

CONVICTION WITH GEN. CORBIN

Given As a Reason for Secretary Alger Resigning.

ROOSEVELT WROTE A LETTER

Letter and the Resulting Conference Touched Affairs in Philippines and Cuba as Well.

Washington, July 31.—The interest in the departure of Alger from the White House, which Governor Roosevelt, of New York, wrote a letter urging his resignation, and also that General Otis, relieved in the Philippines and succeeded by Wood as military governor of Cuba. This letter was written to a member of the cabinet and to the last general outburst of Alger talk, some weeks before his resignation.

There was friction between Roosevelt and Alger, in connection with the famous round-robin Roosevelt participated in getting up, while he was with the rough riders at Santiago. Secretary Alger criticized Roosevelt for a letter

SAMOA AGAIN RESTLESS.

Attitude of the Natives Is Far From Reassuring—Justice Chambers Talks.

San Francisco, July 31.—Samoa news under date of July 14, was received to-day by the steamer Moana as follows: The situation in Samoa is one of great uneasiness, the attitude of natives being far from reassuring. Several fights have occurred in different portions of the islands between supporters of rivals for the kingship, and several natives have been killed. Nothing much seems to have been accomplished by the high commissioner since arms were surrendered by the contending factions.

Chief Justice Chambers, being dissatisfied with the support extended to his court by the commissioners, will leave today for Washington. Their action in refusing the aid asked for to sustain the court's authority is said to have been prompted by dispatches received by the German commissioner from his home government, which, it is claimed, is greatly displeased with his recognition of the supreme court in the kingship case.

The commissioners have been well received on all the islands they visited. They expected to sail for the United States on the Badger on July 16.

Volcano Tosses Rocks as Big as Horses.

Honolulu, July 23, via San Francisco, July 31.—The volcanic eruption on Mauna Loa is still in full blast. The lava flow is apparently filling up the table land, and Hilo and the whole island of Hawaii are enveloped in smoke. Vessels encounter dense clouds of smoke a hundred miles out to sea, and navigators are seriously inconvenienced. Kilauea is also smoking freely and indications are this volcano will soon be in active eruption.

Frank Davey, a photographer, has returned from a visit to the volcano. He says there is a series of eight craters; five of them were dead, but appeared to have been active quite recently. One of the others was belching forth smoke and fire and molten rocks of great size. According to Davey, the rocks were as big as horses and went so high that they cooled before falling to the ground again. It took Davey and his party 15 hours to ascend the mountain from the active crater to the summit, where their horses were left. Two men became delirious from want of water.

The trip is described as a terrible one in the extreme. All around the top of the mountain was cold, but at the crater it was very hot. The extremes were such as would knock most anybody out.

German and Japanese Help Insurgents.

New York, July 31.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: According to verbal reports to the navy from officers returning from the Philippines, Aguinaldo continues to get war supplies through German merchants in Hong Kong, and Japanese merchants in Yokohama, although our consuls have been directed to keep a sharp lookout for filibustering.

In more than one instance, British officers have aided the United States in preventing the shipment of arms from Hong Kong, but officers just returned say there is no doubt the temptation offered by Aguinaldo's high prices has induced merchants to violate the neutrality laws and try to force the imperfect blockade.

Twelve Spanish gunboats recently put on blockade duty have done remarkably good service in cutting off supplies between different islands. Last mail reports said they had captured 16 different cargoes of supplies, but not any valuable munitions of war.

Four on One Scaffold.

Baltimore, Md., July 31.—Upon one scaffold, and simultaneously, four negroes were hanged today in Baltimore city jail yard. Cornelius Gardiner, John Myers and Charles James paid with their lives for criminal assault on Annie Bailey, a 13-year-old negro. Joseph Bryan, the fourth member of the quartet, killed Mary Pack, a negro. The necks of James Myers and Bryan were broken by the fall and they died almost instantly. Gardiner's cap became disarranged in the fall and his face was visible to the spectators. He was apparently conscious about one moment, after which he slowly strangled.

Interesting Experiment.

