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SATURDAY..... JULY 23, 1898

WORK OF OUR FLEET.

At the present moment all navy departments are studying the extraordinary features of the battle between the fleets at Santiago, says the Globe-Democrat. On one side four heavily armored cruisers were smashed up with a loss of hundreds, and on the other not a ship was harmed, while the casualty list was one killed two wounded. This is war with terrible slaughter for one combatant and practical immunity for the other. If this condition were permanent there would be no more war. But the Spanish were not aware that their navy was impotent. When their fleet at Manila was destroyed they claimed that it was unarmored and outclassed. But at Santiago they had four of the finest armored cruisers extant. Their belt of steel was twice as thick as that of the Brooklyn, a ship that punished them terribly, without injury to herself, though the Spanish fire was concentrated upon her. Even the little Gloucester, which was in the thick of the fight, escaped the slightest damage. The speed of the Oregon and the Brooklyn prevented the escape of the Colon, and so the victory was rendered complete.

In looking over the results of this battle, the Spanish must be amazed to find that they used their splendid instruments with so little effect in a battle lasting over two hours. Such intense humiliation is new to the Spanish navy, even though its modern record is one of continuous defeat. At Santiago, Cervera, a life-long sailor, was crushingly beaten without getting in a counter blow. The inference is natural that Watson would smash up Camera in the same manner, and it is quite reasonable to suppose that the Spanish Admiral would not venture to fight in the light of what is now known of the remarkable efficiency of the American navy. After two such disasters as those at Manila and Santiago the proper course is to study causes and keep out of range. The prestige of victory is with the Americans. They know what they can do with their ponderous ships and big guns, as well as with the lighter weapons of warfare. Spain has nothing left with which to face us on the ocean, and the acknowledgment of the fact is wise.

Naval departments abroad are asking how the Americans accomplished this wonderful exploit. An answer to the question is of supreme importance to them. Spain has shown that a nation may own fine, modern, armored ships and yet be utterly helpless on the ocean. The Spanish sailors were not lacking in courage. The Spanish guns were almost equal in caliber to the American. Where then was the all-important difference? Every naval publication will try to clear up the matter, and it is admitted that the American crews are superior in intelligence and energy. Their training has been far more thorough. They handle the mechanism of an armored war-ship to better advantage. Their tactics are more direct and aggressive. Fighting is their trade, and they never shirk it. One of the captains of an American cruiser has hung upon his ship a motto that the best way to escape the enemy's fire is to give him two shots for one. The projectiles hurled upon Cervera were a blinding storm. Every shot was aimed by skilled hands. The result was a certainty. To reach the American level other navies must produce crews of equal character, skill and vigor, and ships equally good.

SHOULD NOT BE ACCEPTED

Spain it is stated, is ready to ask for a cessation of hostilities on terms that it considers "honorable" but which could not be accepted by America. The terms on which Spain would sue for peace is the independence of Cuba, permitting a respite of eighteen months in which to withdraw its army from Cuba; the surrender of Porto Rico to the United States as a compensation for our withdrawing from the Philippines, and the privilege of a coaling station at some point in the Philippines for the United States.

Such terms should not be accepted by the United States. When peace is declared Spanish troops ought not to be allowed to remain in Cuba any longer than is a reasonable time for them to embark and get away. If permitted to remain there a year and a half, they would cause continual discord and dissention, that would be liable to terminate in further complications. If Cuba is to be free, a Spanish army has no business on the island; it has no further duty to perform there, and should be withdrawn as soon as hostilities cease.

As to the exchange of Porto Rico for the Philippines, the proposition is absurd. Spain's title to the former will be doubtful after General Shafter occupies San Juan, and the United States has no specified claims upon the Philippines. But there are 9,000,000 people there who have claims and rights that must be recognized. They are capable of self government, and are entitled to be relieved from their bondage to Spain. Since the United States began this war on humane grounds—to relieve Spanish colonists from the oppression of the home government—it ought not to accept terms of peace when the job is only half done. When peace is declared, Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines should each be a free and independent government.

WORK FOR JUDGE LYNCH

If reports that come from Umatilla county are true, there is abundant work for Judge Lynch to perform in that section. It is stated there is an organized gang of horse and cattle thieves operating in the Blue mountains back of Bear creek, who during the past eighteen months have stolen something like 1000 head of cattle and horses. They do not only steal, but threaten farmers in that section that if they interfere with the thieves they will be shot on sight.

