

urges the necessity of large concessions in the direction of autonomy or even loyal Cubans will drift into disloyalty. The only alternative is a costly campaign in men and money, the correspondent adds, followed by the occupation of the island by 60,000 men for a decade.

In an editorial on the foregoing, the *Times* also adds: The failure of Campos to suppress the rebellion has caused bitter disappointment in Madrid. We sympathize heartily with Spain's patriotic determination to hold Cuba at any sacrifice, and we admire her energy however misdirected, in resisting projects for further disintegration, and plots concocted in foreign countries to foment rebellion among her subjects. Englishmen have no desire to see Cuba repatriated from Spain. The movement for annexation to America is opposed by most intelligent and independent Americans of all parties, and for obvious political reasons annexation to America would be regarded with little favor by British statesmen.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 22.—A series of tests of machine guns was begun at Indian Head proving grounds today. They are expected to fire about 600 rounds per minute of the rifle ammunition of .238 of an inch caliber now in use in the navy. The Browning automatic, a new single-barreled machine gun, whose charge is fired by the pressure of the powder in the barrel, was the only one tested today. There was some defect in the ammunition furnished, however, and the test was not completed. So far as it has proceeded, the gun gave entire satisfaction. The defective ammunition was condemned and a new lot will be ordered. As soon as it is received the test will be resumed.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 24.—Henry E. Roll, for many years a leading dry goods merchant here, committed suicide at noon today by shooting. Financial losses led to the act.

Roll was 50 years old, and at one time one of the wealthiest men in Kansas City. This is the fourth suicide of prominent men in Kansas City within as many days.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—A special to the *Tribune* from Burns, Or., says: A courier from Diamond valley reports the killing of fifteen Bannock Indians by cattlemen under the leadership of R. E. Smith. Smith's reason was revenge for the murder of his father in 1878 in Diamond valley.

There is great excitement in the town and throughout the country. Troops are ready to march on short notice and await orders from the county sheriff for authority to act.

Indians are approaching the town from the south, but are believed to be friendly.

PORTLAND, Or., Aug. 25.—Diamond valley, the scene of the reported killing of fifteen Bannock Indians, is situated in the southeastern corner of Oregon. Burns, the county seat of Harney county, is 150 miles distant from Ontario, the nearest telegraph office. Ontario is a small station on the Oregon Short Line, near the border between Oregon and Idaho. The news is not credited here, as it was not known that any Bannocks were in that vicinity.

No further news has been received

concerning the reported massacre. At Ontario, the nearest telegraph office, it is believed there is some truth in the rumor, but no further information can be secured until the arrival of the stage tomorrow night. There is a daily stage from Ontario, Heppner and Baker City to Burns, the county seat of Harney county, but the seat of the reported massacre is more than 100 miles southeast of Burns. Burns is 150 miles from Ontario, and it requires about 40 hours for the stage to make the journey.

"Rye" Smith, said to be the leader of the cowboys, is known to be a hard character. If Bannock Indians were in that vicinity, they were out for the purpose of hunting.

Diamond valley is owned almost entirely by Peter French, one of the most extensive cattle-raisers in Oregon. He also has ranches scattered over the whole of Southeastern Oregon, and his cattle are numbered by the tens of thousands. "Rye" Smith is one of French's foremen and, when drinking, is said to be very quarrelsome.

Mr. C. A. Moore, a well-known attorney of this city, who is acquainted with Smith, and who was a resident of Lake county for several years, said:

"I do not believe fifteen Indians have been killed. It is likely that the Indians come into Diamond valley to fish and hunt and French's men drove them out. French cuts immense quantities of hay every summer, and probably the Indian ponies were feeding on the hay lands, which incensed Smith, and he, with his men, may have killed an Indian or two, but I think it highly improbable that fifteen Indians were killed."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The report of the killing of fifteen Bannock Indians by cattle men in the neighborhood of Diamond valley, Oregon, is not believed at the Indian bureau. Commissioner Browning says there is no reservation within 300 miles of the region where the affair is stated to have taken place, and as far as the Indian office is concerned, no Indians were in the vicinity.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—It has been definitely decided by the Indian bureau that no attention will be paid to the game laws of Wyoming where they come in conflict with the treaty of the United States with the Bannock and Shoshone Indians. The attorney general, after considering the matter, has informed the secretary of the interior and the commissioner of Indian affairs that the rights of Indians to hunt on unoccupied lands, in his opinion, is unquestionable and the state of Wyoming has no power to limit or abridge this right. No definite steps to enforce this determination have been decided upon further than that instructions to United States district attorneys to secure the release of the Indians now in custody on writs of habeas corpus probably will be supplemented by an order to do the same thing in case any arrest is made in the future.

The bureau will discourage hunting by Indians as far as possible and at least no passes will be issued permitting the braves to leave the reservation. It is probable small numbers of soldiers will be kept in Jackson's Hole country during the remainder of the

hunting season and if it be deemed advisable any time to permit Indians to leave the reservation to hunt, the whites possibly will not be permitted to molest them. It is hoped, however, the work on the irrigation ditch, soon to be contracted for, will furnish occupation and money for the Indians, making hunting unnecessary for maintenance during the winter.

No immediate trouble is anticipated as the Indians are now on their reservations and likely to remain for the present.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—The *Herald's* correspondent in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, telegraphs that it is reported in official circles that despite the assertions published in the English press, the Brazilian government has good ground to believe that England will relinquish her claim to the island of Trinidad.

BREMEN, Aug. 27.—The North German Lloyd steamship *Fulda* with 194 German veterans of the war of 1870 on board arrived here.

GOING TO MEXICO.

COLONIA JUAREZ, Chihuahua,
Mexico August 20, 1896.

I am requested by President George Temesdale to say that in consequence of parties having imposed themselves upon us as members in good standing when they were not, that it will be necessary for all persons who wish to come to our settlements in Mexico, to bring with them letters of recommendation from their respective Bishops. Those who only come to visit the colonies should have visiting recommends, in order to have a right to claim those courtesies and privileges which are only accorded to members of the Church in full fellowship.

We have had a very good rainy season thus far, and general prosperity is seen in all our Mexican colonies. All things considered, Colonia Dublan offers the best facilities for farming, but is subject to a scarcity of water in the months of May and June. This, however, is overcome to a great extent by winter irrigation, as all the best bottom land retains moisture, and a corn crop can be raised without irrigation. This season both wheat and corn have been raised on some of the moistest lands, without irrigation. Men of energy and perseverance, and a little means to start with, will find Colonia Dublan a desirable place for locating.

Those who are accustomed to a warmer climate, and are not afraid of work, can find at Oaxaca in Sonora a very desirable place for location. The soil is rich and the seasons are long, producing two crops every year. The people of Oaxaca need more help to take out their ditches; if ten or fifteen more families would locate, they would soon make a very prosperous settlement.

The Mexican settlements have certainly been prospered exceedingly, and today it is easier here to make a living than in many parts of the United States. Brethren who returned from here to Utah have come back and say that it is easier here to gain a livelihood than in some parts of Utah.

The longer our people stay here the more facilities they can discover, and the more possibilities and openings seem to present themselves.

HENRY EYRING.