Manila, July 31.—In compliance with an order received from Madrid, the Spanish transport Alva will proceed from Manila immediately to the Caroline islands, in order to repatriate the garrison and inhabitants of those islands. There is great interest in the first attempt of a cable boat to follow the movements of an army. The boat left Tambay, near Taguig, at the northern end of Laguna de Bay, this morning, and after making connection with the land wire successfully laid 18 miles of cable. It is expected the cableboat will reach Calamba tonight.

Oregons to Re-Enlist.

Washington, July 31.—Lieutenant Colonel Plummer, who is organizing the Thirty-fifth infantry, telegraphed the war department today that a number of men from the Second Oregon desired to enlist in the regiment and return to the Philippines if they can be granted 30 days' furlough. The furlough has been authorized by the war department to such men as desire to enlist.

YELLOW JACK'S WORK.

Disease Is Sented at Hampton and More Cases Are Expected.

Washington, Aug. 2.—The latest official advices received up to 8 o'clock tonight show a total of 53 cases and seven deaths from yellow fever at the soldiers' home at Hampton, Va. One new case developed at the home today. Thus far the disease has been confined to the home, but all surrounding towns are excited, and a vigorous quarantine is being maintained.

Dr. Washin, of the marine hospital service, is now in charge of affairs at Hampton, and is working in co-operation with the local boards of health. He has strengthened the gordon about the town of Phoebus, which he reports in very bad sanitary condition. The fact that only one new case appeared today is encouraging to the officials here, who are taking every measure to prevent a spread of the disease. They feel that the fact that the affected locality is in the hands of the government and under one management, will be of great value in dealing with the scourge, and enable better results to be obtained than where epidemics broke out in commercial places.

Hilo Is Out of Danger.

Honolulu, July 25, via San Francisco, Aug. 2.—The latest reports from the volcano of Mauna Loa, received to-day by way of Kalaieha, is to the effect that a great change took place in the course of the lava flow on the night of July 18. The mighty stream of burning lava which was steadily flowing toward the town of Hilo and threatening its destruction, has been diverted in its course so that the danger to life and property is less imminent than at the time of the previous mail advices from here. Ever since the flow began, July 4, the course of the stream of lava has been from the highest active cones down to the mountain nearly due east, past all the sources of lava till it reached and partly crossed the flow of 1886. Then it turned abruptly to the north in the direction of Kalaieha, on the side of Mauna Loa. It spread all over the side of the mountain, occupying an area almost a mile wide. This was the condition of things up to the night of July 18.

Some time during that night the first part of the stream, flowing eastward, broke through its banks about half way from its source, to where it turned northward down the mountain parallel with the old channel, but farther west. This is carrying the lava less directly toward Hilo and keeping it nearer the ridge which divides from the slope off in the direction of the Kohala coast.

The lava flow from Mauna Loa has changed its course and the city of Hilo is no longer in danger.

No Remedy for Southern Lynchings.

New York, Aug. 2.—Governor D. M. Jones, of Arkansas, replying to a query from the Times as to the cause of lynchings in the South, said: "In my judgment, the so-called delays in the administration of criminal law so far as Arkansas is concerned, have not been the cause of the lynching of any person accused of crime. The lynchings in this state have generally been in cases of rape and attempted rape, and especially when the assault has been made by a negro upon a white woman. This crime is so heinous and revolting that all the laws in the world, no matter how severe the punishment or how speedy its infliction, cannot in my judgment prevent lynchings when the accused falls into the hands of the enraged mob.

"I can suggest no remedy, because there is none except the cessation of the crime itself. Of course this is to be deplored because it is always best that the law should be permitted to take its regular course, but as long as human nature remains as it is, the conditions in this respect will not be improved."

Boycott in Cleveland.

Cleveland, Aug. 2.—Every branch of the Big Consolidated system was in full operation today, but cars carried few, if any, passengers. The boycott is becoming the most important factor in the struggle. The company officials say it is bound to fall of its own weight within a few days. On the other hand labor leaders declare the boycott has just begun and that when it reaches its full scope all classes and all interests will be affected.

The coroner today found Hawley, non-union conductor who shot and killed Henry Cornwell, guilty of killing without provocation or excuse. Hawley is in jail.

