

ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY

A. DOUTHETT, Publisher.

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Per Annum \$5.00

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that sees the danger of such a course and after receiving the evidence before the court of inquiry, all of which shows the truthfulness of General Miles' accusations, says:

It is clear that Egan lied when he pretended that the "embalmed" beef charge was such a shocking calumny he could not keep his temper, but overflowed with obscene abuse of General Miles before the army commission. He was angry simply because he had been detected and denounced by Miles, and Egan's own testimony indicates that somebody was behind him whose superior official authority was sufficient to persuade him that it would be a good thing to feed our troops upon canned roast beef and embalmed beef in the tropics rather than upon beef on the hoof. In face of all these facts, if the board of inquiry attempts to whitewash Egan and Alger and blacken Miles, its report will be greeted with derision.

Of course, the court of inquiry can recommend that General Miles be court-martialed for telling the truth through non-military channels, but if it goes farther and attempts to recommend that General Miles be disciplined on the ground that he has told a lie, or been guilty of deliberate misrepresentation or exaggeration, then the court of inquiry will "shoot their grannies," for while public opinion abhors the truth through the regular military channels, it does not believe he told a lie. There is "a nigger in the fence" in this beef scandal; it may be Alger or Egan or both, but the public has no doubt that rotten meat was fed to our troops to fill the pockets of some contractor who had "pull" with either Secretary Alger or General Egan, or both.

OUR NAUGHTY PARTNERS.

A steamer which has arrived at Victoria, B. C., from Australia, brings news of the arrest of the captain of a German warship at Adia, for supplying arms to Matafua, the arrest being made by the commander of the British warship in Samoa waters. If the news is true, it is a very significant event in the diplomatic work which will be required to avoid serious trouble between Germany on one side and Great Britain and the United States on the other. Those insignificant little islands with their semi-civilized population, which the three nations have undertaken to extend a joint protectorate over, have been a source of annoyance ever since the partnership was entered into. Each of our partners in the job are envious of the other, and each continually has a chip on his shoulder that he envies the nations that undertake to extend a joint protectorate over, have been a source of annoyance ever since the partnership was entered into.

BRYAN ON TRUSTS.

W. J. Bryan, in his great speech at Milwaukee, said many excellent things, and said them in his excellent way. He struck at the great trusts from the shoulder. Whatever Mr. Bryan touches upon, he does it in an original way, and people love to read what he says. Here is a short extract from his speech:

"The trusts are now absorbing an increasing share of public attention because of their rapid growth during the last two years. We had a sugar trust and an oil trust some years ago. We now have a bicycle trust and a match trust and a meat trust—in fact, a trust in almost everything that is used. The milk trust reaches the infant as he enters the world, the tea trust cools him in the summer, the coal trust keeps him warm in the winter, while the coffee trust waits to receive him when life's full dream is over. The people are beginning to see what the principle of monopoly really means, and yet the principle of monopoly, so plainly illustrated by the industrial trusts, does not differ at all from the principle of monopoly which underlies the paper money trust."

WHAT CAN BE DONE?

Every vestige of tariff duties that serves to erect trusts and monopolies should be wiped from the federal statute books. If these combinations are to be killed at all, it will be by these means. Attorney General Griegson contends that under the constitution congress has no power to destroy such gigantic trusts as the iron, steel, crocker, oil and other trusts, that the power to do so remains with the states. And yet it is plain to see that has been made in this direction has signally failed. Can it be that every branch of the government stands helpless against these monopolies? It would appear so. If so there is only one remedy, and that is the one proposed by Senator Pastiguer—whenever a trust is created on any article or any product, let the president have power to immediately place that article or product on the free list. If that plan does not kill it, nothing else will.

It is unquestionably bad policy for an American to advise the volunteers in the Philippines at this time to refuse to observe the strictest military discipline or demand their right of being mustered out, and it is equally bad policy for the officers in command at Manila to attempt to exercise a censorship over communications and dispatches forwarded to the soldiers. The American constitution grants every citizen the right of free speech and free communication one with the other, and does not contemplate a dictatorship.

