of the Tariff," that appeared in the issue of the 30, in which it says:

"There has been no advance in the price of iron and steel, and there will be none until home demands overtake supply and puts and end to export. The tariff has had no more effect upon the price of steel and iron than upon the price of wheat, and for the same reason. We sell a surplus of both abroad, and our price is the world's price. This will rule until increased home demand for iron takes up the surplus that was not sold abroad. The tariff will take effect and price will rise. "The plainest cause of improved business is the rise in price of and increased demand for American wheat. The tariff has nothing to do with this; indeed, it threatens to be an obstruction by shutting out products which furnish return cargoes for our wheat ships. The rise in price of wheat is due solely to failure of crops in several countries, India, Australia and Argentina, which compete with us for the supply of the wants of Europe. It is a mere coincidence that this shortage of supply occurs at a time when the United States is changing its tariff. Yet no other influence has been so potent in bringing about the times of large and steady demand and high prices for wheat than larger earnings for railroads, higher prices for stocks, brisker circulation of money, faster liquidation of debt and increased consumption of commodities. Similar effects have just extended to the settlement of the tariff and the stimulus of new duties, but all tariff changes united will be less potent in bringing about than the rise in price of wheat, with which the tariff has nothing to do. Manufacturers there has been some improvement, but it is independent of the tariff. The price of wool was wholly unaffected by the heavy ad-

WE WANT THE BEST.

The Dalles Commercial Club has for some time past had under consideration different propositions for advancing the business interests of the city and surrounding country, and has displayed commendable zeal in formulating plans looking to this end. Among the different propositions is one for the purpose of building a narrow gauge railroad from The Dalles to some point on the Deschutes River to tap the wheat fields of Sherman county, and bring them in reach of the head of navigation. It is stated that \$250,000 (one-half local capital) can be interested in this enterprise, which it is estimated will be sufficient to build and equip the road.

This enterprise is one that is worthy of consideration, and if carried into effect would unquestionably result beneficially to The Dalles. But it would seem to us that there are other enterprises that would prove more lasting benefits, and that the city should require a less expenditure of money. If there are \$125,000 of local capital ready to invest in home industries, it is sufficient to create industries that will furnish employment for hundreds of people in the city. The products of the surrounding country, and thus create a market for products that now must seek market abroad. Woolen mills that would employ from 100 to 125 operatives the year round could be established and set in operation for \$125,000. The mangle \$50,000 would start a wool scouring plant and soap factory that would employ from 50 to 60 more, or if these industries are not desirable, such enterprises as wagon and carriage factories, iron foundries and agricultural implements, would be more valuable additions to the now meager manufacturing industries of the city.

While we would not discourage the proposed railroad scheme, we cannot but believe it would fall short of bringing the trade here that is expected, and if it did would not be so beneficial as would enterprises that would make it possible to increase our population by giving more people employment.

The Dalles at present has no manufacturing establishments except the Diamond Flouring mills, the Peters saw and door factory and the Columbia brewery, though from the business transacted by these establishments and benefits derived from the number of persons to whom they give employment, it is an edge of the benefit factories would be two hundred. Beyond question The Dalles will always be a great shipping point, and anything that will tend to retain or increase the volume of shipping business, as would the proposed road, will be beneficial, but not of nearly so much benefit as the building of enterprises that will create a steady pay roll for hundreds of people.

DRIFTING TOWARD BONDAGE.

For the year ending July 1, there was a balance of trade in favor of the United States amounting to \$275,000,000, but the interest on our foreign debt, freight paid to foreign ship owners and money spent by our tourists abroad amounted to \$314,000,000, so after exhausting our surplus of shipping business, as would the proposed road, will be beneficial, but not of nearly so much benefit as the building of enterprises that will create a steady pay roll for hundreds of people.

COINCIDENCES APPROXIMATE.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 5.—Cleveland coal men are viewing the coal strike situation with much apprehension. It is very interesting to note that a meeting to be held in Clearfield, Pa., in Pennsylvania, which the strike has not reached. Advises in Cleveland are of the belief that De Armit's mines are paralyzed, and the feeling here is that there may be an absolute tie-up. Heavy Rainstorm Strikes Colorado. DENVER, Aug. 5.—Heavy rains have caused a loss of thousands of dollars worth of damage in and about the city. Several bridges across Cherry creek have been washed away. Patrick Murray, a laborer, was thrown into the creek by the caving of a bank and was taken to the hospital, where he attempted to ford the creek on horseback was also swept away.

THE CANAL IS OURS.

Government Must Control the Nicaragua Waterway. PLUM CREEK VICTORY. Twenty More Diggers Join the Ranks of the Striking Coal Miners.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—No matter what the attitude of the Greater Republic of Central America may be, it is the intention of the administration to recommend governmental control of the Nicaragua canal when congress assembles next December. This was made plain at a conference at the state department participated in by Assistant Secretaries Adee and Crider, Senator Morgan, former Senator Miller and Mr. Merry, the recently appointed minister to Nicaragua, Salvador and Costa Rica, regarding the complications which have grown out of the refusal of the governments of Nicaragua and Salvador to receive Mr. Merry.

It is practically decided that Mr. Merry shall go to Costa Rica, and that the headquarters of the legation shall be transferred to that country from Nicaragua. No steps will be taken to make the transfer, however, until the governments of Nicaragua and Salvador have again been heard from. The administration believes there is no necessity of entering into a new convention with Nicaragua with a view to securing authority for the construction of a waterway. The program which will follow will be based on the provisions of the convention now in force, as well as the concession which was granted to an American company by the Nicaraguan government in 1850 for the construction of the canal. This concession will not expire for three years.

The Walker commission, which has been holding meetings at the state department, will make a preliminary report to congress at the beginning of the session, setting forth its estimate. Should this report show that the cost will not be greater than \$100,000,000, the president will probably have something to say in his first annual message in regard to the advisability of the passage of a bill by congress guaranteeing the construction of the canal under governmental control.

THE MINERS ARE COMING OUT.

STRIKERS AT DE ARMIT'S MINES HAVE WON A VICTORY. PITTSBURGH, Aug. 3.—The strikers are slowly winning their points about De Armit's mines. They have already practically closed the Sandy Creek and Oak Hill mines, and the Plum Creek men are coming out in small bodies. The marchers claim they have succeeded in inducing those of the miners to live in Coalport to join the ranks. The Plum Creek miners living at Center, near the pit mouth, entered the mine, some of them in the usual way and others through an opening. "They have been imprisoned," he said, "and I have no doubt all would return to work if the strikers camped at the different mines would be withdrawn."

ATTAINS IN HAWAII.

ST. FRANCISCO, Aug. 3.—The steamer Belgic arrived from the Orient via Honolulu this morning, and brought the following Hawaii advices under date of July 27: The arrival of the steamer Mono from San Francisco, due here July 29, means much for Hawaii. In close official circles it is generally understood that the United States Minister Sewall will carry out his instructions received in the last mail, which are said to be to the effect that if the Mono brings word that congress failed to pass the annexation treaty, then Minister Sewall is to declare a protectorate and raise the American flag. Minister Sewall has had frequent consultations with President Dole within the past week and it is believed that they have agreed upon a programme.

TROUBLE IN THE ORIENT.

CHINESE PRIZES CAPTURE A BRITISH STEAMER AND ATTACK CHRISTIAN MISSIONS. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 3.—The steamer Belgic arrived from Hong Kong and Yokohama, via Honolulu, bringing the following Oriental advices: News has been received from Hong Kong of the capture of the British steamer Belgic by Chinese pirates on July 14. A gang of Chinese took passage on the Pego, and while at sea murdered Captain Ross and seven of his crew and wounded 16 others. They looted the ship and fled to the Achen coast. The people are Mohammedans and are noted for being desperate characters.

WILL NOT TOLERATE GOLD HUNTERS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—A Chicago agent of the Travelers' Insurance Company, at Hartford, Conn., has received instructions from the home office not to insure any person going to the Clondyke region. It is a risk that the company does not desire to take on account of the extreme extra hazard and because when deaths take place the difficulty of obtaining facts makes the settlement of claims too difficult to be practicable.