Civil authorities are ordinarially unable to cope with such desperados. It is useless to try them in the courts for their pals either swear them out or intimidate prosecuting witness, which is said to have been done in Umatilla county. The only way to deal with such rascals is to hunt them down and shoot them like wild animals or hang them to convenient trees.

Such desperados have maintained organizations in other sections on this coast, and have never been disposed of except by vigilance committees, and it seems this means of regulating affairs will have to be resorted to in Umatilla county. Men who undertake to live by thievery and defy the authorities, forfeit all rights of trials in which the injured parties cannot hope to get justice, and the only way to deal with them is to hunt them down with the militia or turn them over to Judge Lynch.

WAS NO MAN'S VICTORY.

A good many writers are endeavoring to place all the credit of the destruction of Cevera's fleet to either Admiral Sampson or Comodore Schley, and to make either one or the other of these commanders the hero of the occasion, while in fact the commander of each of the several ships is entitled to a portion of the credit, for had any one of them not kept up his end of the fight the victory would have been less brilliant. And too the men who manned the guns in the turrets were nearly as great factors in the battle as were the men, who from the flag ships, gave the orders. To their accuracy of aim was lragely due the annihilation of the Spanish boats, for without the precision with which they fired the shots some of the Spaniards would have escaped.

Sampson did his share in having outlined the work that each ship should do in case of just such a dash for liberty. Schley did his share in signaling the other ships to follow and in bringing the Brooklyn so effectively into action. But no less credit is due to Capt. Clark, of the Oregon, or Capt. Wainwright, of the Gloucester. And scarcely less to Capt. Taylor, of the Indiana; Capt. Philip, of the Texas, or Capt. Evans, of the Iowa. When the fight began each captain acted chiefly on his own judgement. He needed no assignment to tell him what to do, and though Schley, Calck and Wainwright supplied more of the dramatic interest, the conditions of the fight were such that it is childish to attempt to give any one commander, no matter what his rank, all the glory of that unequaled achievement.

REFORM THAT REFORMS.

Two years ago a reform candidate was elected judge of Jackson county on a platform that declared for an economical, honest county administration. As a result the county debt was reduced $42,000 last year, and in no instance is there a complaint that county government has been neglected, or that any interest has suffered from a parcimonious administration.

The saving that has resulted cutting down the county's debt has been effected, not at the expense of good government, but by seeing that every dollar paid out by the county has been justly earned. All needless expenditures have been eliminated and the county affairs have been conducted on strictly business principles. As a result Jackson county is paying off the heritage of debt which past county courts have piled upon it.

Jackson county has a reform county court that "reforms," one that does not waste the money collected from the people in taxes. At the recent election there were numerous county boards elected on like platforms, promising the people to effect savings wherever possible, and it is to be hoped they will fulfill their promises as well as has the county court of Jackson. What is wanted is reform that reforms, not reform that is heard before election and never heard of afterwards.

SUGAR BEET FACTORIES.

La Grande's sugar factory, which is nearing completion, will most probably be followed by the erection of a similar factory at Walla Walla. The business men of the latter city are engaged in the laudable undertaking of raising a bonus of $100,000 to secure such a factory "in their midst." As the United States in 1897 only produced one per cent of the sugar used within its borders, it follows that the business of beet-raising for the manufacture of sugar and the establishment of factories cannot be overcome. Of course the annexation of the Hawaiian islands has added largely to the sugar product that may be termed American, while a protectorate over Cuba and the Philippines, meaning in a commercial sense annexation, will also increase our sugar supply. But as beets must be transferred into sugar within a radius of a few miles of where raised in order to be profitable, it follows as a necessary sequence that every section of the United States adapted to sugar beet culture will eventually secure a factory. The matter is especially of interest to the people of Eastern Oregon and Washington.

PORTLAND'S REFORM MOVE.

It is to be hoped that the efforts being made in Portland to make that city a decent habitation for respectable people is not merely a blind. That public gambling houses, Chinese lottery joints, all-night dancing resorts and similiar open forms of vice should be suppressed, goes without saying. The Oregonian demands also the suppression of the saloon annex with its family entrance.

But there are those who assert that the reform movement is only a premeditated humbugging of the people, and all connected with the prohibited occupations assert that the present movement is simply to be made the basis of a thorough and systematic blackmailing of vice upon a greater scale than ever known in a city that has never been free from the official grafter.

The people of the rest of the state are asking if any good can come out of Portland. They fervently hope so, but are extremely doubtful. It must be confessed that if judgment is to be based upon past events that the theory that the alleged reform is to forerun a premeditated scheme of blackmail must be accepted as the true theory. In the meantime we can wait and see.

The new Ambassador from Russia, Casino by name, brought Little Casino with him to Washington. She is just eighteen and is of the highest type of Russian beauty.

While the boys in Cuba are licking the Spaniards, the boys at home are licking stamps to help pay the soldiers' expenses. Thus honors are easy—we are all doing some licking.

Santiago is now under United States government, with General McKibben as military governor. The muncipal government will be retained under the supervision of General McKibben.

NEW BANKRUPTCY LAW.

The new bankruptcy law recently passed by congress and signed by the president on July 1, is the outcome of years of discussion in congress and the expenditure of a vast amount of thought, still as Senator Hoar, chairman of the senate judiciary committee, says it is imperfect, and will have to amend during future sessions. However it will enable a large number of bankrupts to get on their feet, and will also allow creditors to get an adjustment of their accounts.

By the terms of the bill the district courts of the United States in the several states, the supreme court of the District of Columbia, the district courts of several territories and the District of Alaska, are made courts of bankruptcy, and are invested within their respective territoral limits as now established, or as they may be hereafter changed, with such jurisdiction at law and in equity as will enable them to exercises original jurisdiction in bankruptcy proceedings.

The New York Journal of Commerce explains the principal features of the new law as follows:

"What may be called the fundamental definition of the act is that 'a person shall be deemed insolvent within the provisions of this act whenever the aggregate of his property, exclusive of any property which he may have conveyed, transferred, concealed, or removed, with intent to defraud, hinder or delay his creditors, shall not at a fair valuation be sufficient in amount to pay his debts.' There were in preceding bills eight or nine specified acts of bankruptcy, on any one of which a petition could be filed against the person committing such act. These are reduced in the present bill to three, and are held to consist of a person 'having (1) conveyed, transferred, concealed, or removed, or permitted to be concealed or removed, any part of his property with intent to hinder, delay, or defraud his creditors or any of them; or (2) transferred, while insolvent, any portion of his property to one or more of his creditors over his other creditors, or (3) suffered or permitted, while insolvent, any creditor to obtain a preference through legal proceedings, and not havinig at least five days before a sale or final disposition of any property affected by such preference, vacated or discharged such perference.' The other enumerated acts of bankruptcy belong purely voluntary proceedings, as they consist of the making of a general assignment for the benfit of creditors, or the admission in writing of inability to pay debts and willingness to be adjudged a bankrupt on that ground.

"Any person who owes debts, except a corporation, is entitled to the benefit of the act as a voluntary bankrupt. Any natural person may be adjudged an involuntary bankrupt upon default or after an impartial trial, except a wage earner or a person engaged chiefly in farming or the tillage of the soil, or an incorporated company or a corporation, provided the amount of debts owing be $1,000 or over. The bill provides that a petition may be filed against a person who is insolvent, and who has committed an act of bankruptcy, within four months after the commission of such an act. It is, however, stipulated that the petitioner or applicant shall file in the same court a bond, with at least two good and sufficient sureties, in such sum as the court shall direct, conditioned for the payment, in case such petition is dismissed, to the respondent, his or her personal representatives, all costs, expenses, and damages occasioned by such seizure, taking, and detention of the property of the alleged bankrupt.' Three or more creditors who have provable claims against any person which amount in the aggregate to $500 or over, or if all the creditors are less than 12 in number, one of them whose claims equals this amount may file a petition to have a person declared a bankrupt. The penal offenses under this new bill are reduced, substantially, to two. Imprisonment for a period not to exceed two years is to be imposed on conviction of having knowingly and fraudulently (1) concealed while a bankrupt, or after his discharge, from his trustee any of the property belongingging to his estate in bankruptcy; (2) made a false oath or account in, or in relation to any proceeding in bankruptcy.'"

THE SPELL IS BROKEN.

Klondik is no longer a synonym of fabulous wealth and great expectations, but of wrecked hopes and untold suffering. Klondike is not what it was a year ago, nor are the hopes of those sturdy adventurers who pushed ahead into the frozen north so buoyant as they were when they bid adieu to civilization and forged ahead across the snow trails in quest of what they thought were certain fortunes.

The most extravagant estimate put upon the output from the Klondike mines this season by those who have returned from the gold fields is $10,000,000. This of course will likely be cut down one-third when the treasures shall have finally been brought out, so if $7,500,000 result from this year's cleanup the expectations of all will be pretty fully realized. To secure this amount of gold no less than 10,000 people have gone to Dawson within the last year. They have expended, it is safe to estimate, $500 a piece reaching there and sustaining themselves since they started. In short the gold hunters have expended $5,000,000 to get $7,500,000. Besides they have undergone untold hardships and have suffered privations that none but the strong could endure. Of the 10,000 people who went to Alaska, probably not one in twenty has made a dollar, and nineteen out of twenty will come out next fall broken both in spirit and pocket book. They will curse the day they heard the name Klondike.

This seductive name has evidently lost its charms to a majority of those who have tasted of its bitter and its sweet. It has wrecked many homes, wrecked many fortunes and has made a few rich, but so few that they are the exception. The venturesome spirits who risked their all on Klondike have lost it, while those who staid at home are the more fortunate. Klondike will for years be a great mining country, but in the future men will be a little more cautious about approaching it.

THE FUTURE OF CUBA.

That Spanish rule in Cuba is nearing an end is no longer a question, for no matter on what terms peace is made between the United States and Spain, one of the provisions must be the freedom of Cuba. But what of its future? Will it become an independent republic, or will it some day become a state of this union?

Very likely the first government established will be a republic under the protection of the United States, but that this will not long exist is almost as certain as that the island will be freed. Cuba is rich in agricultural and mineral resources, and so soon as Spanish rule over the island shall have been broken these riches will attract the attention of Americans. In a brief space of time they will become the predominant element on the island. They will flock there by the hundreds of thousands, and being more intelligent and energetic than the native Cubans will soon get control of the reins of government. The natural consequence will be a desire to annex the island to the United States on similar terms as those extended to Hawaii. Being able to outvote the natives, they will accomplish their end, and Cuba will come in as a territory or state.

Before this will have been accomplished, Cuba will have become Americanized, and its institutions will be so similar to ours that the change will be unobserved except in name. However, when Cuba shall have been annexed, an era of great prosperity will begin. For under American government it will become one of the greatest producing sections on the globe. The island is capable of sustaining a population of 5,000,000, and it will be but a few years until it will have that number. The future of Cuba is indeed bright.

A TIMELY SURRENDER.

The surrender of Santiago came none too soon to save the lives of thousands of starving residents of that city. When the victorious army marched into Santiago, they found a most deplorable condition existing. Food supplies were entirely exhausted, and people were begging for bread. Had the Spanish General held out a week longer, the suffering of the people would have been intense and the loss of life very great.

The Red Cross steamer Texas arrived at Santiago on the 18th with 1400 tons of supplies for the suffering people, and its arrival was indeed timely. Scarcely had the cargo of the Texas been unloaded, when there was a scramble of the starving masses for what to them were treasures more precious than gold—food to satisfy their hunger. So wild were the populace that soldiers had to guard the provisions to keep the rabble back. Toral certainly did a human act when he surrendered, for had he held out a little longer, the suffering in Santiago would have been greater than the horrors of war on the battlefield.

It is not at all improbable that Dewey has sunk the German gunboat Irene. If it attempted to run the blockade at Manila, he certainly would have sent it to the bottom of the bay.

The West Indies should belong to the United States, because they are adjacent territory, and will eventually be annexed, but this should never occur until the inhabitants of the islands ask for annexation. Let them come in as Hawaii has, but not by force.

It requires but little foresight to see that the next congress will be republican. That party will elect a majoity of the congressman to be voted for next November. The war, while it is not a republican war, has occurred during a republican administration, and being popular with the masses will help that party at the polls.

Already there is talk of an extra session of congress early next year to reform the currency, or perhaps more plainly speaking, to pass a law similar to the Gage bill. Possibly after the November election the agitators of this move will not care to call congress together. Its political complexion might be changed.

Ere the fall campaign shall be fully on, the war with Spain will probably have closed, and people will discuss politics instead of war. This will give those in the states that hold elections in November an opportunity to ask senators and representatives seeking re-election to explain why they voted for interest bearing bonds instead of treasury notes.

The conduct of our allies at Santiago is not encouraging. The Cubans are anxious to get into the city, no doubt to wreak vengeance upon their former enemies. Revenge with the Cuban is one of his most striking characteristics. The American army is capable of holding them in check, and in time will educate them to forgive their oppressors of the past.

It will be a fortunate thing for General Toral and Admiral Cervera if the United States is slow in sending them back to Spain, for they are in more danger in the hands of their home government than they were in battle. Already it is announced that Toral will be court-martialed, and probably the some fate awaits Cervera. The Spanish government is not only cruel to its enemies, but to its supporters.

After this war is over the nations of the world will be convinced that Americans are the best fighters on earth, and will not be poking fun at our "little navy." Few of them will care to measure strength with a nation that can wipe out two fleets without the loss of a single vessel and the loss of only one man. Yankee marksmanship has proven too accurate for any of them.

General Garcia has resigned his position as commander of the Cuban forces near Santiago. He certainly has grievances against the United States authorities. The Cubans were not recognized or proper courtesies shown them when Santiago surrendered. Nor was due respect paid the Cubans when government was reorganized in Santiago. Instead of reinstalling Spanish officials, others should have been placed in authority. This war was not begun to continue Spanish rule in Cuba, but to eradicate it.

The session of congress, recently ended, appropriated more money than any other session ever held. And these tremendous appropriations were not all due to the war by any means. The war appropriations call for $361,788,095, and the appropriations for other purposes for $530,736 896. The country was shocked when the republicans first ran the appropriations of a single congress over a billion dollars, but the fifty-fifth congress bids fair to go a long way beyond the billion mark.

The terms fleet, flotilla and squadron seem to be regarded as identical by the average layman. A fleet is composed of twelve battleships. A mosquito fleet is composed of twelve or more small boats. A squadron is composed of less than twelve battleships, and is often a part of a fleet, such as the van, center or rear squadron. A flotilla is composed of twelve or more men-of-war, some of which may be battleships. Hence, the United States has no fleet; neither has Spain. Admiral Dewey commands a squadron Acting Admiral Sampson commands a flotilla. Admiral Cervera commanded a squadron and Admiral Camara has also a squadron.

More Alluring Mid-Summer Prices

—— This is the third week of our ——

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE

And the interest continues unabated. We determined to make this sale a success if prices would do it, and we have succeeded. Never in the history of our business has our store been thronged as in the past two weeks. This week we shall keep up the interest with the prices given below. Terms during this this sale, cash or prompt settlement in 30 days.

Dry Goods Department.

SHIRT WAISTS

For 50c you can have your choice from a clean-up-lot of Shirt Waists, representing values from $1.00 to $1.50.

All of our Shirt Waists are up-to-date, none more so than our $1.25, $1.50 and $1.75 lines. **Make your Selection for $1.00.**

The lines that we have been showing at $2.00, $2.25, $2.50 and $3.50 need no praise from us and we know they will go quickly at $1.75.

LADIES

Summer Underwear

Ladies Ribbed Vests, sleeveless.... 4c
Ladies Bleached Vests.....12½c
Ladies Cream Lisle Thread Vests, sleeveless..... 19c

For 27½c we offer you Ladies Sleeveless Vests in our 35c, 40c and 50c Values.

Furnishing Goods Department.

Mens and Boys Underwear.

We are offering our 35c line of mens silver grey, summer weight underwear for 25c, and it's a great bargain.

Mens Derby Ribbed Underwear, 75c goods for 50c.

Balbriggan Underwear, 50c goods 37½c.

For 75c you can have a suit of our Imported French Balbriggan underwear that sells regular for $1.00.

Some prefer a light weight woolen underwear for the summer, for such we have a line made by the American Hosiery Co. (none better), regular price $1.25, but now selling for $1.00.

For the boys we have made the price on one line 15c. This is a ridiculously low price and they'll be quickly snapped up.

NECKWEAR

Our Neckwear show case is filled with elegant goods, four-in-hands, Tecks and bows, 50c and 75c goods. You may have your choice for 25c.

Shoe Department . .

In no department have we made more sweeping reductions than in our Shoe Department. Why have we done this? Not because the stock is old or worthless, simply because we need the room for new goods. The goods quoted below will stand the fullest inspection, as they are strictly up-to-date.

Mens Tan Lace Shoes, were $3.00, during this sale will sell for.....$1 50
Ladies Oxfords, needle and square toe, were $3.00; now.....$1 75
Ladies Chocolate Lace, were $3.00; during this sale will sell for.....$2 00
Misses Tan, button, were $2.00; during this sale will sell for..... 75
Boys Satin Calf, congress, were $2.00; during this sale will sell for.. 1 00
Childs Ox blood Slipper, one strap, sizes 8 to 11, were $1.50; during this sale will sell for..... 75

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

PEASE & MAYS

EASTERN OREGON'S GREATEST DEPARTMENT STORE

BRITISH COLUMBIA PROSPEROUS

Splendid Showing of Business at Victoria and Naniamo.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 21.—The report of the British Columbia Board of Trade for the year ending June 30, 1898, shows the volume of trade to have increased the past year over any previous year. The financial condition of the board is in a flourishing condition, with assets to the amount of $8,264,48, and no liabilities. The report of the custom house for the cities of Victoria and Naniamo for the past fiscal year is as follows:

VICTORIA.

	Exports	Imports
1897	$2,480,391	$2 754,079
1898	1,640,250	3,360,164
Revenue,	1897, $50.163 03	
"	1898, 65,358 15	

NANIAMO.

	Exports	Imports
1897	$2,609.097	$ 200,294
1898	2,679,023	239,707
Revenue,	1897, $50,163 03	
"	1898, 65,358 11	

The output of coal from Vancouver island in 1897 was 392,295 tons, of which 619,860 tons were exported. One-third of the coal used in California is imported from here. The salmon pack was 1,015,577 cases, an increase of 58 per cent over any previous year. The export of lumber has been increased about 40 per cent. The Slocan silver-lead mines have paid $1,000,000 in dividends, and the gold mines are about up to their usual standard. British Columbia contributions to the Dominion treasury now amount to over $2,000,000 per annum, and is very high per-capita compared with the other provinces. Taking it on the whole, British Columbia has enjoyed a very prosperous year, and the board will begin the new year with the largest membership in its history.

General Garcia Dead.

NEW YORK, July 20.—A Kingston cablegram to the Evening Post says that Cubans arriving from Siboney report that General Garcia is dead.

AWARDED TO THE SPANIARDS

They Had the Best Bid for Transporting Troops.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The bids for transporting the Spanish soldiers from Santiago to Cadiz were opened by the war department yesterday, and to the astonishment of all, a Spanish transportation company submitted the lowest bid, and of course was entitled to the contract. It is rather a peculiar incident that Spaniards should be the closest bidders on a contract for carrying their vanquished army back to Spain, or that they should be bidders at all.

The bid provides that the soldiers must all embark by August 11th, and provides transportation to Cadiz together with sustenance during the voyage. The contract is $20 for enlisted men and $55 for commissioned officers.

A DISGRACE TO PORTLAND.

The Old City Jail Is Not What it Should Be.

PORTLAND, July 21.—The old agitation concerning the disreputable den known as the Portland city jail has again broken out in violent form, this time on sanitary grounds, viz.: That the present structure is a greater menace to the public health than the pestilance breeding Chinese dens by which it is surrounded. If ever any one thing was a blot on the name of our fair city, surely the fact that Portland, with her 100,000 inhabitants, cannot afford at least, a decent house of detention where the suspect can be held without being compelled to herd with the hardened criminal; where a woman, who may chance to fall under the ban of the law, is not compelled to forfeit her self-respect by being locked up with the most abandoned class; where even a child in the meshes of the law, can be treated with the consideration due to its tender years—surely these facts constitute that blot.

Then again, where is the city the size of Portland but what has an enclosed police van? Not dragging the unfortunate suspect through the most public streets, which street the driver invariably selects, exposed to the curios gaze and ribald remarks of every chance passer. While we are reforming, let us reform some of the glaring evils now staring us in the face.

THE GRAYS IN AMNUAL REUNION.

Men Who Fought for the Last Cause Assemble.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 21.—The city is thronged with grizzled old veterans who wore the gray during the days between '61 and '65. The annual reunion of the Confederate soldiers convened today and is largely attended. Prominent men who fought under Lee are present, taking part in the program. The parade was one of the largest ever seen in the city.

ANOTHER HITCH IN SPANISH AFFAIRS.

Madrid Government Says Parreda Shall Stay in Cuba.

MADRID, July 21.—General Parreda the Spanish commander, refuses to be included in the surrender of Santiago negotiated by General Toral, and insists that the troops under his command were not included in the capitulation. His position is maintained by the minister of war, who announces that Parreda must remain in the province of Santiago de Cuba.

Manila Ready to Surrender.

VANCOUVER, B. C., July. 21—According to advices brought by the Empress of India from Hong Kong, the chelf news of the moment is that Manila is ready to surrender. Not that the archbishop and captian-general are going to voluntarily capitulate before they are compelled to do so, but that the backbone of resistance is unquestionably broken, and upon a real show of force and intention to bombard the town, if the officials do not give in, the Spaniards will haul down the Spanish flag. Intimations to this effect are received trom many sources.

SAMPSON WILL COMMAND

He Will Take the Flying Squadron to Spain.

NEW YORK, July 21.—A Journal Washington special says the navy department has determined to place Admiral Sampson in command of the squadron that is to be sent to Spain, and that the main fleet in Cuban waters will be placad under command of Admiral Wateon.

Riot in Porto Rico.

NEW YORK, July 20.—A special disqatch from St. Thomas, D. W. I., to the Journal reports that a serious riot occurred at Mayaguese, Porto Rico, on Sunday, resulting in the killing of nine persons and the wounding of many others. The Spanish residents of the place attacked the natives, whom they accused of being American sympathizers and intending to aid the invading army from the United States.

Poison in Their Hash.

CAMP ALGER, July 20.—Yesterday 60 soldiers were poisoned by eating hash, and 15 of them are in a critical condition. Some foreign substance got into the hash in some unaccountable way, and made the men deathly sick. An investigation is being made.

Embarked for Porto Rico.

CHICKAMAGUA, July 21.—The army under General Brooke embarked this morning for Porto Rico. They will proceed direct to the island, where they will be landed under the protection of Admiral Sampson's guns.

At Camp Merritt.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 20.—The general health of the soldiers encamped at Camp Merritt is improving and disease is rapidly disappearing. There are very few serious cases reported by the surgeons.

Sampson Will Assist Miles.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Orders have been issued to Admiral Sampson to proceed to Porto Rico with the greater portion of his fleet and to cooperate with General Miles in an attack upon the island.

In a Bad Plight.

SAN FRANCISCO.—The recruits for the Second Oregon who have been quartered here several days, have not been armed or uniformed, and have received no orders as to when they will be sent to Manila.

Have Gone to Vancouver

TACOMA, July 21.—The Washington volunteers assembled here, left this morning for Vancouver barracks, where they will be quartered until further orders.

Toral to Be Court-Martialed.

MADRID, July 20.—Captian-General Blanco cabled the Spanish government that Santiago was surrendered without his knowledge. As a result General Toral will be tried by court-martial.

Washington Soldiers to Move.

VANCOUVER, July 20.—Companies F, G, I and K, Washington volunteers, temporarily stationed here, have been ordered to San Francisco. They are to move next Saturday at noon.

Three Prisoners Dead

PORTSMOUTH, July 21.—Three Spanish sailors held as prisoners died here today from the effect of wounds received in the battle off Santiago on July 3d.

Have Arrived at Manila.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Advices from Manila state that the second expedition of American soldiers has reached that place and has disembarked at Cavit.

A Britisher Run In.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The British steamer New Foundland was captured yesterday while attempting to run the blockade at Cienfuegos.

Afloat Again.

KINGSTON, July 21.—The steamer Ethelwood that grounded here yesterday was floated this morning, and was none the worse from the accident.

Believed at Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The report that General Garcia, the veteran Cuban leader, is dead, is credited here, and believed to be true.

PORTO RICO WANTS TO COME IN

Favor Annexation to the United States.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Members of the Cuban junta, who are well advised as to the feelings of the populace in Porto Rico, say that whenever the American army shall occupy that island there will be a strong movement set on foot favoring the immediate annexation of the island to the United States.

Those opposed to Spanish rule do not favor the establishment of an independent government, as they recognize their weakness, and if the people are given a voice in selecting the form of government under which they shall live, they will vote in favor of annexation. Porto Ricans generally are very friendly to the Americans, and will insist that this country assume absolute control as soon as Spanish rule shall have been broken.

CHEAP LIVING IN PORTLAND.

Good Five and Ten Cent Meals are Served.

PORTLAND, July 22.—There is an old saying that one-half of the people do not know how the other half live, but it is surprising to know how cheap one can exist in Oregon's chief city. When one is accosted on the street with "Please, mister, will you be so kind as to give me ten cents, as I can get a good dinner for it," will surely arouse the curiosity of one, and will naturally tend to an investigation. Portland is alive with ten-cent restaurants, but they principally predominate in what is known as the Whitechapel or the north end of the city, and are conducted both by Americans and Japanese. For a ten-cent dinner you can get either roast beef, pork, mutton, boiled or baked salmon, with mashed potatoes, and a dish of green peas or beans, with bread and butter and green onions and radishes, with tea, coffe or milk, and for a cheap breakfast you can procure a plate of hot cakes, with syrup and butter, coffee or tea, for the modest sum of five cents. In these good days of prosperity they are not only patronized by the poorer classes, but also by the middle class, who think that a penny saved is as good as a penny earned and at the same time you can get all you can eat for the simple sum of ten cents You will find everything in the ten-cent restaurants neat and clean, but where the profit comes in to the proprietor is a question which must be left to the ones most familiar with the eating house business. Then again we have the barber shops which advertise a good shave with clean towels for five cents, and the regular quota of ten-cent lodging houses where the beds are remarkably clean and the rooms provided with soap, towels and the necessary toilet. The city is invaded by the Eastern Racket stores, where the penny bargain counters abound, and where one can get more trash, especially in the tin ware line, for a quarter of a dollar than will load an express wagon, and with a ticket thrown in which entitles you to participate in a weekly drawing for a cheap grade bicycle, or an oil painting of the battle of Manilla. Then comes our Hebrew brethren with his cheap dry goods, where a suit of summer underclothes can be purchased for the sum of twenty-five cents and a negligee shirt at the same price, very fair straw hats at 10 and 15 cents, and summer socks at three pairs for a nickle. Here a person can live as cheap as in any part of the world, but just the same the 5 and 10 cents are a great deal harder to procure for a meal than the 25 and 50 cents were in the good old days that are past and gone. And no doubt but what Portland is in keeping with the times, and is just as Metropolitan and up-to-date as any city in the world.

TOUGHS ARE LEAVING SKAGWAY.

The Killing of "Soapy" Smith H[illegible] Good Effect.

VICTORIA, B. C. [illegible] steamer Tees, Captain Gosse, brought down news of the burial of "Soapy" Smith at Skagway last Sunday week. The majority were opposed to the plan to send his remains to his old home in the east for interment, and he was buried in the local cemetary without any religious ceremony whatever.

The members of Smith's old gang are prisoners and the gamblers and dead beates are being sent out of town. The net is being closely drawn around Smith's old partner, and a strong case is being made against Deputy Marshal Taylor, who is under guard. The saloons have all been closed since the killing of Smith.

MR. LUCE GIVES UP.

We Will Have Nothing to do With Politics in the Future.

PORTLAND, July 22.—Hon. John C. Luce, middle-of-the-road populist candidate for governor, who has been in the city for some days in attendance at the sick bed of his daughter, left yesterday for his home at Canyon City. Mr. Luce expressed himself as done with politics, and says the populists have torn down in one year what has taken ten years to build up. Mr. Luce was a delegate at the St. Louis convention, and stood with Texas in favor of a separate ticket. He has always been a consistant opponent of fusion, opposing it when Cleveland ran, opposing it four years ago and at the last election. He says fusion killed the greenback party, and was an active assistant at the obsequies of the populist party, lately deceased. He further says that there are only two parties, the republican and democratic.

WE'LL KEEP PORTO RICO.

Uncle Sam Does Not Propose to Give It Back.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The subjoined pratically offical statement was made to the Associated Press today:

"Porto Rico will be kept by the United States. That is settled, and has been the plan from the first. Once taken, it will never be released. Its possession will go toward making up the heavy expense of war to the United States,"

The same authority says the future of the Philippines is a matter of development, and that so far there is no certain policy adopted regarding the island. The Ladrones will probably follow the fate of Porto Rico and become our permanent possession.

CLAIMS TO BE INNOCENT.

Claud Branton Denies Any Knowlsdge of the Murder of Linn.

EUGENE, July 21.—Claud Branton, accused of murdering Mr. Linn in the Cascade mountains some time since, while traveling from Condon, Gilliam County, to this place with a band of horses, and for whom the authorities have been serching in vain for seveaal weeks, came to the city yesterday and was promptly placed under arrest.

Bronton claims to have no knowledge of the murder, and insists that he knew nothing of it until he was arrested. He refuses to discuss the matter more than to deny the charge against him and protest his innocense. He will be confined in jail awaiting his preliminary examination.

HE SLAPPED THE GENERAL

A Lively Time in Headquarters at Santiago.

NEW YORK, July 22.—A sensational report comes to the World from Santiago. It is to the effect that General Shafter was assaulted by Sylvester Scoville while in a heated discussion and he slapped the general in the face. Officers interfered and prevented a serious termination of tthe difficulty.

Farmers' Congress Meets.

ASTORIA, July 20.—The farmers' congress convened here today. The attendance was not large, but there was a fair representation from counties west of the Cascade mountains. There was but few delegates from Eastern Orego[illegible]