

DEFEATED

Weyler's Spanish Expedition. Boats Fired Upon and Sunk by Shots From a Field Piece.

HAVANA, via Key West, Feb. 2.—Despite rumors lately circulated to the effect that the insurgents were completely demoralized, and that the Cubans had broken into scattered bands of 40 or so in the province of Pinar del Rio, news has been received that the insurgent Weyler had been instructed to countermand his order prohibiting sugar-grinding, and that the work might begin forthwith. On the strength of this an agent of the sugar planters left recently for Cuba to see General Weyler, and to start the grinding.

HAVANA, Feb. 2.—One of Weyler's river expeditions has been defeated. Hearing that the insurgents had fortified some heights near Paez, on the River Cuano, north of Cienfuegos, Weyler sent Colonel Servas with 300 men in small boats to capture the place and destroy the forts. In rounding a sharp bend after proceeding up the river some 20 miles, a heavy musketry fire was opened on them while a six-pound piece threw shot and sank several of the boats. The Spaniard leaped out of their boats, waded to land and charged the insurgents. The fight was a fierce one, and the Spaniards were finally forced to retire.

In all 15 boats were sunk and 100 men killed and missing, 75 more being wounded.

Manzanillo reports are that at 9 o'clock at night on January 18 the insurgents, assisted by friends, entered the town of Palmas Atlas, 60 miles from Manzanillo. After plundering the town and stores, they burned 60 private houses and three wellstocked dry goods and grocery establishments. Owing to the unfavorable location of the fortifications, the soldiers were unable to fire upon the attacking party of Cubans, because in so doing they would have been compelled to kill the peaceful inhabitants, who were running through the streets seeking to gain a refuge at the fortifications. Some of the inhabitants of the town even joined the insurgents and in this manner escaped with their lives.

Puerto Principe insurgents have succeeded in burning the farmhouses on the plantations of Guirabito, El Pollo and Cibato. The Moran plantation has also been destroyed.

Cuban insurgents recently entered the town of San Nicholas, province of Havana, and plundered the grocery and dry goods stores. Other insurgents forced their way to the town of Batatabano and looted the few houses and stores remaining. The officials on the Spanish gunboats, advised of the presence of the Cubans, bombarded the town.

The Pizarro squadron, while going to the assistance of the fortification, sustained the fire of the insurgents. Five soldiers of the squadron were killed and seven wounded. Presently the insurgents effected a retreat from the town. Ten of the natives joined them.

The Santiago de Cuba police have placed under arrest on a charge of conspiracy, a number of Cuban women.

A dispatch from San de Cuba reports that General Calixto Garcia with 6000 men, has concentrated his forces in the vicinity of Bayamo and that he is now marching to the eastward.

Down on Weyler.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—A special to the World from Washington says:

American sugar planters in Cuba at last have taken a decided stand. On their demand, Secretary Olney has cabled to the Madrid government that the grinding of sugar cane on American plantations in Cuba must be permitted to proceed immediately, or claims against Spain for heavy damages will be filed at the state department. A reply came from Madrid that Captain-General Weyler had been instructed to countermand his order prohibiting sugar-grinding, and that the work might begin forthwith. On the strength of this an agent of the sugar planters left recently for Cuba to see General Weyler, and to start the grinding.

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HOW TO REMIT.

Agents and subscribers ordering THE JOURNAL are requested to always write names plainly to avoid errors. Do not send stamps if it can be avoided. Money orders or drafts are safest, but coin to the amount of a dollar can be sent safely if well wrapped in paper before placing in the envelope. All subscriptions MUST be paid in advance, as the price is too low to afford bookkeeping or sending of bills.

HOFER BROS., Editors.

Mitchell's Last Fatal Illness

Demagoguery Is Nigh Unto Its Deathbed

Musters Only Thirty - Nine Votes.

Democrat Gratke Boldly Bolts His Party Program.

Patterson's Protest Don't Go Down.

Dr. Driver Makes a Revolutionary Anarchistic Speech.

And Declares a State of Anarchy.