Report on Smelter Strike.

Denver, Aug. 2.—The state board of arbitration today filed its report on the investigation of the smelter strike. The decision reached is a compromise between the demands of the smeltermen and the concessions of the companies. The question of union or non-union labor is ignored. It is thought both sides will accept the decision, and work will be resumed soon.

Five Killed in an Explosion.

Detroit, Aug. 2.—A special to the News from White Cloud, Mich., says: A threshing machine engine exploded on Big Prairie. Charlie Haight, Alpha Haight, Charles Crabtree, George Overly, Cecil Priest and Raymond Howe were killed. Oscar Eynans and George Haight were severely injured.

PACIFIC COAST NEWS

Commercial and Financial Happenings of Interest to the Growing Western States.

Beet Sugar at Oxnard.

Times are lively in and around the big beet-sugar factory at Oxnard, Cal. Fourteen thousand, nine hundred and fifty acres of beets have been planted in that vicinity and are now being prepared for harvest. Over 1,000 men are engaged in thinning the beets, for which service they receive \$1.40 a day, on an average. The new crop will amount to about 200,000 tons of beets, and when these are put through the big factory the result will be that about 30,000 tons of refined sugar is ready for the market, for it is estimated that the crop will average about 18 per cent saccharine matter. A large deal has just been consummated, whereby the American Beet Sugar Company, which owns the Oxnard factory, has purchased the large Patterson ranch, which contains 5,000 acres. The purchase price is said to be over \$800,000. This is the largest single purchase put through in many years in Ventura county. The new factory now has a capacity of 2,000 tons of beets per day, and since the capacity was recently doubled, it is now the largest sugar factory and refinery in the world.

A Distant Market For Flour.

The Big Bend flour mill at Davenport, Wash., annually ships hundreds of barrels of flour to the Orient, where it has built up a reputation that gives it a steady sale. The other side of the Pacific, where the countries are densely populated furnishes a market for a vast quantity of American flour, and heavy invoices are shipped direct to that foreign market from the home mill. At the present time the Big Bend mill is turning out several thousand barrels of its superior brand of flour for Japan, and this is only the beginning of what promises to reach greater shipments in the future to the Japan market.

Washington Hops.

The vines are reported to be making excellent progress and in many sections the hops never looked better. Nearly all the large yards are in fine condition, and, as a rule, are for this season well advanced. There are plenty of lice, but the sprayers are keeping them in check. There have been some contracts made at from 10 to 12 cents, but growers are generally backward about contracting.

Great Falls Wool.

Great Falls, Mont., has proved itself to be the highest and best market for wool in the state of Montana. Over 273,000 pounds of wool was sold one day last week, and it brought very good prices, the highest price paid being 20 cents, and the lowest 17 5/8 cents, the whole averaging higher than any lots of wool so far sold in Montana, and the highest price paid being the top notch at which Montana wools have so far been sold.

For the New Water System.

The first carload of steel pipe to be used in the Cedar river pipe system at Seattle, arrived at that place last week. There are 112 feet, or 12 tons on the car. A train of about 40 cars is now on the way containing over 500,000 pounds of steel pipe. Each car has four pieces 28 feet in length, or, if the pipe is curved, five pieces 21 feet long.

A California Creamery.

The Chino Valley creamery, at Chino, Cal., is making all its milk receipts into butter now, the price of butter having gone up to 50 cents, it is more profitable to make butter than cheese. The association is receiving 7,500 pounds of milk a day and Manager Steele says that as beet pulp comes in for feed the receipts will run up to 10,000 pounds per day.

Northwest News Notes.

- Pendleton wants a city park.
- Starbuck, Wash., has a haunted house.
- Tacoma will issue \$1,300,000 in refunding bonds.
- Spokane breweries are now running with non-union men.
- Pacific & Idaho Northern will build a \$15,000 depot at Weiser.
- Baker City's water supply is so low that irrigation had to be stopped.
- A copper lead 60 miles long has been found on Fifty Mile river, Alaska.
- Great Northern agents are buying a new right-of-way through Spokane.
- "Dad" Wright killed a 1,000-pound grizzly bear in Northwest Territory.
- Canucks have stopped boats on Lake Lindeman from carrying passengers.
- Astoria has invited President McKinley to attend the coming regatta.
- Coal is now to be used in sinking shafts at Rampart City on the Yukon.
- Committee has reported on Tacoma as the best location for Whitworth college.
- Denver and Omaha men will erect a smelter in Kirkland, Wash., a suburb of Seattle.
- Zinc ore is being shipped from Spokane directly to England, by way of the Horn.
- Work will be begun soon on Snohomish and Willapa river hatcheries in Washington.