Some of Matthew S. Quay's chickens are liable to come home to roost when congress convenes next winter. Governor Stone of Pennsylvania, has been foolish enough to appoint Quay as senator, the legislature having adjourned without electing. When the question of seating Mr. Corbett, appointed by Governor Lord under similar circumstances, came up in the senate, Quay voted against the measure. Now he has a similar case on his hands, and he cannot expect the senate to go back on its record.

A court of inquiry has found that the officers of the Seventy-first New York regiment showed signs of cowardice in the Santiago battle. If lying down on the ground and allowing a negro regiment to pass over it is any sign, then the entire regiment is guilty and the verdict is as same as for a lamb.

OUR YOUNG MEN.

What has the future in store for the young men of the country? This is a serious question and one that should appeal to every father and mother in this fair land. If parents can view with indifference the changed condition that is coming upon our country, they are not doing their duty.

The self-made man who started in life poor, and through his own efforts acquired either fame or wealth has been the pride and boast of his politics, until some party in power of the government. We have admired such men as Jackson, Lincoln and Garfield who rose from obscurity to the highest positions in the land, unaided by influential friends and with nothing but their ability, industry and moral worth to aid them. And among our greatest financiers are those who started in life with nothing but healthy bodies and active minds, yet they won their way to fortune by the practice of industry and frugality.

Such men, however, were surrounded by different conditions than those that surround the young men of today. Intellect was not hampered because of its poverty, nor was industry shackled by trusts.

Half a century ago a poor man with ability could attain prominence in politics, could secure high position without buying his way into office. Now the young man who aspires to be a United States senator must either possess a fortune or stultify himself by forming alliances with persons that would ruin him and control his actions after he shall attain an official position. Half a century ago the commercial field was open to the young man who had business ability and energy. Now it is controlled by trusts and combinations that make him their servant, on salary, because of his ability, but exclude him from the opportunity to branch out in business for himself.

The population of this country is less than seventy-five millions, while it has room and resources sufficient for three hundred million. Therefore there is no necessary or natural reason why the opportunities to advancement should be closed against the young men of this age. The development of our resources has but fairly begun, and with an open field and a fair chance the opportunities of the young men ought to be as favorable during the century to come as they have been during the past century. But monopolies are usurping the rights of the young and preparing an unenviable future for those who are to follow, unless the people rise to the situation and crush out the monsters that are crushing them down to a condition of serfdom. Those who seek to monopolize financial transactions not only close the avenues for financial advancement to the many by making competition impossible, but seek to control the government through the legislative branch, so that the opportunities to the young men of moral worth and high sense of honor are closed.

Without a change of conditions, the future of the young men of the country is a life of serfdom, for combines and trusts are taking from them the opportunities to which they are justly entitled. Those who seek to monopolize the financial transactions not only close the avenues for financial advancement to the many by making competition impossible, but seek to control the government through the legislative branch, so that the opportunities to the young men of moral worth and high sense of honor are closed.

ONE SECRET OF PROSPERITY

The two past years have unquestionably been prosperous generally speaking as citizens and patriots of the United States, and the cause of the improvement in business is found in the immense increase in our exports over imports as compared with former years. Whenever we sell more than we buy, money is certain to become plentiful, and when there is a plenty of money, if it is properly distributed, times cannot but be good and prosperity general.

Our domestic exports as compared with our imports showed an excess of \$64,242,238, or more than twice the excess for 1897, which was the largest previously reported.

An interesting fact developed by the report of Mr. Hitchcock, is in the increase in the exports of agricultural products being 9.05 per cent of the total of \$558,567,942, a gain of nearly 28 per cent over 1897.

Exports of this class also show a greater gain proportionately than non-agricultural exports.

ANOTHER WHITEWASH.

The court of inquiry has made out findings in the beef investigation. What the report of the court will be has already been foretold. It will sustain the administration, and hold that the beef was all right, regardless of the testimony that was submitted.

Half of the evidence given in support of the charge that the beef was "embalmed," has already been foretold. It will sustain the administration, and hold that the beef was all right, regardless of the testimony that was submitted.

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

It's now in order for the governors of Delaware and Utah to appoint senators to fill the vacancies the legislatures left. The senate won't have much to do for a while next winter but pass on such focal appointments.

Commissary-General Egan said he made a contract with the beef trust because Secretary Alger's wish that he should be allowed behind Alger and demanded that the donors of campaign funds should be rewarded?

What is the Dalles going to do this year regarding the encouragement of manufacturing industries locating here? These are dull times when merchants and other business men can devote a little time to discussing matters for the upbuilding of the place, and such matters should be of frequent consideration.

Keeping everlastingly at it is what accomplishes any end, and the people of the Dalles should practice the policy of hammering away until the wheels of manufacturing industries are humming in every corner of the town. We will never have good, old time prosperity here until this becomes a manufacturing center.

The Philippine war has only just commenced. An army of 50,000 men will only be able to keep up a little fighting here and there. It will require an army double this size to establish the semblance of authority over the islands. The grizzly Filipinos have fought one hundred years for their freedom, and will continue the fighting.

Although the volunteers in the Philippines who re-enlist will be given a bonus of \$500 cash, there is not more than seven in a hundred who are desirous of going into the regular service there. This shows how anxious the volunteers are to risk their lives in the unholly war against freedom which the administration is mercifully waging.

Shall we continue to select out the physically perfect young men of the nation and send them to the opposite side of the earth to meet death or contract physical and moral disease, while the great mass of the nation fail to meet the work of murdering an unoffending people who were our allies in the late war with Spain, and whose only crime is that they have accepted the teachings of Washington and the revolutionary fathers?

The suspense of Californians and Pennsylvanians concerning the danger of extra sessions of their respective legislatures, is ended for the time being, the governors of the two states having made appointments, and as now-days the principal duty of legislators, in the eyes of politicians, is to hold sessions, the two politicians who hold the gubernatorial chairs in California and Pennsylvania will see no need of convening the legislature until the senate shall resolve to seat their appointees.

As was to be expected, Alger has decided that the firm of Swift & Co. were not responsible for the loss of 200,000 pounds of refrigerated beef shipped to Porto Rico last summer and condemned, and has directed that they be paid for it. Alger can be relied upon to see that his favorites do not lose anything on their contracts, no matter how neglectful they may be in their duties. With Alger at the head of the war department anything that can be furnished the army by a rich corporation and it will be paid for.

Chicago Negroes to Protest.

Anti-Lynching Services Will Be Held Next Sunday.

CHICAGO, April 26.—In behalf of the 30,000 colored residents of Chicago the local auxiliary of the national Afro-American council is arranging for a series of meetings to be held in the churches next Sunday night to protest against the lynching of the Rev. Lige Strickland at Palmetto, Ga. by a mob of white men.

President L. F. Barnett, of the local organization, and his wife Ida Wells Barnett, secretary of the national council, have arrangements in charge. In the five African churches sermons will be preached with special reference to the lynching, and addresses by local speakers will follow. Resolutions appropriate to the occasion will be offered at all of these meetings for adoption.

Wheeler Stays at Home.

NEW YORK, April 26.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: It is understood that the cabinet has decided not to send Major-General Wheeler to the Philippines. The general officers who will be assigned to duty under general Otis will be Brigadier-Generals Young, Grant and Howard.

It is proposed, however, to place General Wheeler on active duty, and to this end the organization of a new department to be known as the department of Texas is contemplated. General Wheeler will be assigned to duty in the new department when he will be relieved of his duties in Washington to assume his congressional duties.

MADE COINS IN PRISON.

Clever Counterfeiters Among the Colorado Convicts.

CANYON CITY, Colo., April 26.—The discovery has been made that some very successful counterfeiters have been operating inside the state penitentiary here. The counterfeiters are silver dollars, and it is believed they are of a combination principally of rabbit metal, which was used setting the grates during the construction of the prison. It is supposed the coins were made in plaster of Paris molds.

The coins were first detected by merchants who sold delicacies to the prisoners. This led to an investigation, and 28 of the bogus dollars were found in the possession of the prisoners though no clear was obtained as to the identity of the owners. The coins are so well executed as to deceive any one.

RATHER ROMANTIC.

How Alger Saved the Life of a Porto Rican Murderer.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—President McKinley has commuted the death sentence of Rafael Ortiz, of Caguas, Porto Rico, who murdered private Burke, of the Forty-seventh New York Infantry, to life imprisonment. Secretary Alger was instrumental in securing this act of clemency, as the case was brought to his attention when he was in Porto Rico.

Ortiz was in love with a Porto Rican girl before the arrival of the American soldiers in that island, and was loved in return. Burke was the heart of the ducky man when Ortiz first protested the American slapping his face

THE BATTLE OF CALUMPIT.

Aginaldo's Army Defends the Place Energetically.

MANILA, April 26.—Aginaldo's army today is defending Calumpit energetically, which is said to indicate that the rebels are finally making that place the last ditch or stand, which the Americans expected them to make at Malolos.

For the first time the Filipinos are employing artillery. They brought two guns into action in the trenches today before Calumpit, firing rounds of general Wheaton's brigade without effect.

The fighting was resumed at 6 o'clock this morning. During the night the engineers repaired Bagbag bridge, thus enabling our troops to cross the river. General Wheaton's brigade advanced in extended order with the mass regiment to the west of the railroad and the Montana to the east of it, and took up a position covering one and one-half miles on the south bank of the Rio Grande. On the opposite bank were fortified trenches from which a few American soldiers would have been able to defy the onslaughts so strong were they constructed. The Americans found the trenches on the south bank of the river deserted, which furnished the men with cover from which they could pick off the Filipinos whenever one of them showed his head.

Two puffs of smoke simultaneously burst close to General Wheaton's staff, but he showed no alarm. He failed to master the machinery of the modern shells, and they were unable to get the right range.

Young's Utah battery was ordered into position in the center of the Kansas regiment to silence the rebel guns, and at 11 o'clock the rapid fire guns had been landed across the river and came into line.

At noon the rebels were still pouring a heavy fire in the direction of the Americans, who returned it spiritedly. Two Americans were killed and seven wounded.

At about this time General Hale's brigade was advancing east of the line, apparently to cross the river and attack the rebel trenches in the flank as did the Americans yesterday.

Lawton is meeting with the greatest obstacles in the character of the staff. His troops have only had a few skirmishes thus far, resulting in five of his men being wounded. But he has been forced to put his men at work building roads, and the transport service is giving much trouble, bullocks dying of heat and exhaustion, and Chinamen having to be employed in doing some of the work. Therefore, the general has been unable to cover the ground he had hoped to cover.

The natives flee before the expedition, but they swarm back to their houses as soon as the American troops have passed. A few Filipino sharpshooters are harassing the American flanks.

HALE'S BRIGADE ENAGED.

They Did Some Hard Fighting Before Calumpit.

MANILA, April 25.—General Hale's brigade, consisting of the Nebraska, Iowa and South Dakota regiments, with three guns, which left Malolos Monday, followed the west bank of the Rio Grande river to a ford. Many small bands of rebels were encountered, and during the afternoon the Americans discovered several hundred of the enemy entrenched near Pulitan, north of Quiangao. Our troops attacked the rebels, losing six men killed and 11 wounded.

General Hale's troops claim that nearly 800 dead natives were counted along the country traversed. Among the dead was a Spanish captain.

The South Dakota regiment bore the brunt of the fighting, and had five men killed and nine wounded.

The country traversed by our troops is thickly wooded and hardest for fighting. The rebels held Bagbag bridge reinforced from Calumpit as the troops under Hale approached. During the day the Americans captured 35 prisoners.

As this dispatch is sent the rebels are retreating in the direction of Calumpit. The Filipino troops engaged here were well uniformed and well drilled.

As the campaign progresses the work of the rebel troops is improving. They are adopting American methods, and the accuracy of their shooting is evinced by the fact that five Americans were shot in the head.

MAJOLLOT TO BE EVACUATED.

Americans Will Make No Attempt to Hold the City.

NEW YORK, April 25.—A dispatch to the Herald from Manila says: The movement of the American forces on Calumpit has been well planned. The brigade crossed the river at Quiangao and moved down the bank toward Calumpit. Many insurgents were driven from in front of the line of march. Fifty of the enemy were killed where the American loss was only one killed.

It is reported that General McArthur, with Wheaton's brigade and an armored train, is waiting at Malolos for the strategic moment for an advance on Calumpit. This advance from Malolos is momentarily expected to be made.

The town of Malolos will be evacuated, only the railway station being held. The natives are returning there in great numbers. All are professed non-combatants.

The army gunboats being unable to ascend the river and so operate in the movement on Calumpit have returned to Manila.

Copper Rise Plays Havoc.

BIRMINGHAM, England, April 26.—The enormous rise in price of copper is playing havoc with leading industries in the Midlands. At Kynoch's hundreds of hundreds of men have been discharged since the rise in the price of the metal began, and now, instead of 4000 men, only 2000 are at work there. The government has decided not to give any more orders for cartridge shells while present prices prevail, and orders have been issued stopping all the work possible.

Strike at Coeur d'Alene.

SPOKANE, April 25.—Miners in the Coeur d'Alene county struck today. The miners' union called out the employes of Bunker Hill and Sullivan mines at Wardner, and the miners of the Last Chance mine also walked out. The men demand \$3.50 per day all around, and recognition of the union.

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Ask your grocer for Clark & Falk's Baking extracts.

in the presence of his former sweet-heart.

The Porto Rican swore vengeance, and one night finding Burke drinking with several companions, rushed up behind him and cut his throat.

Ortiz was seized, convicted and sentenced to be shot. He was to have been executed at San Juan the day Secretary Alger reached Caguas on his tour of inspection. The mother and sister of the condemned man and several other natives lined up on each side of the road and stopped the progress of the secretary. The mother and daughter knelt and pleaded for his life.

CALUMPIT HAS BEEN TAKEN.

McArthur Invested the Place After a Hard Fight.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The following has been received at the war department from General Otis:

"MANILA, April 25.—Hale's brigade McArthur's division, moved down the right bank of the Quiangao river yesterday to the village of Calumpit, and joined by Wheaton's brigade on the left bank. Hale encountered force opposition driving the enemy with heavy losses and taking his entrenchments in the flank. Hale's casualties were six killed and 12 wounded.

"The division has now invested Calumpit, which will be taken today. Lawton, with part of his command, will reach Norzargay this evening, where he will be joined by the center column from Boacay.

"Extreme heat, rain, high streams and bad roads made the march very difficult. He has not met opposition since leaving Noraliches, the enemy retreating in his front south and near Manila. The enemy has a force of 4,000, making demonstrations daily, so can be easily taken care of. It cannot communicate with the north."

NO MARKS OF VIOLENCE.

Radir and Holzman Died of Cholera.

ASTORIA, April 27.—The bodies of W. T. Radir and P. C. Holzman were brought from Seaside yesterday, and an inquest was held this afternoon. No new facts were learned, except the testimony of J. A. Fulton, who made a post-mortem examination of the bodies this morning. He said that he had found in each case severe inflammation of the stomach, and that the stomach of each was comparatively empty, with the exception of a small quantity of domestic coffee in each. No undigested food was found. The bodies were well preserved and there were no marks of violence or injury.

Death, in his opinion, resulted from an irritant poison that had been introduced into the stomach. The kind of poison was undoubtedly ptomaine, which is caused by the putrefaction of animal or vegetable matter. Dr. Fulton was positive that the poison was not arsenic or strychnine, as the symptoms that accompany these poisons were not observed in the bodies. A death resulting from a poison of this kind, he said, was always preceded by acute pain for several hours. While the bodies were in a good state of preservation, he believed that the men had been dead for some time. The jury did not arrive at a verdict, but took an adjournment until the body of A. J. Cloutier, the fourth member of the party, is found.

H. A. Smith, of Portland, who came here to take charge of W. T. Radir's body, returned with it on the evening train. In speaking of the party being in the woods, Mr. Smith said that Mr. Radir interested a party of Pennsylvania capitalists in a large tract of timber land comprising over 25,000 acres, principally in range 3 north, townships 6, 7 and 8; that the purchase would aggregate \$300,000. The men who met their death were in search of a feasible grade to build a railroad from this timber land to tide water, or to connect with the Astoria & Columbia River railroad.

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