Compares President Simon to a Train Robber—Senator Brownell Abuses Barkley and Bourne—Called to Order by Simon—Mitchellites Disclose Intentions to Resort to Revolution if Necessary.

The first round in the Mitchell program has been fought and Senator Mitchell got 29 points in the Benson house and 12 points in the senate showing a total strength of 41, or five less than a constitutional majority in a full joint convention.

The result is the deathknell of the Mitchell campaign which can now only decently withdraw its badly conceived candidacy and its badly battered candidate. The senatorial struggle for Mitchell is virtually over, and will arouse no interest from this time on.

The senate resolution was brought up in the absence of Senator Carter, of Benton, which fact shows that the Mitchellites were afraid of a full vote. During the extended debate the senators on Mr. Mitchell's side were busy receiving notes from the outside, each one of which little messages regularly brought forth hot retorts and thrusts at the men who insisted that an unconstitutional organization must not be organized.

The result is an overwhelming surprise to the Mitchell managers, who were not prepared to be turned down by so large a vote in the senate.

THE BATTLE BEGUN.

Senator Brownell this morning introduced senate resolution No. 19, providing that the senate should proceed to nominate candidates for United States senator and vote upon the same. President Simon ruled same out of order, whereupon Brownell appealed from the decision of the chair. Patterson of Marion and Johnson seconded the appeal. Driver spoke in favor of the appeal, stating that he did not believe the chair had upon past occasions fairly counted the viva voce vote but wrongfully and arbitrarily. Mulkey spoke against the appeal in eloquent terms, stating that senate had upon several occasions sustained similar rulings by the President, and that it had this very morning refused to recognize the organization of the house.

SOME OF THE SPEECHES.

Patterson of Marion, next spoke warmly for the appeal. Driver followed with further support and offered \$1000 for any who show that the constitution required a permanent or regular organization of the legislature before electing a senator. Driver claimed that only 31 members of the house have been legally elected, because only that number have qualified. He arraigned both Gov. Lord and Secretary Kincaid for their action in this matter of failing to recognize the Benson house. He also implied that President Simon's ruling and the hold-up in the house were on a par with the recent Southern Pacific train hold-up.

Senator Dufur explains his resolution cutting off printing for the house until it was legally organized, stating that the intent of his resolution was simply to cut off expense until the senate should recognize the house. Senator Dufur gave it as his opinion that the house was sufficiently organized to elect a senator, but perhaps not sufficiently to legally pass laws.

Brownell spoke for his motion, taking issue with the chair, stating that he believed that to sustain his ruling it would be one of the greatest crimes against the liberties of the people. He appealed to senate not to join hands with Jonathan Bourne and High Priest Barkley. Here the chair demanded that personalities should not be brought in, Senator Brownell then demanded that in the name of economy for the dear people that something be done.

Senator Mitchell spoke most patriotically against the appeal, stating that the senate was not trying to act as a tribunal of justice, but simply trying to act within its authority. Reed stated that he came to this session with the intention of voting for this resolution, but that since

Senator Driver stated that it was supported by the laws of God, etc., he decided to vote against it.

Patterson of Marion, here read a letter from Hon. Geo. H. Williams which stated that if a joint convention of 46 members of the Oregon legislature should meet to elect a senator and a majority of those 46 should vote for some one man, that man would be elected.

Johnson spoke for the appeal, in which he referred to the election of Senator Dubois, of Idaho, by a legislature similarly organized. He further stated that the house of January 11, made this resolution legal. Upon asking the chair, Mr. Simon stated that the resolution was out of order until the second Tuesday after permanent organization, at which time he, the chair, would vote for such a resolution.

SELLING'S STRONG POINTS. Selling next obtained the floor and stated that the senate did not pretend to pass upon the question of members of the house, and presented a telegram from J. N. Dolph stating that two-thirds of the house was necessary to effect an organization (Brownell and Driver interrupted the speaker with sharp questions.) The speaker also read a letter from C. B. S. Wood in which he quoted Gen. H. Williams stating that not less than forty can organize the house. (Here Driver rose to a question of privilege, but was cut short.) A telegram was also read from Senator Morgan saying that without a complete organization of the house no business could be done, and that no senator could be elected without such organization.

