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CUBA.

The Successful Insurgents.

Reliable Information From Havana --Important Engagement.

NEW YORK, May 14.—A dispatch to the Herald from Havana via Key West says:

News of most important insurgent success in months has just reached Havana. It appears that General Calixto Garcia and General Rabi fell on a Spanish force which was carrying food supplies from Manzanillo to Bayamo early last week, captured the convoy, routed General Lono's column and pursued him so vigorously that he fled to the coast with the remnant of his brigade and took a ship at Cabo de Cruz for Manzanillo. It is said that so severe were his losses and so thoroughly disorganized his men, that the Spanish general did not dare to retrace his steps to Manzanillo by land, fearing that he would again be attacked and this time wiped out of existence.

This engagement, which is regarded as more important than any battle since Cacarijucara goes to show how helpless the Spanish are in the country east of the trocha. What is known of the affair came in a private letter to a Spanish officer here.

General Lono laid a trap for the insurgents. Believing the convoy would be attacked, he sent a mule train ahead with a scant escort, intending to flank the rebels while the escort held their fire. His force is said to have been between 1,500 and 5,000 men.

Garcia, with between 600 and 1000 men waited for the convoy three leagues from Bayamo. He was told by his scouts that there was a large Spanish force following the poorly protected mule train and, suspecting a trick, he allowed the pack mules and the small escort to pass without molestation, and placed his men in an advantageous position to await the coming of Lono.

The Spanish eagerly awaited the sound of firing ahead, which would tell them that the train had been attacked, marching straight into the trap. Dismayed from the sharp musketry fire from ambush, the Spaniards fled utterly demoralized, when the Cubans charged with machetes.

As has been generally the case, the Spanish infantry having been subjected to a heavy fire, did not long oppose the machete with the bayonet. In a few minutes the retreat was general. General Lono and his staff, by desperate efforts, succeeded in rallying a few hundred men for a stand, but although they oppose the insurgents with a brisk fire, it was evident that the day was lost.

Fearing that a movement among the Cubans meant an attempt to surround them, the Spanish broke to ran. Thus the defeat became a rout. The insurgent forces were divided, one division pursuing General Lono and the other going to capture the arms and provisions. This last proved an easy task. The Spanish commander with the retreating main body was harassed for ten miles. He decided to abandon the regular road back to Manzanillo, fearing he would be interrupted as General Reyes had been a few days before.

The victorious Cubans were on the

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"Yes."

"What sort?"

"Don't know."

Try Schling's Best; if you don't like it you grocer will pay you back your money in full. There are five flavors, and every sort is fresh-roasted.

A Schilling & Company San Francisco

road to Bayamo, his provisions were lost and his men were practically without food. The only way he saw to escape with the remnant of his forces was to make for the coast at a point many miles from Manzanillo. He marched nearly forty miles, reached Cape Cruz, and sent word to Manzanillo. A passenger steamer was pressed into the service, and carried the despondent soldiers back to Manzanillo.

So fierce was the fighting and so swift their retreat that they were able to carry off but few of their wounded. The details are not yet learned. Indeed, officially, there is yet no report of any engagement between Garcia and Lono, but the news reached Havana nevertheless.

General Gomez, upon hearing of Weyler's declaration that Santa Clara was pacified issued a proclamation of his own, declaring Santiago de Cuba and Puerto Principe "pacified."

There was some firing on the outskirts of Havana, at 2 o'clock last Saturday morning. About fifty shots were fired by a sentry, who, it is said, thought he detected insurgents. There has been no official explanation of the firing, and the censor would not permit any mention of the report that a party of insurgents had made a midnight demonstration in that quarter. Every effort was made to create impression that the affair was insignificant, but there was considerable firing, followed by a rapid movement of soldiers to the Jesus del Monte district, where the firing occurred, there cannot be the slightest doubt.

As the rebels are very strong in Havana, the fact that there was such firing caused considerable excitement. The next day inquiry was useless. The palace officials prefer that the affair be wrapped in mystery.

The newspaper El Paris has been warned by the censor, because of telling of the capture of an insurgent hospital and the killing of the wounded, it did not use the word prefecture instead of hospital.

EUROPEAN CABLES.

A Solonica special says Greek warships are blockading the gulf of Salonica. A British steamer bound for Salonica has been prevented from entering the gulf.

An Athens dispatch says the Greek fleet has established a blockade on the gulf of Volo.

An Athens dispatch says M. Delyannis severely criticized the evacuation of Crete without compensation and Greece will never pay a cent of indemnity to Turkey.

