SATURDAY AUGUST 7. 1897 SPANISH ATROCITIES.

Almost every day brings fresh accounts of the cruelties 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 polacently and if not by word, by ctions, sanctions the atrocities. Enough has been done in the past to justify the United States in interfering tween Spain and her defenseless subjects in Cuba, but recent events phasize the necessity of this government calling a halt. A New York Herald correspondent writes to his

the Spaniards hold full sway: "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 lash until they bled, feeble, tottering reconcentrades in order to force them to do government work. Matanzas is full of starving reconcentrados. Every night gon, Washington and California are some of them die on the steps of theaters or in the hospitals. Except for private donations they are absolutely helpless. On July 14 a ship arrived with a cargo of tiles to be used for some government purpose. To unload the tiles the police pressed into service a great number of reconcentrados. Taey were too weak to work, too weak even to drag themselves down to the harbor. Some started to work, but had not strength enough to carry the tiles. Then it was that the police inspectors appeared and mercilessly beat women and old men for their inability

Such accounts as this cause the blood of a liberty-loving American to boil, and causes disatisfaction with an administration that will not heed the demands of the people to interfere in the cause of humanity and insist 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 an "Association for the 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, by bringing pressure to bear upon congress and state legislatures. Some of the principles enunciated are, to say the least, rather startling, and propose reforms that are not based upon sentiment.

First, it demands that all deformed. otic and constitutionally diseased children shall be "peacefully electroeuted. 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 platform appears to be rather dangerous, and if rigidly enforced, would perhaps in times of exciting political campaigns result in the elecocution of half or more of the voters, provided their opponents were made judges of their mental conditions.

The cold bloodedness of the declarations of the association do not stop here: for there is a plank which provides that whenever any person "loses several of his senses he shall be electrocuted,"and old persons are to be proyided for by pension so long as their faculties shall remain unimpaired, but the end with them is the electrical chair unless some other form of death intervenes. The ninth plank, which is to work the greatest reform of all. mands that marriage shall be enered into only "on a common sense sis-men and women must marry heir opposites"-sentiment of affection not being allowed to cut any igure. The many "reforms" debsurd, still the wild-idead association ias gained a membership of several housand in the Empire City.

POINTERS FORM LONDON.

ernment, or if it is still a province Great Britain. It would indeed e times seem that our boasted inendence is only in name, and that nold sway across the waters in the spital of the British empire. The ice of nearly every product we proce is fixed in London; our wheat, merican prices, but on the price they Il command across the water; the of our securoties and bonds is Lombard street, and last fail of our electors said by their should not have a fiof our own without the

an financiers. Now the politics of our

en to collect sufficient funds to preent a statue of Washington to France as a gift from American women. The movement has been so quiet as to be omparatively little known, although \$22,000 out of the required \$35,000 has already been raised. The coming imortant date of 1900 has been named as the time limit for the erection of the statute, and this has created liveliness in furthering the enterprise. Among the women interested as incorporators of the movements are Mrs. George Hearst, of Washington, and Mrs. Stephen J. Field, wife of Justice Field, of the supreme court. The sculptor is Mr. French, and bronze will be the material used for the figure, which will be only life size. The gift would seem a modest one form one nation to another, but as a gift from certain women only it is a graceful acknowl-

nent of our debt to France. Excitement over the gold discoveries n Alaska is unabated and the rush to the far North continues. Hundreds of people are going there poorly provided for the hardships they must endure, and there cannot but be much suffering and loss of life during the coming winter. It is useless, however, to advise people not to go, for so long as there are reports of fabulous wealth to be made, there will be those who will risk their lives to get it; but it is well paper as follows regarding what he has that they should carefully consider the hardship before them before they make seen in some of the provinces where up their minds to embark on so perilous a journey.

The fact-that Speaker Reed did not place a single Pacific coast representative upon any of the important committees when he made the assignment for the 55th congress is disappointing not only to the congressmen themselves but to the entire coast. Oreas greatly interested in river and harbor improvements, coast defense and public lands as any state in the union. and should have been represented on these committees. It has certainly been a mistake in thus ignoring the far west, and will result in loss to the entire coast in future appropriations.

NEGLECTED ALASKA.

Human Race." The yet are not in working shape. The passed, and the money taken from the ness transacted by these establishing no attention.

Whether the most of the newly disthe settler better local government than miners' law The international boundary has not yet been fixed, which is to say that the settlement of this matter has been neglected until the uncertainties connected with it are many and pressing. Some of the goldbearing streams are in doubt in relation to the boundary. One of the Canadian forts is said to be on United States soil. The Canadian claim as to the southeast boundary involves the Yukon by the Chilcat route. The danger of complications has been multiplied by the rush to the mines and a thousand contentions must now be ad-

control of the inland route to the justed where one existed a year ago. If congress during the last twentynine years had given Alaska some at tention every year, looking after its exploration, investigating its resources, and opening its lands for settlement, the present situation would have been infinitely improved. The cost would not have been heavy and it would have been abundantly returned in several ways. It is not pleasant to compare our backwardness with the activity of the Canadians, whom we outnumber fifteen to one. No doubt there is plenty of gold in the streams and mountains of Alaska with its breadth of 800 miles west of the Canadian boundary. But as matters stand the prospector must find it and carry his law with him. We have no police organization to whom he can refer a grievance, and if he writes a letter a private carrier must be hired to carry which it says: it. We are belated in Alaska, and yet

our communications with the territors are better than those of Canada. We have been outstripped in political administration by a small colonial people. It is time to wake up on Alaskan af fairs.-Globe-Democrat.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

An opinion of vital importance to railroads and other corporations and by the Appellate Court at Mt. Vernon,

reight conductor of the road to rethat, although the plaintiff had been a faithful employe of the railroad- com- indeed, it threatens to be an obstrucpany for ten years, he was discharged tion by shutting out products which without cause, and that the customary

It is alleged that the defendant road h is charged to be a conspiracy,

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's collected, exclusive of taxes levied for the maintainance of the public schools and public roads. The case decided is one begun in the circuit court for Multnomah county by the courty judge to compel the county treasurer to pay outstanding county warrants prior to the payment of the state tax. It was avered by the plaintiff in the case that the law contemplates the payment of only such moneys 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 defendent held that under section 2813 of Hill'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

"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 date named. Certainly if an entire change in the policy of providing state revenues had been intended by the amendatory act of 1864, 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."

Most of the countries had paid their state taxes, either in part or in full. prior to this decision, but Multnomah Twenty-nine years have passed since and a few other countles had refused Alaska was organized as a territory, to pay their indebtedness to the state the organization meaning little except until a decision of the supreme court that it was given a place on the map of had been rendered. And now, that the United States. Even in this year's the supreme court has rendered its depolitical almanaes it fails to reach the cision, there is no alternative but for dignity of separate mention. General the counties to pay the several tables state that it contains 577,390 amounts due the state. Since this is square miles, or nearly twelve times the ultimatum, there will be hoarded up the area of New York, and that up to in the state treasurer's office (or at 1894 it had sent to the mints about least is supposed to be) about \$600,000 \$1,500,000 in gold. The existence of gold in state taxes, not applicable to the in Alaska has been known for fifteen | payment of any claims against the state, years, yet neither for that nor, other except it be fixed salaries (and that has easons has the United States govern- yet to be determined by the supreme ment taken any steps toward develop- | court) so virtually all of the state taxes ing the territory. On the great river will be withdrawn from circulation. of that region, the Yukon, we are un- This will, beyond doubt, cause a scarderstood to have one postmaster, ap- city of circulating medium in Oregon, pointed last year. Congress last week and it behaves the governor to call an property to look after is not borne out through the regular channels of payby the treatment of Alaska as a part of | ing state expenses. The senatorial the national domain. It he been that contest, though a matter of importance, tion, and if the legislature is reconvened, be not considered until the gencovered gold deposits are on the Cana- eral appropriation bill is disposed of dian side of the line or not is as yet and the state placed in a position unknown, but it is certain that the where it can go onto a cash basis. Dominion has taken more prompt and Sentiment, political preference and effective action in regard to them than claims of any individual to the right to this country has done. Canada has represent the state in the United States maintained a mounted police there senate are insignificant when comfor some time, and consequently offers | pared with the interests of the taxpayers, and should be so considered

IT WAS NOT THE TARIFF-

by the governor and the legislators.

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 universal prosperity, it is refreshing to note that some of those same journals are now, since the election is passed and the tariff bill enacted, are ready to admit that the new tariff bill has nothing whatever to do with the certain prosperity that will come to all of America within the near future. Such journals now frankly admit that our seeming prosperity is owing to the misfortunes of other countries, the result of drouths, etc., over which nature alone has control. We are told that even could only be affected by the enactment of a protectional tariff, rose net because of the passage of the Dingley bill, but owing to the destruction of sheep in Australia, and too that iron and steel are not materially affected by the levying of a duty upon imports because our being an exporter of these articles. Even the Oregonian, which only a short time ago was loud in its demands for protection, makes these admissions in an editorial headed, "The Limitations of the Tariff," that appeared in its issue of the 3d, in

"There has been no advance in the price of iron and steel, and there will be none until home demands overtakes 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 surpulus of both abroad, and our price is the world's home demand for iron takes up the employes generally has just been filed surplus that now goes abroad. Then plants and street railways, in fact tariff will take effect and price will

"The plainest cause of improved business is the rise in price of and over \$2,000 on a declaration charging | increased demand for American wheat. The tariff has nothing to do with this: furnish return cargoes for our wheat etter or clearance card, showing time ships. The rise in price of wheat is countries, India, Australia and Argentina, which competed with us for the other railroads have a custom, supply of the wants of Europe. It is a mploy a discharged employe of supply occurs at a time when the ent people on earth. thout such letter or clearance | United States is changing its tariff. court affirms the verdict of Yet no other influence has been so to the conductor. In its potent in bringing about better times. Large and steady demand and high like depriving him (the prices for wheat mean larger earnings right to earn a living | for railroads, higher prices for stocks honorable calling, brisker circulation of money, faster which he cannot liquidation of debt and increased confeets are justly expected from the settlement of the tariff and the stimulus of new duties, but all tariff causes

> wheat, with which the tariff has nothtextile manufacturers there has

united will be less potent to bring

them about than the rise in price of

STITE TAXES MUST BE PAID. vance importations. It is said to be demand of silver has been cut off due to great destruction of Australian | through demonetization, while the deflocks by drouth, which has put up the | mand for wheat remains the same, beworld's price, and so effects ours in cause it is still a staple of food. advance of the taking effect of the tariff, which naturally would not be till the surplas was consumed. This does not carry up prices of woolens, in spite of the increased duties, because foreign goods imported before the new

tariff still hold the market, and an oversupply of cotton goods and a large crop of raw material close mills and depress the price in spite of new pro-

WE WANT THE BEST.

The Dalles commercial Club has for some time past had under consideration different proportions 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 guage railroad from The Dalles to some point on the Deschutes river to tap the wheat fields of Sherman county so as to bring them in reach of the head of navigation. It is stated that \$250,000, (onehalf local capital) can be interested in this enterprise, which it is estimated will be sufficient to build and equip

of consideration, and if carried into effect would unquestionably result beneficially to The Dalles. But it would seem to us that there are other enter. prises that would prove of more lasting benefit, and at the same time would require a less expenditure of money. If there are \$125,000 of local capital is sufficient to create industries that will furnish employment for hundreds of people, who will become consumers of 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 establishen and set in operation for \$75,000. The remaining \$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 implement manufactures would become valuable additions to the now meager manufacturing industries of

While we would not discourage the roposed 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 employ-

The Dalles at present has no manumanufacturing establishments except the Diamond flouring mills, the Peters took action in regard to establishing extra session of the legislature so that sash and door factory and the Cola second land office, but land laws as the general appropriation bill may be umbia brewery, though from the bucillast year. This surplus will all find number of persons to whom they give only as an outlying wilderness, receiv- should be made of secondary consider- give employment to one or two hun- themselves, and the Chicago Times business, as would the proposed rail-

ing country, and with this end in view

DRIFTING TOWARD BONDAGE

was a balance of trade in favor of quarterly dividend of 3 per cent, the United States amounting to \$275,the foreigners we were still \$59,000,000 behind. The expenditures that run dividend. us thus in debt were for services for which we receive no tangible return, and were of a nature which the people wool, the price of which a year ago of a great nation like ours should not be called upon to bear. When a nation buys goods abroad it has the goods to show for its expenditure, but when it pay sinterest and transportation to foreigners it gets nothing visible in

To meet the excess of our obligation abroad we were compelled to export \$40,000,000 of gold and almost \$20,000. 000 of silver. During the year we produced \$50,000,000 gold, but four-fifths of this was exported to pay interest on our debt in Europe, leaving us but \$10,000,000 of standard money to add to our circulating medium. How long the resources of this country will stand such a drain, is a problem that confronts the thinking people of the nation, but that the limit will some day be reached is a certainty. Still there seems to be no immediate hope of the drain being checked. We are rushing headlong into debt, willing and anxious to increase our foreign price. This will rule until increased obligations by selling more bonds on our municipal credits, light and water every conceivable security we can pledge. And so long as this mad rush for accumulating debt exists, and our ocean traffic is done by foreigners, they will live off our earnings. This tax upon our resources is becoming so great, that if we do not soon quit borrowing money from abroad, and establish transportation lines for doing our own carrying trade, we will be of service and general capacity, was due solely to failure of crops in several owned by Europeans. They will have America in complete bondage to Europe, and her people will be the burden-bearers of the world instead of, mere soingidence that this shortage of as they should be, the most independ-

EDITORIAL NOTES. When Mr. Carlisle said in a speech in Kentucky a few days ago that protection and free silver are twin doctries than the opening of our mints the free coinage of silver, and nothing will bring us to a free trade basis

quicker than the gold standard. The Oregonian devotes considerable space to proving that silver and wheat do not keep pace as to price; but it does not take into account the fact me improvement, but it is there has been a famine which cause independent of the tariff. a shortage in the supply of wheat, while price of wool was wholly there has been no famine in the silve ew of the heavy ad- mines, neither does it show that the

\$600,000 has been paid in The Dalles for wool this season, there is still comparative scarcity of money. This s evidence of the oft repeated statement that wool raising is not the nost beneficial industry of the country. Half the money paid out for any other products that has been expended for wool would have put money into the hands of everybody. When the wheat harvest is marketed is when the Dalles will see its prosperous times. The Oregonian announces that the

Oregon congressional delegation will arrive from Washington in a few days and will be given a hearty welcome by those who are hungry for office. In this connection it mentions Senator McBride, ex-Senator Mitchell and Congressmen Ellis and Tongue, but says not a word about the return of 'Senator'' Corbett. Don't the big daily consider him in the ring any longer? If he is a "senator" he ought to be as much sought after by office hunters as the rest of the delegation. Many an overzeatous prospector who

has started for the North expecting to ome out next spring a millionaire, will meet with disappointment when This enterprise is one that is worthy he reaches the British line beyond Dyea. The line is guarded by mounted police who turn all back who are not provided with supplies to last them for a year. This action on the part of the Canadian government appears a little severe, but it is a timely safe-guard against loss of life and suffering that ready to invest in home industries, it would result if all who desired were permitted to go on to Yukon illy supplied with provisions.

When the powers of Europe undertook to patch up the differences between Turkey and Greece on lines that would bankrupt Greece and at the Turkey, they bit off a pretty big chew. The Turks will not stand by their rgreements and the Greeks will suffer annihilation before they will be robbed of everything. About all that is left now for the powers is to either back down and let the two nations most interested fight it out among themselves, or confiscate the territory of the two expire for three years. countries and divide them up among the European hogs. But without considering the short-

age in Russia, that in Argentine, Australia and India is 57,000,000 bushels, compared with 1895, and the stock of wheat in European graineries is 60,-000,000 bushels less than last year. If the shortage in Russian and Danubian exports is to be considered a shortage in production, the total reduction of supply will be 70,000,000 bushels, without taking into account the rest of Europe, or more than 100,000,000 bushels in all. This is just about the excess of the American crop over that of market at an advance over last year's

The republican party is panting to employment, one can judge of the increase our foreign trade. Its platbenefit factories would be that would forms and its congresemen say so dred. Beyond question The Dalles Herald, the personal organ of the tarwill always be a great shipping point, riff barons, say they must have more and anything that will tend to retain foreign trade or close up a part of their or increase the volume of its shipping factories, while if it was not for the export of over seven million bushels of road, will be beneficial, but not of grain per week, and equally large exnearly so much benefit as the building ports of meats, our farmers could not up of enterprises that will create a buy their salt. Now, as indicative of steady pay roll for hundreds of the impetus, the new tariff bill will give our foreign trade, and the way in which it will help our farmers, the club to further such enterprises as will French chamber of deputies has embe the best for the city and surround. powered the government to raise the duties on wheat, wine, cattle and it is well that the very best methods, meat on twenty-four hours' notice those that will create the greatest good, after the Dingley bill goes into effect.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5 .- The Standard Oil trust has declared another dividend For the year ending July 1, there of 2 per cent in addition to its regular

The trust's capitalization is over 000,000; but the interest on our foreign \$100,000,000, and the dividend will debt, freight paid to foreign -hip own- amount to \$5,000,000. The trust's profits ers and money spent by our tourists to date amount to nearly \$150,000,000. abroad amounted to \$314,000,000, so on an average \$10,000,000 a year. The after exhausting the proceeds of our last dividend whows that the trust's immense exportations of home pro- profits amount now to over \$20,000,000 ducts and settling up our account with a year. Standard Oil stock rose 7 points on the announcement of the

CLEVELAND, Aug. 5.-Cleveland coal men are viewing the coal strike situation with much apprehension. They are deeply interested in a mass meeting to be held in Clearfield district in Pennsylvania, which the strike has not reached. Advices in Cleveland are to the ef-

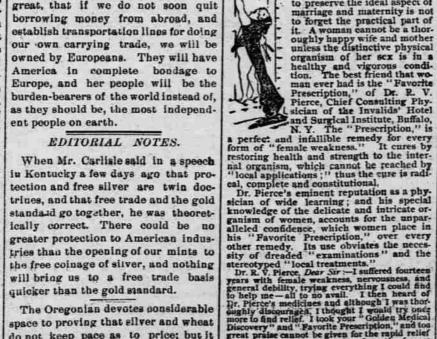
lyzed, and the feeling here is that there may be an absolute tie-up. Heavy Rainstorm Strikes Colorado. DENVER, Aug. 5 .- Heavy rains have caused many thousands of doilars worth of damage in and about the city.

feet that De Armitt's mines are para-

Several bridges across Cherry creek Murray, a laborer, was thrown into the creek by the caving of a bank and attempted to ford the creek on horse back was also swept away.

let him in? That's a question.

Women are apt to look upon love and marriage as purely a matter of sentiment and affection. That is pretty nearly that is a practical.



Notwithstanding the fact that about Government Must Control the Nicaragua Waterway.

Twenty More Diggers Join the Ranks of the Striking Coal Miners.

scretary of Agriculture Wilson Wil Visit Oregon-Company With \$5,-Gold Fields.

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 Cridler. Senator Morgan, former Senator Miller and Mr. Merry, the recently appointed minister to Nicaragua, Salvador and Costa Rica, regarding the complications which have been 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 It is practically decided that Mr. 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 even into a new convention with Nicaragua with a same time be of no material benefit to view to securing authority for the construction of a waterway. The programme which will follow will be based on the provisions of the convention now in force, as well as the con cession which was granted to an American company by the Nicaraguan government for the construction of the canal. This concession will no

The Walker commission, which has been holding meetings at the state department, will make a preliminary the session, setting forth its estimate. they marched back to camp, taking Should this report show that the cost with them in triumph 20 diggers, who will not be greater than \$100,000,000 came out. 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 guaran- cars. teeing the construction of the canal under governmental control.

THE MINERS ARE COMING OUT.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 3.—The strikers prosse being entered later. of the miners who live at Coalport to advance to \$1.50 before next week. 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 that was not guarded. There are 350 men near the mine

and as soon as possible a large tent will be procured for them to sleep in. They have a brass band, and this morning their larder was added to by a wagon-load of provisions. At 4 a. m. they left camp and went to the main entrance of the mine, leaving the center pit unguarded, through which most of the diggers at work passed. It being impossible to induce the men to come to the meetings, the campers had a committee to call at the houses of the miners and talk over the situation.

The miners in camp near Sandy Creek began their march at 3:20 a. m. and took a position near the pit mouth. The Turtle Creek campers, numbering 2000, divided into two bodies at 4 a. m. One party stopped at the new town and the other continued up the road until they came to the pit mouth. rise the American flag. Minister They remained until 6 o'clock, when, being satisfied that but few men entered the mine, they returned to week and it is believed that they have

TROUBLE IN THE ORIENT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 3.-The

steamer Belgic arrived today from Hong Kong and Yokahoma. via Honolulu, bringing the following Oriental

Kong of the capture of the British age on the Pegu, and while at sea coast. The people are Mohammedans was drowned. An unknown man who and are noted for being desperate

attacked and destroyed the mission of attack on Plymouth mission was missionaries had killed a child. A mob of Chinese attacked the

ladies' home boarding-school, where to the house of Mr. Blandford. The mob demolished the ladies' home and ford place was looted and burned. The official is in this city on his way-to the had been summoned and dispersed the rioters. Next day the five women and the Blandfords were taken away on a

VICTORY AT PLUM CREEK.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 4.-The striking miners gained another victory at Plum more diggers to join the ranks. This leaves the mine working with about half the force of yesterday. The New York & Cleveland Gas Coal Company . Stewart. a few days.

The march to Plam Creek was commenced at 1 o'clock this morning by 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

Saturday Special Sale.



Plain Black and Fancy Sun Shades

: : At two-thirds Regular Price. : :

Discount of One-Third For Saturday Only ...

ALL GOODS MARKED IN

PEASE & MAYS

campers at central school house. They were reinforced by large bodies from Sandy and Turtle creek. The combined forces arrived at the mine at 3 A. report to congress at the beginning of M., remaining until 6 o'clock, when Government Weary of the

> The demonstration against the De-Armitt mines has had the effect of decreasing their capacity from 340 to 42

The hearing of President Dolan and The Steamer Cleveland Leaves Seatother miners' officials charged with riot and unlawful assemblage, is set for 2 o'clock this afternoon. The case will be dropped by the defendants giv ing bail for the court and anolle

De Armitt's mines. They have al- Redstone branch of the Pennsylvania ready practically closed the Sandy railroad, came out today and the mines Creek and Oak Hill mines, and the are once more closed down. When Plum Creek men are coming out the news was received in this city the in small bodies. The marchers claim price of coal jumped to \$1 a ton, and the Herald from Havana says: they have succeeded in inducing those the brokers said prices were likely to

camped at the different mines would be withdrawn." Affairs in Hawai

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 Moand

ficial circles it is generally understood that considerably aggravated the sufthat United States Minister Sewell ferings of the unfortunate reconcen will carry out his instructions received trades in the last mail, which are said to be to the effect that if the Moano brings ler's policy is beginning to manifest word that congress failed to pass the annexation treaty, then Minister the mercrants throw the blame upon Sewell is to declare a protectorate and the government. They say General Sewell has had frequent consultations terior. with President Dole within the past agreed upon a programme.

It is said that in view of the attitude opinion that the United States' protection is the only way to prevent hostile action during the intervening months before congress reconvenes.

To Operate in the Gold Fields. steamer Pegu by Chinese pirates on ized capital of \$5.000,000, for the ened, but the Spanish officials kept July 14. A gang of Chinese took pass- purpose of exploring the gold fields of their heads and took prompt steps to murdered Captain Ross and seven of and to develop and operate such valu- firing in the streets for a time, but have been washed away. Patrick his crew and wounded 16 others. They able discoveries as may be made and eventually the insurgents were forced looted the ship and fied to the Achen also to establish trading posts at the to retreat. various mining camps and a regular Four hundred insurgents under Gen line of transportation between the eral Castillo attacked La Chora, a town United States and such camps. Will Not Insure Gold Hunters.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3 .-- A Chicago agent the Plymouth Brethren and were of the Travelers' Insurance Company, about to attack the Catholic mission at Hartford, Conn., has received inwhen the soldiers interfered. The structions from the home office not to bombs into the town and destroying insure any person going to the Clon- several public buildings. brought about by the report that the dyke region. It is a risk that the com-

CHICAGO, Aug. 4 .- Within a short then proceeded to the Blandford place time Secretary of Agriculture Wilson and attacked it. The people there will make a report on the condition of escaped into the hills, where they hid the Western states as regards the mob then proceeded to the Catholic west. He will visit Utah, Montana, They will die. mission, but by this time the soldiers | Oregon, Idaho and a number of other | THE CLEVELAND OFF FOR ALASKA | Eleven Miles Southeast of The vestigating the conditions for growing She Sailed From Seattle Carrying 200 sugar beets,

> NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—The banking Cleveland, under charter to the North house of James G. King's Sons, American Transportation & Trading founded in 1847, and formerly one of Company, sailed for St. Michaels tothe principal banking firms of the city, day with 200 gold-crazy prospectors is going out of business. The business bound for the Clondyke diggings, and has been long dwindling and what remains will be taken over by Baring, passengers and freight will be trans-

grand jury sworn in today is composed 1800 miles, and from Seattle a total claim that all the Plum Creek miners chiefly of millionaires whose aggregate distance of 4200 miles, begun. are working, where the strikers say wealth is estimated at \$125,000,000. The Cleveland is the last boat this that not more than 40 men are work- The foreman of the jury is Joseph J. year to connect with Yukon bosts ing in the pit. The complete closing Kittel, a retired merchant, and among from St. Michaels. Twelve or 15 of the mine might be expected within | those on the list are William G. Rocke- more steamers are yet to leave for

Do-Nothing Policy.

CARGO OF MINERS

tle With Another Invoice of Prospectors Bound for Clondyke.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5 .- A dispatch to It is rumored that General Weyler's J. Chase, blks 16 and 17 in the 4th addeparture for Matanzas was due to or- addition to town of Dufur, \$400. President W. P. DeArmitt, of the ders direct from Madrid, sending him New York & Cleveland Gas Coal Com- to the front. Weyler made prepara- to Wm. H. Odell, net sec 32, t 1 s. t pany, says his men are not on a strike, tions to take the field some days ago. 15 e, \$800. and not in sympathy with the move- but according to a statement made by K. and H. Hansen to Paul K. Paul-"They have been intimidated," he departure in order to mature a plan to Dalles addition to Dalles City, \$180.

said, "and I have no doubt all would entrap General Castillo. return to work if the strikers en- The captain-general is severely criti- John Brown, lots 1, 2 and 3 in blk 9, cised for not having taken the field Erwin & Watson's second addition to earlier. For three weeks now bands Hood River, \$25. of insurgents have been swarming into F. W. and Ella Silvertooth to A. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 3.—The Matanzas and even Havana. They have raided small towns and made dition to Antelone, \$435. demonstrations before large towns. They have landed expeditions and had Dennison, lots 1 and 2, blk 3, Wacoms time to organize. Yet General Wey- addition to Hood River, \$750. ler contented himself with remaining from San F-ancisco, due here July 29, on the defensive and only retaliating lots I and J, blk 39, Dalles Military means much for Hawaii. In close of on the insurgents by issuing decrees Reservation addition to Dalles City,

> itself. Business is at a standstill, and Weyler's edicts practically restrict

Insurgents recently entered Esper anza, a railroad town of 3000 persons. There they met with some resistance of Japan, Secretary Sherman is of the and there was considerable fighting in the streets. According to official ac counts the insurgents left 20 killed when they finally retired. In Havana province on Sunday last

insurgents attacked Santiago de la Vegas, five leagues from the capital NEW YORK, Aug. 4 .- The North- A band was playing in the park at the west Mining & Trading Company has time and most of the citizens were out been organized here, with an author- promenading. A panic was threat-Alaska and the Northwest territory, repel the insurgents. There was brisk

three miles nearer Havana, on the same night. Castillo was not able to enter the town, but kept up a fire on the forts all night. He also used dynamite with great effect, throwing

pany does not desire to take on se-count of the extreme extra hazard and some one, and arrested the family of under good fence, with commodious because when deaths take place the difficulty of obtaining facts makes the difficulty difficulty of obtaining facts makes the of the house was the affianced of Casfive white women had taken refuge, difficulty of obtaining facts makes the Just as the mob broke in the door the settlement of claims too difficult to be Morales, their daughter and two childrew were taken outside the town, or dered to kneel down and were fired upon by a squad of Spanish soldiers. Morales, his wife and one child were killed at the first volley. The daughall night in the darkness. The Bland- culture of beets for sugar. The cabinet ter and her seven-year-old brother were wounded, and left on the ground.

ferred to river steamers at St. Michaels | wirds. and the long journey up the Yukon NEW YORK, Aug. 3 .- The August river to Dawson City, a distance of feller, Horace F. Storme, Thomas P. Alaska this month with prospectors Dewit, J. Stanley Isaacs and Philip for the Yukon, but all will go to Dyea and take the land route over White DR, SNYDER, Bridge To

Among the passengers on the Cleveland were H. I. Hutchinson; of Chicago, son of "Old Hutch," the grain speculator, Captain P. M. Ray and Lieutenant Richardson, U. S. A. who will be followed next spring by 60 soldiers from Fort Russell

At present there are but two steam ers on the Yukon, but in the spring there will be ten, two owned by private people from Puget sound.

A Compromise Effected BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 3,-The Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company has compromised with the Blue Creek miners and signed a new scale of 28 cents a ton. These which are the only ones in the state now idle, will resume at once, giving

employment to 1000 men. T. H. Johnston and wife to Paretta The Oregon Mortgage Co., limited

an officer at the palace, he delayed his sen, lots d, e and f in blk 39, Fort Sarah J. and J. L. Henderson to

> Gerhres, lots 4, 5, blk 3, Loughlin's ad-A. B. and Clara E. Jones to J. M.

Andrew Urquheart to Hans Hansen,

House Bar

Prineville, Oregon. Presided over by Joe Hinkle.

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