Senator Selling wished to resent the statement that the opposition were on a par with train robbers; and also that he could not be convinced that 31 is a majority of 60.

Driver again took the floor, and insisted that in a state of revolution all law was null and void, and insisted that in such a case now ruled, any law was good. The speaker was called down by several senators, he having spoken several times.

King arose to ask how the legislature could meet in joint convention until the body is legally organized. He showed that while the senate could not sit as a court to judge the constitutionality of the house, it could not be deprived of the privilege of judging what constitutes a legislature, and plainly and logically showed that not to sustain the ruling of the chair would lead to anarchy. He read the constitution demanding that two-thirds was necessary to pass any law to organize a joint convention. He read the decision of the Kansas supreme court sustaining the Republicans of that state when they had a two-third majority in Kansas legislature, but who were not recognized by the executive. He was astonished to find here the senators who had branded his, the Populist, party as anarchistic, coming here and over-ruling the constitution for political purposes. The senator was complimented upon his most logical speech.

Daly arose stating that the term "organization" had been passed upon many times, hence it was not necessary for this body to wrangle over it. He made the point that the case of Dubois election was parallel to the present case, except that the senate of Idaho had not yet effected a temporary organization. He claimed that the only legal organization in the house is the temporary organization. However, he thought the senate ought to proceed with its work regardless of the house.

Holt made the significant point that to adopt this resolution would be to recognize the Benson house. He resented the insinuation that the Populists were responsible for the hold-up, inasmuch as the Republicans have a large majority in that house. He made the point that if the Populists should assist the Republicans to organize the house, they the Populists would be in a measure responsible for the acts of such Republican organization. This his party could not afford to do.

Johnson maintained that to adopt this resolution would be to recognize the Davis house, which he felt would be to recognize the Benson house. Here President Simon made the pertinent suggestion that if this resolution should be passed the senate would not know what faction of the house to meet within joint convention.

Gowan stated that his side simply wished to express its preference for a senator, and that it would devolve upon the U. S. senate and not upon the Oregon legislature to decide the legality of this vote.

THE ROLL CALL

on the question of sustaining the ruling of President Simon was as follows:—

Absent—Carter; 1.
Not voting—Simon; 1.
So the ruling of the chair, that until the second Tuesday after the house was legally organized no vote on senator could be taken, was sustained.

In casting their votes King and Smith filed their protests against a vote being taken upon a resolution to proceed to election of United States senator.

McClung voted aye purely upon constitutional grounds.

Mulkey explained that he voted aye purely upon the merits of the question.

The protests were duly read. Johnson moved that the protests were out of order, but was overruled.

Patterson, or Marion, then offered a protest against the action of the senate, and demanding that the undersigned senators be permitted to proceed to individually cast their votes for John H. Mitchell for United States senator. This was duly signed by ten senators. The president ruled the protest out of order, inasmuch as by such action the signers would undertake to do what a majority of the senate had refused to permit them to do.

The following named senators signed the protest presented by Senator Patterson.

Hughes, Brownell, Haseltine, Gowan, Harmon, Price, Patterson, Marion, Taylor, Johnson, Driver.

IN THE SENATE HOUSE. Somers offered a resolution that the house proceed to ballot on senator. Adopted. There were no nominating speeches made and in the roll call only the Bensonites and one Democrat (Gratke of Astoria) participated.

VOTE FOR SENATOR. At twelve o'clock the Benson house proceeded to vote on senator and following recorded their votes for John H. Mitchell.

Benson, Marsh, Bridges, Merrill, Brown, Mitchell, Chapman, Nosler, Conn, Palm, Crawford, Rigby, David, Smith, (of Marion.) Gratke, (Dem.) Somers, Gurdane, Stanley, Hogue, Thomas, Hope, Thompson, Hudson, Vaughan, Jennings, Veness, Lake, Wagner,—29.
Langell, For Geo. H. Williams, Huntington, 1.