Greek forces are besieging Nicopolis and Prevesa.

A Larissa dispatch says the Greco-Turkish struggle has taken a temporary lull and everything is in a state of suspense while the Mussulmans are celebrating the "Feast of Baerain." Each head of a family is killing a sheep with his own hands. The rich are keeping open house and Mussulmans are promading the streets in gala dress.

A Thessalian telegram announces that an armistice had been concluded but for some reason Turkey is delaying action.

Flew The Town

THE DALLAS, Or., May 14.—An unknown man, with many aliases, hired a horse and buggy and sold them.

He also took another man's wife and nine children. They left on the boat from here for Portland and the authorities have been unable to find them. The injured husband is not making any effort to secure the return of his family, but the owner of the buggy is making every effort to get back his property and apprehend the thief.

Gold Shipments.

NEW YORK, May 14.—Heidelberg, Ickelheimer & Co., will ship \$1,000,000 in gold bars next Saturday. This makes the total shipments to date \$10,270,000.

GREECO-TURKISH.

Marching on Domokos City.

Diplomatic Negotiation Disregarded by Turkish Army.

LONDON, May 14.—The situation at the scene of hostilities appears to be that Turks are determined to occupy Domokos before consenting to an armistice, and that Greece is convinced of the impossibility of holding out against the serious attack which Edhem Pasha is preparing to deliver. It has been decided to evacuate Domokos and fall back on the old frontier. This plan will probably be carried out tomorrow, if it has not already been carried out, and thus the way will be opened for peace negotiations.

The powers are in no mood to yield overmuch to the demands of Turkey. The war has had quite an unexpected effect in revealing an amazing military vitality in the sultan's dominions which is in no way to the honor of Russia or the other powers. Hence, the sultan will be reminded that it was his original misgovernment which led to the war; that only the influence of Europe has prevented a general blaze in the Balkans, and that it is, therefore, advisable for him to accept reasonable terms.

The activity of the Turkish military preparations, which were in no way abated by the diplomatic negotiations, may possibly be explained by the following statement of a high Turkish official:

"The Russians are putting a high price upon the moral support they extended to us during the Armenian trouble, but the demands now made on us are so exorbitant that their acceptance would be tantamount to resigning our title as a free nation."

EVALUATING DOMOKOS.

The correspondent of the Morning Post at Domokos, under date of yesterday, says

It has been decided to evacuate the position, and a large number of troops have already left. It is freely asserted that the war is over.

ORDERED TO CAPTURE DOMOKOS.

The correspondent of the Standard at Constantinople says that Edhem Pasha has wired to the porte that he is quite certain of being able to capture Domokos, and the Greek army as well, and, in response, pressing orders have been sent to the Turkish staff to go ahead with the greatest energy, regardless of diplomacy.

General military preparations continue here on the largest scale.

WANTS ANOTHER VICTORY.

The foreign ambassadors held a conference, after which Baron Calice, the Austro-Hungarian ambassador, called upon Tewfik Pasha, the Turkish minister of foreign affairs, and renewed the proposal of an armistice, which was presented. The opinion is general in Turkish circles that, until the occupation of Domokos, which is momentarily expected, the porte will not grant an armistice.

Wants Damages.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 14.—Thomas Reynolds brought suit to recover \$20,000 damages from Charles Herrold, Henry Leppold and William Rirdan. The suit grows out of the action of the defendants some months ago in hanging Reynolds up in a barn to make him confess to the burglary of Herrold's blacksmith shop on the San Bruno road. Reynolds was convicted by a jury and is now serving a term in the state prison.

Last Day.

STOCKTON, Cal., May 14.—The final session of the woman's congress was held here yesterday, Mrs. John F. Swift presiding. Miss M. A. Adams read a paper urging that school children be instructed in good citizenship. Madam Mountford spoke on the religious and social customs in Palestine.

FAILURES

Some Business Failures Reported—Various Causes.

DETROIT, Mich., May 14.—John B. Dyar, for 20 years a successful business man of Detroit, gave bills of sale transferring over \$200,000 worth of property and securities to a trustee for the benefit of his creditors. Securing franchises and arranging to build an electric road from here to Port Huron lately is believed to have caused his embarrassment.

Manufacturing Company Fails.

NEW YORK, May 14.—The Haydenville Manufacturing Company, dealers in plumbers and steamfitters supplies, assigned today. The company was incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts in 1881, with a capital stock of \$150,000. It has its factory at Haydenville, Mass. The assets are \$125,000 to \$150,000; liabilities, \$125,000.

Assignments.

BOSTON, May 14.—The crockery firm, of Norcross, Mellen & Co., have assigned. The firm is composed of H. A. Mellen, T. E. Chamberlain and G. B. Bullard.

Chamberlain Bros. & Co., wool commission merchants, also assigned. No announcements of assets or liabilities are made in either case. Chamberlain Bros. & Co. has been established for 30 years, and was credited with \$150,000 capital.

Killed Four.

ELDORADO CANYON, Nev., May 14.—An Indian called Ahvoto shot and killed two teamsters of the Southwestern Mining Company, named Lee Franzen and Ben Jones, of the ore road between the mines and the mill, and then went to the cabin of Christopher Nelson, a prospector and killed him also. The teamsters left the mines on the down trip, but did not arrive at the mill on time.

Manager Charles Gracey, supposing they had broken down, did not suspect anything out of the way until an Indian came in about 6 p. m., and reported that Ahvoto had taken a gun and might kill the teamsters. Gracey at once sent a man on horseback. Six miles up the canyon, the latter found the teams, while the body of the teamsters lay on the ground near their wagons. He returned and warned the people at the mill.

A. H. Gracey, the forman, drove 14 men in a wagon to the scene, and brought the bodies down to the mill. Franzen had several bullet holes in his body, and Jones, one. A party went to Nelson's cabin and found him dead in bed.

A Chinaman, just arrived, reports that Charley Monaghan, who lived alone on the bank of the river, was shot dead in bed. It is feared that the Indian has several more victims who live alone on the route he probably took after killing the teamsters.

Impracticable.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The movement to secure the adoption of a universal postage stamp by the postal congress has collapsed. There were too many difficulties, the chief one being that of currency fluctuations, in the way of adopting such a stamp, and the general committee, after considering the subject briefly, abandoned it as impracticable, and will make an adverse report to congress.

Wants Bryan.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., May 14.—The Iroquois Club of this city, is making strenuous efforts to induce William J. Bryan to stop over one day in this city while en route to Oregon. The committee has been appointed to communicate with the Nebraska orator, requesting that he honor the capital city with his presence and address its people.

Three Years.

NEW ORLEANS, May 14.—President P. W. Nichols, of the Bank of Commerce, convicted of embezzlement, has been sentenced to three years at hard labor in the penitentiary. He will appeal to the supreme court.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Indian Appropriation Bill

Sockless Jerry Compelled to Sit Down.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The Indian appropriation bill was disposed of by the house, with the exception of the proposition opening the Utah gilsonite lands, which was postponed until Monday. Nearly two hours were consumed by parliamentary squabbles on the point, raised by Wheeler, of Alabama, that the rule for semi-weekly sessions was in violation of the constitution.

Simpson endeavored to renew his attack upon the speaker for failing to appoint committees, and he censured the Republicans for not mustering a quorum. He was declaring that there were more Democrats and Populists than Republicans present, when the speaker sustained the point that he was out of order.

"I have been in doubt whether I had any rights in this house lately," Simpson shouted, and he was compelled to take his seat under the rule. Payne called Simpson to order, and to him the Kansas stated:

"The speaker recognizes that you will do his bidding, and you will get a good place on a committee, all right. I know there is a good deal of anxiety on that point among Republicans."

This moved Dingley and W. A. Stone to call Simpson to order.

The question whether Simpson should be permitted to proceed, in order, was put to the house and many Republicans voted no, while others refrained from voting, so Simpson, by a vote of 80 to 57, was given the floor.

When Simpson proceeded, however, his statements caused the speaker to declare him out of order. Thereupon several Democrats protested against Simpson being taken from the floor. In explanations, Mr. Reed said:

"The chair submits to the house, that criticisms of what the chair did at some past time are not in order, not because the chair is above criticism or above attack, but because the speaker is the speaker of the house, and such attacks are not conducive to order. The speaker cannot reply to them except in a fragmentary manner, and it is not desirable that any reply be made. If any objection is to be made of the speaker's conduct it can be made at the time and direct."

There was some filibustering, after which the house finally decided that Simpson could not speak, whereupon he appealed to the chair to be informed. "Where am I at?"

"The chair has never been able to find anybody who knew that," was the reply.

The senate decided when it adjourned that it will be until Monday, and then entered on a discussion of Allen's Chapman resolution. The discussion ranged from dry legal argument to a sensational outburst by Tillman of South Carolina.

Tillman said the senate should not go after Chapman, but should learn whether the senators had speculated (Continued on second page.)



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