HEAVY BANK CLEARINGS.

Were Nearly Fifty Per Cent Larger Than a Year Ago.

E. G. Dun & Company, in their weekly review of trade, say: There is certainly room for some decrease, when the volume of payments through the clearing-house, in July, is 47.2 per cent larger than last year, the best of all previous years. So great an advance would warrant expectation of some setback under ordinary circumstances. This year, the unusual freedom from labor troubles, about July 1, is followed by some signs of a tendency to strike, because great works are committed far ahead and cannot halt without loss. But interruption of business by labor troubles of all sorts has been less than in any other July for years. Nor is the movement of products hampered. Western receipts of wheat in July have been 18,863,828 bushels, against 7,309,333 bushels last year to date, and corn, 20,455,451 bushels, against 9,173,335 bushels last year, even the latest week showing large gains over last year. Exports of wheat, from both coasts, were 9,939,280 bushels, flour included, against 8,833,192 bushels last year. Copper is strong, with spot scarce and lead weak at \$4.55, but tin is quoted at \$31.55, London leading as usual.

Shipments of boots and shoes from the East, in four weeks, have been 394,374 cases, against 360,535 last year; and in 1895, the nearest previous year, 351,359 cases. Leather continues strong and scarce, with a combination of packers lifting prices of hides at Chicago, so that many of the takers are quitting that market.

Failures for the week have been 151 in the United States, against 225 last year, and 20 in Canada, against 26 last year.

PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

Seattle Markets.

- Onions, new, 1.25 per sack
- Potatoes, new, 1@1 1/2c per lb.
- Beets, per sack, \$1@1.25.
- Turnips, per sack, 50@60c.
- Carrots, per sack, \$1@1.25.
- Parsnips, per sack, \$1.
- Cauliflower, 40@60c per doz.
- Cabbage, native and California \$1.50 per 100 pounds.
- Cherries, 50c@75c.
- Peaches, 75c.
- Apples, \$1.00@1.25 per box.
- Pears, \$1.50 per box.
- Prunes, \$1 per box.
- Butter—Creamery, 22c per pound; dairy 15@18c ranch, 12@15c per lb.
- Eggs, 22c.
- Cheese—Native, 10@12c.
- Poultry—13@14c; dressed, 16 1/2c.
- Fresh meats—Choice dressed beef steers, prime, 8c; cows, prime, 7 1/2c; mutton, 8c; pork, 7 1/2c; trimmed, 8 1/2c; veal, 8@10c.
- Wheat—Feed wheat, \$20.
- Oats—Choice, per ton, \$28.
- Hay—Puget Sound timothy, \$6@8 choice Eastern Washington timothy, \$12.00.
- Corn—Whole, \$23.50; cracked, \$24; feed meal, \$24.00.
- Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$25@26; whole, \$23.
- Flour—Patent, per barrel, \$3.50; blended straight, \$3.25; California \$3.25; buckwheat flour, \$3.50; graham, per barrel, \$3.60; whole wheat flour, \$3.75; rye flour, \$4.50.
- Millstuffs—Bran, per ton, \$16; shorts, per ton, \$17.
- Feed—Chopped feed, \$21.50 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$22; oil cake meal, per ton, \$33.

Portland Market.