THE MITCHELL PROGRAM for Wednesday is to call a joint convention at noon and a few senators will join the Benson house and elect Mr. Mitchell. They will then give him the best credentials they can, on the theory that there are only 61 legal members of both houses and 31 will elect a senator in such a body. It is rumored enough Bensonites will then withdraw to prevent any legislative session by breaking the house quorum.

Judge T. A. McBride is of the opinion that the Mitchell men will hold a joint convention to-morrow, but will not undertake to force a vote unless they can get 46 members to go in. The Mitchell joint convention will elect its own presiding officer.

A GOOD MOVE.—A. B. Hudelson, J. W. Looney, and E. N. Thomas, of Jefferson, are in the city to secure if possible legislation permitting the Jefferson Institute to town its property and endowment fund over to the public schools. The fund for this institute was all subscribed by early settlers of Jefferson, and its charter was granted by the territorial legislature in 1847. Of late years the building has been used for public school purposes, and as the school building proper is no longer fit to use this move is suggested.

NEARLY A CONFLAGRATION.—While smoking some meats in a small smoke house erected near the farm residence on the Winstanley farm about two miles north of Salem, there came near being a conflagration this morning. The smoke house caught fire and but for the heroic efforts of the women of the house, the results would have been quite serious.

The Best Way to Cure

Disease is to establish health. Pure, rich blood means good health. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the One True Blood Purifier. It tones up the whole system, gives appetite and strength and cures weakness, nervousness and pain to disappear. No other medicine has such a record of wonderful cures as Hood's Sarsaparilla. Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pill; assist digestion, prevent constipation. 25c.

ONE PRICE TO ALL.

A child can buy a piano of the Kimball Co just as cheaply as the President of a Bank. By this we mean that the manufacturers wholesale cost with freight added in car load lots from Chicago direct to Salem is the price that is charged to all alike if you are contemplating buying a piano or organ within the next year or two, it will pay you to come and see us. Get our prices, and terms, also if you buy, get a strictly high grade first-class piano or organ without having to pay from \$125 to \$200 profit.

W. W. Kimball Co., Largest manufacturers in the world. Special sale. 310 Commercial Street, Salem.

REMOVED

from Pohl's old stand, so two doors west of the engine house. We will be pleased to meet all our customers at said stand, where we will be prepared to do general repairing and horse-shoeing.

GLOVER & PUGH.

BRIBERY.

\$10,000 Offered for a Vote.

Howser Would Rather Hang by the Neck Than Sell the People.

There is good evidence that \$10,000 was offered for one vote to help organize the legislature, and an additional \$1000 for each vote that could be secured in addition to the first. Hon. J. J. Howser, of Sams Valley, Jackson county, relates a startling experience that transpired in his bedroom at the T. L. Davenport boarding house on State street this morning before very many people were about.

At about daylight this morning, in fact just a little before day, a stranger waited on Mr. Howser, a People's representative from Jackson county, who was aroused from sleep with a "proposition to break the blockade in the legislature." The man who awoke Howser from sleep sent another man to Howser who made him a cash offer for his vote. He had the stuff. The money was in bills, 500 packages, and the man had not less than \$15,000 in his inside coat pocket, which he showed to Howser. He pulled out at least a dozen of these \$500 packages and laid them on the bed. Mr. Howser says:

"I saw at least \$12,000."

A JOURNAL reporter saw the Jackson county man and asked him: "What argument did they use to you Mr. Howser?"

"They said: 'We find it is in your power to break this deadlock. Your constituents do not demand of you that you hold up this legislature. You had better consider this proposition. It will put you and your wife and children in good circumstances.'"

At this Howser got mad and used strong language to make the fellow quit pressing the matter. Mr. Howser's reply deserves quotation in full. It was as follows:

"Gentlemen, it is my sincere judgment that I take the stand that I do, and I know that my people will endorse my work, and to accept this \$10,000 purse would be to betray the people. I will never sell my constituents for money. I'll hang by the neck until I am dead before I do that."

Mr. Howser was in bed. He had no weapon of self-defense. If he had had a weapon he would have been tempted to use it.