WILSON VISITS OREGON.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—Within a short time Secretary of Agriculture Wilson will make a report on the condition of the Western states as regards the culture of beets for sugar. The cabinet official is in the way to the west, and will visit Miss Montana, Oregon, Idaho and a number of other Western states within the idea of investigating the conditions for growing sugar beets.

WILL CLOSE UP ITS AFFAIRS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—The banking house of James G. King's Sons, founded in 1847, and formerly one of the principal banking firms of the city, is going out of business. The business has been long dwindling and what remains will be taken over by Baring, Magoun & Co. Grand Jury of Millionaires. NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—The August grand jury sworn in today is composed chiefly of millionaires whose aggregate wealth is estimated at \$125,000,000. The foreman of the jury is Joseph J. Kitzel, a retired merchant, and among those on the list are William G. Rockefeller, Horace F. Storme, Thomas P. Dewey, J. Stanley Isaacs and Philip Daly.

THE CANAL IS OURS.

Government Must Control the Nicaragua Waterway. PLUM CREEK VICTORY. Twenty More Diggers Join the Ranks of the Striking Coal Miners.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—No matter what the attitude of the Greater Republic of Central America may be, it is the intention of the administration to recommend governmental control of the Nicaragua canal when congress assembles next December. This was made plain at a conference at the state department participated in by Assistant Secretaries Adee and Crider, Senator Morgan, former Senator Miller and Mr. Merry, the recently appointed minister to Nicaragua, Salvador and Costa Rica, regarding the complications which have grown out of the refusal of the governments of Nicaragua and Salvador to receive Mr. Merry.

It is practically decided that Mr. Merry shall go to Costa Rica, and that the headquarters of the legation shall be transferred to that country from Nicaragua. No steps will be taken to make the transfer, however, until the governments of Nicaragua and Salvador have again been heard from. The administration believes there is no necessity of entering into a new convention with Nicaragua with a view to securing authority for the construction of a waterway. The program which will follow will be based on the provisions of the convention now in force, as well as the concession which was granted to an American company by the Nicaraguan government in 1850 for the construction of the canal. This concession will not expire for three years.

The Walker commission, which has been holding meetings at the state department, will make a preliminary report to congress at the beginning of the session, setting forth its estimate. Should this report show that the cost will not be greater than \$100,000,000, the president will probably have something to say in his first annual message in regard to the advisability of the passage of a bill by congress guaranteeing the construction of the canal under governmental control.

THE MINERS ARE COMING OUT.

STRIKERS AT DE ARMIT'S MINES HAVE WON A VICTORY. PITTSBURGH, Aug. 3.—The strikers are slowly winning their points about De Armit's mines. They have already practically closed the Sandy Creek and Oak Hill mines, and the Plum Creek men are coming out in small bodies. The marchers claim they have succeeded in inducing those of the miners to live in Coalport to join the ranks. The Plum Creek miners living at Center, near the pit mouth, entered the mine, some of them in the usual way and others through an opening. "They have been imprisoned," he said, "and I have no doubt all would return to work if the strikers camped at the different mines would be withdrawn."

ATTAINS IN HAWAII.

ST. FRANCISCO, Aug. 3.—The steamer Belgic arrived from the Orient via Honolulu this morning, and brought the following Hawaii advices under date of July 27: The arrival of the steamer Mono from San Francisco, due here July 29, means much for Hawaii. In close official circles it is generally understood that the United States Minister Sewall will carry out his instructions received in the last mail, which are said to be to the effect that if the Mono brings word that congress failed to pass the annexation treaty, then Minister Sewall is to declare a protectorate and raise the American flag. Minister Sewall has had frequent consultations with President Dole within the past week and it is believed that they have agreed upon a programme.

TROUBLE IN THE ORIENT.

CHINESE PRIZES CAPTURE A BRITISH STEAMER AND ATTACK CHRISTIAN MISSIONS. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 3.—The steamer Belgic arrived from Hong Kong and Yokohama, via Honolulu, bringing the following Oriental advices: News has been received from Hong Kong of the capture of the British steamer Belgic by Chinese pirates on July 14. A gang of Chinese took passage on the Pego, and while at sea murdered Captain Ross and seven of his crew and wounded 16 others. They looted the ship and fled to the Achen coast. The people are Mohammedans and are noted for being desperate characters.

WILL NOT TOLERATE GOLD HUNTERS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—A Chicago agent of the Travelers' Insurance Company, at Hartford, Conn., has received instructions from the home office not to insure any person going to the Clondyke region. It is a risk that the company does not desire to take on account of the extreme extra hazard and because when deaths take place the difficulty of obtaining facts makes the settlement of claims too difficult to be practicable.

WILSON VISITS OREGON.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—Within a short time Secretary of Agriculture Wilson will make a report on the condition of the Western states as regards the culture of beets for sugar. The cabinet official is in the way to the west, and will visit Miss Montana, Oregon, Idaho and a number of other Western states within the idea of investigating the conditions for growing sugar beets.

WILL CLOSE UP ITS AFFAIRS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—The banking house of James G. King's Sons, founded in 1847, and formerly one of the principal banking firms of the city, is going out of business. The business has been long dwindling and what remains will be taken over by Baring, Magoun & Co. Grand Jury of Millionaires. NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—The August grand jury sworn in today is composed chiefly of millionaires whose aggregate wealth is estimated at \$125,000,000. The foreman of the jury is Joseph J. Kitzel, a retired merchant, and among those on the list are William G. Rockefeller, Horace F. Storme, Thomas P. Dewey, J. Stanley Isaacs and Philip Daly.

THE CANAL IS OURS.

Government Must Control the Nicaragua Waterway. PLUM CREEK VICTORY. Twenty More Diggers Join the Ranks of the Striking Coal Miners.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—No matter what the attitude of the Greater Republic of Central America may be, it is the intention of the administration to recommend governmental control of the Nicaragua canal when congress assembles next December. This was made plain at a conference at the state department participated in by Assistant Secretaries Adee and Crider, Senator Morgan, former Senator Miller and Mr. Merry, the recently appointed minister to Nicaragua, Salvador and Costa Rica, regarding the complications which have grown out of the refusal of the governments of Nicaragua and Salvador to receive Mr. Merry.

It is practically decided that Mr. Merry shall go to Costa Rica, and that the headquarters of the legation shall be transferred to that country from Nicaragua. No steps will be taken to make the transfer, however, until the governments of Nicaragua and Salvador have again been heard from. The administration believes there is no necessity of entering into a new convention with Nicaragua with a view to securing authority for the construction of a waterway. The program which will follow will be based on the provisions of the convention now in force, as well as the concession which was granted to an American company by the Nicaraguan government in 1850 for the construction of the canal. This concession will not expire for three years.

The Walker commission, which has been holding meetings at the state department, will make a preliminary report to congress at the beginning of the session, setting forth its estimate. Should this report show that the cost will not be greater than \$100,000,000, the president will probably have something to say in his first annual message in regard to the advisability of the passage of a bill by congress guaranteeing the construction of the canal under governmental control.

THE MINERS ARE COMING OUT.

STRIKERS AT DE ARMIT'S MINES HAVE WON A VICTORY. PITTSBURGH, Aug. 3.—The strikers are slowly winning their points about De Armit's mines. They have already practically closed the Sandy Creek and Oak Hill mines, and the Plum Creek men are coming out in small bodies. The marchers claim they have succeeded in inducing those of the miners to live in Coalport to join the ranks. The Plum Creek miners living at Center, near the pit mouth, entered the mine, some of them in the usual way and others through an opening. "They have been imprisoned," he said, "and I have no doubt all would return to work if the strikers camped at the different mines would be withdrawn."

ATTAINS IN HAWAII.

ST. FRANCISCO, Aug. 3.—The steamer Belgic arrived from the Orient via Honolulu this morning, and brought the following Hawaii advices under date of July 27: The arrival of the steamer Mono from San Francisco, due here July 29, means much for Hawaii. In close official circles it is generally understood that the United States Minister Sewall will carry out his instructions received in the last mail, which are said to be to the effect that if the Mono brings word that congress failed to pass the annexation treaty, then Minister Sewall is to declare a protectorate and raise the American flag. Minister Sewall has had frequent consultations with President Dole within the past week and it is believed that they have agreed upon a programme.

TROUBLE IN THE ORIENT.

CHINESE PRIZES CAPTURE A BRITISH STEAMER AND ATTACK CHRISTIAN MISSIONS. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 3.—The steamer Belgic arrived from Hong Kong and Yokohama, via Honolulu, bringing the following Oriental advices: News has been received from Hong Kong of the capture of the British steamer Belgic by Chinese pirates on July 14. A gang of Chinese took passage on the Pego, and while at sea murdered Captain Ross and seven of his crew and wounded 16 others. They looted the ship and fled to the Achen coast. The people are Mohammedans and are noted for being desperate characters.

WILL NOT TOLERATE GOLD HUNTERS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—A Chicago agent of the Travelers' Insurance Company, at Hartford, Conn., has received instructions from the home office not to insure any person going to the Clondyke region. It is a risk that the company does not desire to take on account of the extreme extra hazard and because when deaths take place the difficulty of obtaining facts makes the settlement of claims too difficult to be practicable.

WILSON VISITS OREGON.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—Within a short time Secretary of Agriculture Wilson will make a report on the condition of the Western states as regards the culture of beets for sugar. The cabinet official is in the way to the west, and will visit Miss Montana, Oregon, Idaho and a number of other Western states within the idea of investigating the conditions for growing sugar beets.

WILL CLOSE UP ITS AFFAIRS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—The banking house of James G. King's Sons, founded in 1847, and formerly one of the principal banking firms of the city, is going out of business. The business has been long dwindling and what remains will be taken over by Baring, Magoun & Co. Grand Jury of Millionaires. NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—The August grand jury sworn in today is composed chiefly of millionaires whose aggregate wealth is estimated at \$125,000,000. The foreman of the jury is Joseph J. Kitzel, a retired merchant, and among those on the list are William G. Rockefeller, Horace F. Storme, Thomas P. Dewey, J. Stanley Isaacs and Philip Daly.

THE CANAL IS OURS.

Government Must Control the Nicaragua Waterway. PLUM CREEK VICTORY. Twenty More Diggers Join the Ranks of the Striking Coal Miners.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—No matter what the attitude of the Greater Republic of Central America may be, it is the intention of the administration to recommend governmental control of the Nicaragua canal when congress assembles next December. This was made plain at a conference at the state department participated in by Assistant Secretaries Adee and Crider, Senator Morgan, former Senator Miller and Mr. Merry, the recently appointed minister to Nicaragua, Salvador and Costa Rica, regarding the complications which have grown out of the refusal of the governments of Nicaragua and Salvador to receive Mr. Merry.

It is practically decided that Mr. Merry shall go to Costa Rica, and that the headquarters of the legation shall be transferred to that country from Nicaragua. No steps will be taken to make the transfer, however, until the governments of Nicaragua and Salvador have again been heard from. The administration believes there is no necessity of entering into a new convention with Nicaragua with a view to securing authority for the construction of a waterway. The program which will follow will be based on the provisions of the convention now in force, as well as the concession which was granted to an American company by the Nicaraguan government in 1850 for the construction of the canal. This concession will not expire for three years.

The Walker commission, which has been holding meetings at the state department, will make a preliminary report to congress at the beginning of the session, setting forth its estimate. Should this report show that the cost will not be greater than \$100,000,000, the president will probably have something to say in his first annual message in regard to the advisability of the passage of a bill by congress guaranteeing the construction of the canal under governmental control.

THE MINERS ARE COMING OUT.

STRIKERS AT DE ARMIT'S MINES HAVE WON A VICTORY. PITTSBURGH, Aug. 3.—The strikers are slowly winning their points about De Armit's mines. They have already practically closed the Sandy Creek and Oak Hill mines, and the Plum Creek men are coming out in small bodies. The marchers claim they have succeeded in inducing those of the miners to live in Coalport to join the ranks. The Plum Creek miners living at Center, near the pit mouth, entered the mine, some of them in the usual way and others through an opening. "They have been imprisoned," he said, "and I have no doubt all would return to work if the strikers camped at the different mines would be withdrawn."

ATTAINS IN HAWAII.

ST. FRANCISCO, Aug. 3.—The steamer Belgic arrived from the Orient via Honolulu this morning, and brought the following Hawaii advices under date of July 27: The arrival of the steamer Mono from San Francisco, due here July 29, means much for Hawaii. In close official circles it is generally understood that the United States Minister Sewall will carry out his instructions received in the last mail, which are said to be to the effect that if the Mono brings word that congress failed to pass the annexation treaty, then Minister Sewall is to declare a protectorate and raise the American flag. Minister Sewall has had frequent consultations with President Dole within the past week and it is believed that they have agreed upon a programme.

TROUBLE IN THE ORIENT.

CHINESE PRIZES CAPTURE A BRITISH STEAMER AND ATTACK CHRISTIAN MISSIONS. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 3.—The steamer Belgic arrived from Hong Kong and Yokohama, via Honolulu, bringing the following Oriental advices: News has been received from Hong Kong of the capture of the British steamer Belgic by Chinese pirates on July 14. A gang of Chinese took passage on the Pego, and while at sea murdered Captain Ross and seven of his crew and wounded 16 others. They looted the ship and fled to the Achen coast. The people are Mohammedans and are noted for being desperate characters.

WILL NOT TOLERATE GOLD HUNTERS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—A Chicago agent of the Travelers' Insurance Company, at Hartford, Conn., has received instructions from the home office not to insure any person going to the Clondyke region. It is a risk that the company does not desire to take on account of the extreme extra hazard and because when deaths take place the difficulty of obtaining facts makes the settlement of claims too difficult to be practicable.

WILSON VISITS OREGON.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—Within a short time Secretary of Agriculture Wilson will make a report on the condition of the Western states as regards the culture of beets for sugar. The cabinet official is in the way to the west, and will visit Miss Montana, Oregon, Idaho and a number of other Western states within the idea of investigating the conditions for growing sugar beets.

WILL CLOSE UP ITS AFFAIRS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—The banking house of James G. King's Sons, founded in 1847, and formerly one of the principal banking firms of the city, is going out of business. The business has been long dwindling and what remains will be taken over by Baring, Magoun & Co. Grand Jury of Millionaires. NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—The August grand jury sworn in today is composed chiefly of millionaires whose aggregate wealth is estimated at \$125,000,000. The foreman of the jury is Joseph J. Kitzel, a retired merchant, and among those on the list are William G. Rockefeller, Horace F. Storme, Thomas P. Dewey, J. Stanley Isaacs and Philip Daly.

Hot Enough? Don't look at the thermometer every day but "Keep Kool" when obliged to go out by carrying one of our elegant SUN SHADES. Don't cost much to get one—not if you buy it at : : : : : Our Saturday Special Sale. Plain Black and Fancy Sun Shades. At two-thirds Regular Price. Discount of One-Third For Saturday Only. PEASE & MAYS

EDICT FROM MADRID.

Government Weary of the Do-Nothing Policy. A CARGO OF MINERS. The Steamer Cleveland Leaves Seattle With Another Invoice of Prospectors Bound for Clondyke.

U. S. TRUCK A VALUABLE INVESTMENT.

Coalminers are beginning to realize the magnitude of the strike—Colorado Gets a Soukier.

LAND TRANSFER.

T. H. Johnson and wife of Pareto J. Chas. bks 16 and 17 in the 4th addition to town of Duran, \$400. The Oregon Mortgage Co., limited to Wm. H. Odell, no 2 sec 25, 1 & 2, 15 & 8, 800. K. and H. Hansen to Paul K. Paulsen, lots 4, 5 and 6 in blk 39, Fort Dalles addition to Dalles City, \$180. Sarah J. and J. L. Henderson to John Brown, lots 1, 2 and 3 in blk 9, Erwin & Watson's second addition to Hood River, \$25. F. W. and Ella Silvertooth to A. Gerhart, bks 4, 5, 6, blk 3, Loughlin's addition to Antelope, \$425. A. H. and Clara J. Jones to J. M. Dennison, lots 1 and 2, blk 3, Wacoa addition to Hood River, \$750. Andrew Urquhart to Hans Hansen, lots 1 and 2, blk 39, Dalles Military Reservation addition to Dalles City, \$100.

THE CARY HOUSE BAR.

Prineville, Oregon. Presided over by Joe Hinkle. Carries the best brands.

Wines, Liquors & Cigars.

When in that city call on Joe.

HARRY LIEBE,