- Wheat—Walla Walla, 56@56 1/2c; Valley, 57 1/2c; Bluestem, 58c per bushel.
- Flour—Best grades, \$3.25; graham, \$2.65; superfine, \$2.15 per barrel.
- Oats—Choice white, 43@45c; choice gray, 42@43c per bushel.
- Barley—Feed barley, \$19@20; brewing, \$21.00 per ton.
- Millstuffs—Bran, \$17 per ton; middlings, \$22; shorts, \$18; chop, \$16.00 per ton.
- Hay—Timothy, \$8@9; clover, \$7@8; Oregon wild hay, \$6 per ton.
- Butter—Fancy creamery, 35@40c; seconds, 32 1/2@35c; dairy, 27 1/2@30c; store, 22 1/2@25c.
- Cheese—Oregon full cream, 12c; Young America, 13c; new cheese, 10c per pound.
- Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3@4.50 per dozen; hens, \$4.50@5.00; springs, \$2@3.50; geese, \$4.00@5.00 for old, \$4@5.50 for young; ducks, \$5.00@5.50 per dozen; turkeys, live, 12@13 1/2c per pound.
- Potatoes—\$1@1.25 per sack; sweets, 2c per pound.
- Vegetables—Beets, \$1; turnips, 90c per sack; garlic, 7c per pound; cabbage, 1 1/2@2c per pound; cauliflower, 75c per dozen; parsnips, \$1 beans, 5@6c per pound; celery, 70@75c per dozen; cucumbers, 50c per box; peas, 3@4c per pound.
- Hops—11@13c; 1897 crop, 4@6c.
- Wool—Valley, 12@13c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 8@13c; mohair, 27@30c per pound.
- Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 3 1/2c; dressed mutton, 5@6c; lambs, 8 1/2c per lb.
- Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$4.50; light and feeders, \$3.50@4.00; dressed, \$5.00@6.00 per 100 pounds.
- Beef—Gross, top steers, 4.00@4.25; cows, \$3.00@3.50; dressed beef, 6@6 1/2c per pound.
- Veal—Large, 6@7c; small, 7 1/2@8c per pound.



SECRETARY OF WAR ALGER.

of protest he wrote to the secretary in the connection, and there was considerable excitement over the matter at the time. This is said to have been entirely made up by the two men after Roosevelt's return from the war, but Roosevelt never approved of the management of the war department.

Roosevelt, in his letter to the cabinet officer, was very severe in his criticism of the general course of the war department, and insisted that the administration could not afford to be held responsible for Alger, nor to continue the military policy in the Philippines or in Cuba. He urged that vigorous and effective operations be insisted on. This letter was shown to the president at once, as it was intended to be, and from this was started the renewal of the demand for Alger's retirement that resulted in his resignation.

When the president sent for Roosevelt, as he did some time before Alger resigned, it is stated that the object in calling him to the White House was to talk over this letter and try to reach some understanding that would avoid hasty action in the matter. It was supposed, after this interview between the president and Governor Roosevelt, that the whole matter would go for two or three months before final action, and the immediate and sudden resignation of Alger is attributed to friction between him and General Corbin, because Alger desired to copy certain documents in the department for his personal use, an act which Corbin is said to have successfully resisted by an appeal to the president.

Invited to Tacoma.

Tacoma, Wash., July 31.—President C. S. Mellen, of the Northern Pacific railroad, in talking today of the railroad situation on the coast, said: "We have offered the O. R. & N., which is in the Union Pacific system, to let them run into Tacoma over our tracks from Portland, and to give them terminals here, so far as we have any say in the matter, at very reasonable terms. They may accept our proposition. The terms are entirely satisfactory. If they are not, we will make them satisfactory. It would be to our interest, as well as theirs, to let them run in over our tracks, rather than build an additional line. We would rather divide the cost and expense of maintaining one line than to pay all the cost ourselves. The traffic between here and Portland for many years can all be done over the one line, and not be crowded. As for terms, we will make terms that are satisfactory."

Four Killed, Seven Injured.

Halifax, N. S., July 31.—Four men were crushed to death, seven seriously injured, and a number slightly hurt in the wreck of a construction train on the Midland railroad, in Lunenburg county, this afternoon. A train of flat cars was proceeding slowly along some new track, when one of the center trucks jumped the rails and the others behind piled on top of it. There were 25 or 30 men on the train. All those on board the car that first left the track, four in number, were instantly killed. One or two of those injured are in a dangerous condition. The accident happened 13 miles from Windsor.