The whole matter was reported at People's party headquarters this forenoon. The first man who came was of medium size, well dressed in a black suit, dark hair and full beard about five inches long. He carried a loaded cane. He sent his pal with the money, a man of about 160 lbs. weight, about 5 ft. 8 in., light complexion, smooth moustache, light colored trousers, dark coat and vest, silk hat, black bow tie.

Mr. Howser thought at first it was an attempt at a fake, but closely eyeing the money concluded it was genuine and in regulation bank packages. The two men acted in good faith and had a perfect understanding with each other and of Mr. Howser's circumstances. Mr. Howser thinks he saw one of the men in Salem yesterday and can identify both. They can also be identified by another person if need be.

The utmost indignation prevails at this high-handed effort to bribe a man, when he was still in bed and could not call on anyone to help him. Mr. Howser is a young man of 28, the youngest man in the legislature, a good business man and a member of the Methodist church; Mr. Howser is a member of the order of the Sons of Veterans in good standing.

Mr. Howser is a young man of good family and the best standing socially and politically. He feels outraged at what has taken place and has set to work to identify the man who approached him. There is a first-class hanging bee in sight if these bold attempts to "organize" the house are kept up.

THE NEW YORK RACKET has just filled up on ladies, gents and children rubbers, and now is a good time to use them. Call and see them. 1-2 d-1 w

FOR UNDERWEAR.—Go to the New York Racket their stock is good and sold at low price. 1-2 d-1 w

COMPLETE.

Greenbacks and Silver Notes.

To Be Swept Away in the Interest of National Banks.

Following is from the Daily Portland Oregonian, February 2:

CURRENCY REFORM ASSURED. The authentic statement of the money policy of the new secretary of the treasury gives high if not positive assurance of the complete accomplishment of currency reform during the life of the next congress.

Mr. Gage's outline of his own policy leaves nothing to be desired. It embraces retirement of the legal tender greenbacks, and substitution, so far as shall be needful, of national bank currency under a broader and more elastic system; gradual sale of the pig silver in the treasury and retirement of the notes issued upon it; limitation of the use of silver certificates and forcing of coined silver into circulation, with most scrupulous care to keep it in the subordinate position necessary to firm and permanent maintenance of the gold standard.

This differs from the policy of the present administration only in the bold proposition to sell the silver bars, instead of coining them, and gradually substituting silver certificates for the notes, as Mr. Carlisle is doing now. This may be father than Mr. Gage will be able to go, but it is gratifying to know that he comprehends the necessities of the case. It will be a great gain to carry out only the rest of his program.

JOURNAL "X" RAYS. Directed Upon the Oregon Legislature and Lobby. They are not here for health exactly, but their health keeps very good.

We had no power to employ clerks so we will give them very low wages. —Benson house.

The firm hands of Col. Otis Patterson, are still on the Mitchell push in both house and senate.

The Benson faction will soon reach house bill No. 104. Then all can adjourn to take a drink.

The Statesman admits the illegality of the Benson house, in its opening paragraph today, where it speaks of "the 18th day of gratuitous service," of this legislature.

It is impossible to imagine how Representative McKinley Mitchell could get along without the attendance of his Sancho Panza, Billy Clarke, the journalistic Warwick of both McKinley and Mitchell in Marion county.

The advertisement of senator Mitchell's picture and list of caucus adherents in the morning organ of the push reminds some of the former numbers of the old stock horse cut, representing a rearing animal held in tether by his keeper and below the spirited image is printed an extended pedigree. The senator should cut that ad out and take it to Washington. It will be the only certificate he will ever be able to carry away from Oregon.

To Indian War Veterans. Indian war veterans are requested to meet Tuesday evening February 2, in city recorder's office at 7:30 o'clock, for the purpose of taking in consideration the question of pensions. Quite a delegation from Portland will be present.

T. A. Wood, Commander.

Examination Notice. Notice is hereby given that the regular teachers examination will be held at Salem, Or., beginning at 1 o'clock p. m. February 10, 1897.

G. W. Jones, County Supt.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE