

CONTEMPT IS CHARGED

Case of Debs and Followers Called in Court.

TO MAKE A DETERMINED FIGHT.

If It Is Decided Against Them, an Appeal Will be Taken to the Supreme Court—Congress Will be Applied to if It Should be Necessary.

CHICAGO, July 24.—What is considered by labor leaders as one of the most important legal battles in the nation's history was begun in the United States Circuit Court today, when Secretary Debs, Vice-President Howard, President Kelher and Director Rogers of the American Railway Union by their attorneys, W. W. Erwin, S. S. Gregory and C. S. Darrow, filed an answer to the contempt rule. The defense proposes to carry the case to the Supreme Court in the event of an adverse decision here, and if defeated to appeal to Congress. It will be contended that what the court has done amounts to a usurpation of power. The defense will follow closely the lines of the report of the Boston committee in Congress, which investigated Judge Jenkins. If the Supreme Court declares the injunction and contempt method good law, Congress will be asked, the local labor leaders say, to amend the statutes and to curb the power of the courts, and every candidate for Congress will be asked to pledge himself for such a reform.

Defendants deny it was the purpose of the American Railway Union or themselves to vent the management of the union with power to order strikes, as alleged in the information, and say the strikes were declared or discontinued by a vote of a majority of the members in the service affected. They deny they ordered a strike on the Illinois Central, and declare the employees struck of their own accord, but not for the purpose of hindering the transportation of the mails interstate commerce. They deny that after the issuance of the injunction the organization of the unions was continued otherwise than by generally advising railway men to become members. They deny that any telegrams sent forth in the information, except one to the men to stand firm, was sent by them. They deny they advised, approved or participated in acts of violence. The defendants allege that after the injunction was served upon them they acted upon the advice of counsel.

A great crowd of spectators thronged the corridors of the Federal building, and struggled for places in the courtroom when the hearing began. United States Judges Wood and Groscup occupied the bench, and immediately after taking their seats ordered the courtroom cleared of the crowd and the benches filled. Mrs. Debs, Mrs. Kelher and Mrs. Rogers were in court early, and greeted the four prisoners when they were brought in. The prosecution was represented by District Attorney Wilchrist, Special Counsel Edwin Walker and Assistant District Attorney Bann, while the Atchison and Topeka railroad was represented by Ex-Corporation Counsel John Miller and E. A. Bancroft. Attorney Gregory opened the main case with the suggestion that the hearing of Debs and the others be postponed until after the trial of the defense. The suggestion was not sustained by the court.

After the reading of the information against the prisoners by the District Attorney and the hearing of the answer by the defendants' lawyer, Attorney Erwin moved formally to dismiss the motion. He also asked that the government elect whether it would try the prisoners on the original indictments or the injunction. Judge Woods replied the government would elect by going on now, and Attorney Gregory began his argument in support of the motion to dismiss the bill. He said the injunction restrained the defendants from preventing the employees by threats, intimidation, force, violence or persuasion from performing their duties, and inducing them by threats, violence, force or intimidation to leave the service of the roads. In the injunction order the word "persuasion" was stricken out. This, he said, was a statement by Judge Woods, who said the court had refused to enjoin men from inducing other men to leave their work. The question is now in the Court of Appeals in the Northern Pacific case, and it is the desire to interfere with it. Gregory said the injunction did not enjoin the leaders of the union from inducing the men to quit work, whereupon Judge Woods said: "The injunction was a general order not to interfere with the operation of the roads. Whether it was an interference is a question to be decided."

British Columbia Trouble Settled. NANAIMO, B. C., July 24.—The trouble in regard to wages existing between the miners of this district and the management of the colliery, which threatened to close down the mines and throw out of employment 1,500 men, was virtually settled today by the miners in mass meeting assembled agreeing to work under the existing rates until the end of the year.

Decision at Seattle. SEATTLE, July 24.—The seven rioters who were arrested at Spokane July 5, charged with contempt in attacking a Northern Pacific train, were found guilty in the United States District Court today. Of the prisoners, August Weiss, Alexander Olsen, William Goddard, Axel Livan, George Foster and John Clark were sentenced to eight months' and Alex Rignette to four months' imprisonment.

Adolphus a Populist. SAN FRANCISCO, July 24.—There was a meeting of the State Populist Committee this evening, at which Adolphus Sutro appeared and made an address, practically endorsing the platform. This is looked upon as an indication that he will be the Populist candidate for Mayor.

French Anti-Anarchist Bill. PARIS, July 24.—The anti-anarchist bill was again discussed in the Chamber of Deputies today. The government refused to accept any amendments to the measure despite the protests of several members.

REFUSED TO ALLOW IT.

The Government's Claim Rejected by the Stanford Estate.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24.—Mrs. Leland Stanford by her attorneys, Wilson & Wilson, has notified the government through United States District Attorney Charles A. Garter, that its claim for \$15,000,000 against the estate of Senator Stanford has been rejected. This means that Mrs. Stanford considers the demand of the government unjust and without foundation, and it will be paid, if ever, only at the end of long litigation. So far as the government is concerned, the matter will rest as it is for several months. At least District Attorney Garter has notified the Department of Justice that he has received formal notice of the rejection of the claim by Mrs. Stanford, the executrix of the estate, and no further action will be taken by him, unless instructed to do so by the Attorney-General.

January 10, 1895, there will be due to the United States for aid extended to the Central Pacific Company the sum of \$2,302,000. It is alleged that the Stanford estate must pay a large proportion of that indebtedness. Between January 10 and March 10 of next year the government must bring suit in a Superior Court of this State against the estate or its claim will be forever barred. It can not commence any suit prior to the first named date. It is understood Mrs. Stanford will not undertake to pay any of the beneficiaries and legatees under the will, unless the legality of the government's claim has been fully determined. The government administration proceedings will go on just as they have since the estate has been in probate, and the Probate Court will continue to grant all allowances for the payment of the legitimate claims for maintaining the property and those who are dependent upon it.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

McGuire's Scheme to Foreclose the Union Pacific Mortgages.

OMAHA, July 24.—It was rumored this afternoon that Delegate McGuire had a scheme for having the government foreclose the mortgages on the Union Pacific and have this railroad operated by the government in the future, as has been advocated by the Knights of Labor. McGuire seems to think this could be done without further delay, if only Congress here are in hearty sympathy with Debs, and express themselves as willing to do all in their power to assist him in making an able defense. Among other things to be considered by the Executive Board while in Omaha is the question of forming labor militia companies, and from the proposition made to the members of the General Executive Board it is quite probable that an order will be issued asking all members of the order to become members of the State militia in the various States of the Union.

NEW ORGANIZATION.

It Will be Affiliated With the American Railway Union.

KANSAS CITY, July 24.—J. S. McFadden, Secretary of the local American Railway Union in Argentine and a personal friend of Debs, returned to the city today after a week's visit with Debs in Chicago. McFadden stated that Debs and his coworkers, now in jail under Federal indictment, were busily engaged in perfecting plans for the organization of a new society, namely, the American Railway Union, which is to be no labor of whatever kind nor merged under the head of railroading. It will be affiliated with the American Railway Union and doubtless be controlled by the same officials. There is to be no class or caste matter here, no insignificance that cannot find a place in this new union, and when the aims of its projectors have been fulfilled, there will be formed an organized body whose powers will apparently be limitless.

Evicted Tenants' Bill.

LONDON, July 24.—In the House of Commons today Mr. Chamberlain resumed the debate on the evicted tenants' bill. He denied that there was any necessity for exceptional legislation. There were no districts in Great Britain in which the annual number of evictions did not far exceed in proportion the evictions which the House is called upon to deal with in Ireland. The bill originated in the Irish system of clamor, and was forced from the government, not by any exigencies of the situation, but by a small minority of tenants, while it would induce the rest to demand further legislation. He suggested that the measure be withdrawn and the evicted tenants in Ireland be relieved through the re-enactment and extension of the thirteenth clause of the land act of 1891.

Worden's Disclaimers.

WOODLAND, Cal., July 24.—When Samuel D. Worden was asked in court today as to the truth of the rumor that he had made a confession, he indignantly denied it, and wrote and signed the following statement to the press and the public: "I saw yesterday an article purporting to convey to the public the idea or impression that I have made a confession in regard to the derailment, if it was derailed, of a train in Yolo county on my part. I wish to call all the newspapers in California to my name to deny as utterly false any and all such statements as tending to give the public the idea that I have admitted my participation in this, one of the most damnable efforts to swear away my life. I am innocent on my self, either as a principal or accessory, and any such deed or act with which I am charged."

Judge Field Will Not Transfer.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24.—A letter from Supreme Justice Stephen J. Field has been received by the judiciary of the Ninth United States circuit and the judiciary and bar of the California Supreme Court, in which Justice Field in response to the previous request of his correspondents states that he will decline the offer of a transfer to the New York circuit and will remain on the Pacific Coast circuit.

JAPAN MUST RECEDE.

Otherwise War Will be Declared by China.

SENDING TROOPS TO COREA.

Mongolian Empire is Now Making Every Preparation to Assert its Claims of Rights in the Korean Peninsula—A Missionary's Opinion.

SHANGHAI, July 23.—China continues to make preparations to assert her claims in Korea, and from present indications it is judged that war will be inevitable unless Japan recedes from the position she has hitherto maintained. Orders were recently issued for 12,000 Chinese troops to prepare for departure for Korea. The preparations were hurriedly completed, and Friday last the soldiers went on board the transports that will convey them to the peninsula. Togaard against contingencies the transports were conveyed by eight gunboats, the commanders of which were instructed to fire upon the Japanese should the latter attempt to obstruct the landing of the Chinese. Warlike preparations are also being made in other directions. A strong body of troops will soon leave for the Li Chae Islands. It is the government's intention to employ the Canton and Nankin fleets in passing the Japanese coast if actual hostilities are commenced. Orders have been sent to every Chinese province calling upon them to furnish 20,000 troops to support the government.

LONDON, July 23.—A dispatch received this evening from Yokohama says it is stated that Korea demands the withdrawal of Japanese troops from the peninsula before considering the reforms proposed by Japan. The Japanese government is much surprised by this demand. Korea has never before been so firm, and her present attitude is regarded as proof that she has been influenced by China to defy openly Japan's wishes. Negotiations have been in progress for several days between Tokio and Peking, but their tendency is not generally known.

LONDON, July 23.—A dispatch to the Times from Shanghai says war between China and Japan is considered certain.

AT THE ENGLISH LEGATION.

LONDON, July 23.—A reporter visited the Japanese Legation here to learn, if possible, whether the report was true that war had been declared between China and Japan in regard to Korea. No official denial or confirmation of the report could be had, but the whole staff of the Legation made no attempt to disguise their delight at the thought of war with China. At the Chinese Legation it was stated no news of the declaration of war had been received. It was added that, if the rumor were true, the first report of the matter would come from Japan, and not from China, as the Chinese Legation had rejected the proposal. The officials stated no late news had been received owing to an interruption of the cable service. The latest information received at the Legation was that 10,000 Chinese troops would start for Korea, and the British Minister, although the latter had counseled a peaceful settlement of the dispute. The Chinese government had thereupon declared that, unless the Japanese troops were withdrawn from Seoul and Chemulpo, China would break off negotiations. The official, further questioned, said he discredited the rumor that war had been declared. Inquiries were also made at the foreign office, but it was stated no news had been received there.

OPINION OF A MISSIONARY.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 23.—"The thousand or more missionaries in China will have to leave when war with Japan begins," said the Rev. W. H. Chalfant today, "as all foreigners will be treated alike." Mr. Chalfant is lately returned from an eight years' stay in Shantung, a province of North China, where he was in charge of a Presbyterian mission. He is thoroughly informed on the condition of affairs in that part of the globe, and says war is inevitable. It will involve Russia, Great Britain, France and Germany. He says: "Russia has long desired to gobble the Korean kingdom to have access to the East open the year round, those she has now being closed by ice in the winter. While China is fighting Japan, Russia will jump in after her. This will draw Great Britain into the fray. France will be obliged to join forces with Russia to protect her possessions in Tonquin. Japan will not then have to fight alone, for Germany stands ready to help her." Mr. Chalfant mentioned as an odd circumstance that he had often seen Chinese soldiers carrying muskets which had been used in America during the rebellion.

Land Office Decision Affirmed.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Secretary of the Interior Smith today affirmed the action of the general land office, rejecting the applications in the cases of Ferdinand Garbarro, Theodore Barlan, Isaac L. Williams, Serafin Wunderlin, Lou Wark, James Brown, John Anderson and Timothy Healy to enter lands near Oregon City, on the ground that a previous patent was given to the Oregon and California railway. The appeal of the Southern Pacific railroad in the case against James Brady, involving lands near San Francisco, has been withdrawn.

Controls the Silberhorn Concern.

SIoux CITY, Ia., July 23.—The Chicago Packing and Provision Company, one of the strongest corporations in the country, has secured control of the Silberhorn packing-house in this city, which has been idle since the financial troubles here, and will reopen it for business. The house has a capacity of 3,500 hogs and 500 cattle daily, and is the biggest institution of its kind in the city.

Going to See the Bosses.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 23.—Carl Browne and seventy members of the Coxy army arrived here today, and went into camp, having marched from Bladensburg, Md. Browne says the army has been to Washington to see the servants of the bankers and brokers and is now going to New York to see the bosses themselves. General Coxy is expected here tomorrow.

SHRIKE ON THE COAST.

The Situation Yesterday Presented No New Features.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24.—The railroad strike in California presents no new features. The Southern Pacific officials now insist that they are conducting their regular business without hindrance. It is true, too, that all or nearly all of their trains are running pretty regularly. The union men at Oakland insist, however, that the strike is still on in all its force, and that they are bound to win, or at least be taken back on their own terms. In Sacramento the strikers continue to quarrel among themselves, the trouble having arisen over a public meeting of strikers, at which a majority of those attending voted to return to work so soon as the railroad company. A number of strikers at Sacramento claim this action was without authority. They insist the strike is still on at that point. The most important thing today was the ordering of Company F of the State militia from Modoc to Oregon branch. The strikers at Dunsmuir are said to threaten trouble. Company H at Grass Valley has also been ordered out. Five companies of the Fifth Regiment, which is in service at Oakland, have been released and allowed to return to their homes. It is contended that there is no longer danger of serious trouble at Oakland.

NO SIGNS OF A STRIKE.

SACRAMENTO, July 24.—There is nothing new here in railroad matters. The street in the vicinity of the former headquarters of the railway union, where crowds have congregated all the time, and which was visible through the windows. The place was formerly a dive, but had been closed for some time before the strikers occupied it. Eight hundred and ten men went to work in the railroad shops today, and 1,000 applications were received for the withdrawal of the strikers from the shops. The men who returned to work today poured over the foot bridge into the heart of the city in such a body that nobody dared to say anything about non-union men. The strikers returned to work today as proof that the strikers were not a part of the dinner-pail brigade. As a matter of fact there are no indications of a strike here whatever. Many of the worst element of the strikers are leaving the city to avoid arrest, United States Marshal Baldwin having started to corral the strikers on the ground of conspiracy, obstruction and other crimes.

BULLET-PROOF SHIELD.

The Invention of a Brooklynite Tested at Governor's Island.

NEW YORK, July 23.—W. A. F. Lenard of Brooklyn, who has invented a bullet-proof shield, went over to Governor's Island today to submit his invention to a test conducted by army officers. The officers did not have the same faith in the shield that its inventor had, and although the latter urged that he be made a target of, the officers would not consent to it, and the shield was fastened on the face of some heavy oak plank. The shield measured 17x13 inches, and is 1 1/2 inches in thickness. A shot from a 45-caliber rifle was first fired into the plank from a forty-foot range. The bullet penetrated 2 1/2 inches. Another shot from a 45-caliber rifle was fired into the shield. The first shot penetrated 1 1/2 inches, and the impulse of the second was checked after a penetration of 1 1/2 inches. Five shots were fired in all, and none of them penetrated the shield. One of the missiles struck on the edge of the shield and, chipping off a piece, buried itself in the wood. The test was conducted under the supervision of Captain Colton and Lieutenant Andrews, both of the regular army.

IMPORTANT AMENDMENTS.

Wine Men in California Much Benefited by Them.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23.—Charles A. Wetmore of the Viticultural Commission has returned from Washington, where he has been interested in tariff legislation. On his trip to the national capital in January he secured a favorable recommendation from the Senate and the House of Representatives of interest to the wine men of the State, and on his recent visit secured their passage through the Upper House of Congress. They were not included in the bill as it came from the House of Representatives, and were therefore under consideration of the conference committee. One of these measures is the change of duty on wine from an ad valorem to a specific tax. Under the McKinley bill the specific duty on still wines in casks is 50 cents a gallon. The Wilson bill as amended by the Senate makes the duty 50 cents on sweet and 30 cents on dry wines. The other amendment extends the bonding period for spirits from three to eight years, thereby giving the necessary time for maturing in bulk.

TILLMAN AND GROSSHOPS.

South Carolina's Dispensary Law to be Again Enforced.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 23.—Governor Tillman today said that he would issue his proclamation reopening the dispensary August 1. He says he is determined to enforce the law more vigorously than ever. The Governor explained his position, saying the decision against the constitutionality of the law was due to the political prejudices of the Supreme Court. He said that the decision did not affect the act of 1893, the enforcement of which since April 17, when the decision was pronounced, he explained by saying that he had determined not to leave the saloon men an opportunity to bring a test case. He appears to take it for granted that Justice Gray, who succeeded in Justice McGowan July 20, is settled in his opinion as to the law's validity. Gray was President of the State Senate when the law was passed, and assisted in its enactment. The Governor's proposed action causes the greatest anxiety.

Union Men to be Discharged.

JACKSON, Tenn., July 23.—The Mobile and Ohio has issued orders that members of the union in its employ would be immediately discharged. This affects several hundred men on the Jackson and St. Louis division.

TROOPS AT THE POLLS.

Unusual Sight Growing Out of the Strike.

UNION DELEGATES SUCCESSFUL.

At Pullman the Presence of the Militia Was Necessary to Preserve Order During an Election—Laundry Girls Attacked by Women.

CHICAGO, July 21.—The unusual sight of militia to preserve order at the polls was witnessed at Pullman today. At the sixth primary district polling place of the Thirty-fourth Ward, located at the Pullman engine-house, a fight was waged between the factions supporting John W. Miller and Frank Robey for nomination for the Third Senatorial district. Miller's interests at the Pullman polls were in charge of Alderman Chadwick, while the American Railway Union candidate, Robey, was supported by a large crowd of the strikers. The latter claimed that their men were not having fair play, and that Miller had two of three judges and all of the clerks. They placed William Birkhoff at the polls as a challenger, and Alderman Chadwick demurred, claiming that Birkhoff was not a resident of the district. This caused a lively row, and for a time it looked as if the crowd, which had rapidly increased, would clean out the polling place. The police were notified, and sent a patrol wagon with Lieutenant Bassett and eight officers to the scene. At the same time some one sent for the troops, and two detachments of Company F, First Regiment, were sent on the double quick to the polls. The show of force prevented any trouble, and the police drove the crowd back. The result of the election by a vote of 344 to 104.

No more trouble occurred until 4 o'clock, when the laundry girls quit work. When they left the works they were surprised by a demonstrative crowd of from 700 to 1,000 women and children. Several policemen were on hand, and gave them protection. No arrests were made. The police were not accustomed to dealing with a crowd of the feminine gender, and did little more than keep the most turbulent women from seizing hold of the frightened girls. At 5 o'clock fifty Hollanders, who have been employed about the works as lumber shovers and track graders and repairers, left the works for their homes in Roseland. They had a guard of sixteen policemen, commanded by Lieutenant Bassett. Several of them had their homes when 100 strikers surrounded them. The police charged the crowd several times with a liberal use of clubs before they dispersed.

DEFENSE OF DEBS.

Appeal of the Federation of Labor in His Behalf.

NEW YORK, July 21.—Now that the bitter railroad strike is over, the leaders of the local labor organizations are talking up the matter of securing proper defense for Debs. This activity is in accordance with an appeal issued by President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, which will be published in the August number of the American Federation, the official organ of the Federation. It reads as follows:

"Eugene V. Debs stands as one of the most conspicuous and interesting figures before the country. None doubt his honesty and devotion to the cause of the wronged against the wrong-doer. Yesterday he was in jail waiting the action of the United States courts upon the charge of contempt of injunction. He was requested to appear before four different courts, located hundreds of miles from each other, each at the same time. He is under indictment for conspiracy for obeying the instructions of his organization and requesting railroad men to quit work to aid their struggling fellow-workers. The corporations have their claws ready to fasten upon the body of Debs, not simply to try and crush him, but they hope to force the men of labor into silence and slavish submission that purposes not, and will not, be defended. Debs must be defended and ably defended. In his person at this time he represents the rights of labor. Eugene V. Debs is a poor man; he has no money; his trial and preparation for it will require a considerable amount, and we know that the workers of the country have never yet been applied to in vain to help the cause of justice, humanity and right. All unions should contribute. We ask all laboring men to open subscriptions for the Debs legal defense fund."

ZIMMERMAN IN FRANCE.

The American Champion Had an Easy Thing in the Races.

PARIS, July 23.—The contest for the Baden prize was the principal event in the bicycle tournament at the Velodrome de la Seine. A. A. Zimmerman led throughout the first part of 2,000 meters, and won without an effort. He won the final heat of 1,000 meters with equal ease, and carried off the prize. Harry Wheeler was second and Lovett third. In the one-mile handicap Zimmerman rode from the scratch. Harry Wheeler, Barden, Jacquelin and others had thirty meters' start; Banker, Farman and others, forty meters' start; Crooks and others, fifty meters' start. The rest of the contestants were strung out from fifty to 100 meters in advance of the American champion. It was a big field, but Zimmerman overtook all in the first lap, riding at a pace which brought round after round of applause and cheers from the spectators. The inferior riders were in a bunch, and Zimmerman found it impossible to make his way through the throng in the next lap. He eventually went through, and spun around the track amid demonstrations of wild enthusiasm on every side. He finished five lengths ahead of Jacquelin, who was second, and Mercier, who had ninety meters' start, was third. Zimmerman's performance was one of the finest pieces of riding ever seen in this city.

HARTER TO HAVEMEYER.

The Representative Writes the President of the Sugar Trust.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The following letter from M. D. Harter, Chairman of the House Subcommittee on Trusts, to H. O. Havemeyer, President of the American Sugar Refining Company, was mailed today: "If you supply to me, as Chairman of the Subcommittee on Trusts and Manufactures, the information asked for here, I will see that it is laid before the public. A free trader myself, and believing no tax should be levied on sugar (nor anything else) except for revenue; nevertheless, as practically every article of general consumption is to retain protection, I feel no prejudice against the sugar interest as such, and I think a large number of the members of the House entertain the same view. As, however, the sugar trust demands protection, or, more properly speaking, the taxation of the public for its profit, it should put before Congress and the public its own condition, so that an intelligent opinion of the merits of its demand may be formed. If, upon an actual and necessary investment of cash capital, you cannot save yourself from loss without burdening the taxpayers, then sugar has no right to demand more for being fed from the public resources by taxation as many industries which we aid in passing the Wilson bill, and it should be allowed to remain upon the charity list. If, however, its profits have been excessive, when figured up on an actual cash and unvalued capital stock, then you, as a fair-minded man, will agree with me that you should not have any legislative favors. In such an event a tax of 1 cent per pound upon 100-degree sugar for revenue only, would be a fair and equitable one, permitting a reduction of one-hundredth of a cent for each degree of sweetness lacking. Such a tax as this, while taking nothing from the treasury of your company, would pour a great many millions into the government coffers. The information asked for is comprehended under four heads: "First—What is the present tax value, i. e., cost of replacing of its plants actually in operation and necessary to produce the quantity of refined sugar turned out by your company? "Second—What have been the actual profits of the American Sugar Refining Company for each full fiscal year since its organization, and what are its profits so far in the current year? "Third—What annual salary is paid to each of its general officers? "Fourth—What is the actual paid-in cash capital, including the plants turned in at their real cash market value, and what is the present surplus fund of the company, including all individual profits?"

The McKinley bill gives the sugar refiners an opportunity of collecting from the consumer a tax of one-half of a cent per pound upon all sugars above No. 16, Dutch standard, and the consumption of fiscal year, aggregating 12,966,802,446 pounds, fully 9,000,000,000 of which were above this limit. It follows therefore that the sugar trust and independent refiners in the United States must have received over \$40,000,000 of the people's money, while the government received during the three years \$470,751. As your company has asked certain favors, the propriety of supplying the country with the information asked herein will not be questioned by so reasonable a man as business as yourself. You are a Democrat, and while I trust you are a Democrat, I hope that within a few years the present wretched system of taxing the people (under the misleading notion of protection) for the benefit of private interests would be done away with entirely and forever."

TIME HAS EXPIRED.

Northern Pacific Coal Miners Did Not Sign the New Scale.

ROSLIN, Wash., July 23.—Six o'clock Saturday evening the time expired for the acceptance of the contracts of its late employees by the Northern Pacific Coal Company, and at that hour no signatures had been received, and it was tacitly understood they could not settle with the company short of a 10 per cent compromise. General Manager Kangley was here until late in the afternoon, when he left for Tacoma. The impression prevails with many that the company will conduct no further negotiations for a settlement with old employees, but take immediate steps to secure a new force of men. From the unusual activity on the part of the local management it is evident some preparations are being made to that end. It has been given out that the demand for coal makes it imperative to start the mines by August 1. It is pretty certain that, if the company proposes to work the plant on the terms proposed in its contract, it will be necessary to import miners, for the old miners have by standing out practically declared their positive intention not to accept the new schedule of prices for work. The impression is general in camp that, if new men are brought in, they will be negroes to the number of 400 or 500, and that their entrance will be under the protection of the soldiers. The introduction of colored miners here in 1889 engendered a very bitter feeling.

It is scarcely to be presumed that the local miners will submit to their coming in without demonstrations of some character. A heavy guard of about 150 men was organized here two weeks ago, and the body has been drilled almost daily since, having attained considerable proficiency in foot movements. Weapons of no character are produced on the drill ground or in parade, but it is rumored that arms have been secured to be used if there is a demand for them. The men as a rule have been exceedingly quiet and orderly since the inauguration of the strike, and it was thought by some that the differences between the company and men could be settled without extreme measures. May 1, when the men went out, there were about 650 employees on the pay roll, and very few have left for other fields. The inactivity of the mines has occasioned a complete paralysis to local business.

Must Handle All Cars.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., July 23.—Seven Eastern Minnesota switchmen, union men, have been discharged for refusing to handle cars from boycotted roads. The other employees say they will handle any freight offered regardless of the boycott.

THE PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat Market. Export values are given nominally at 77 1/2c per cental for Valley, and 70c 72 1/2c per cental for Walls Walls wheat. Harvesting will begin about the 20th or 25th in the Walls Walls country. The Big Bend and Palouse countries are from four to six weeks later. The prospects are for a large crop.

Produce Market. FLOUR—Standard brands are quoted as follows: Portland, Salem, Cascade and Dayton, \$2.55 per barrel; Walls Walls, \$2.90; Snowflake, \$2.70; Corvallis, \$2.50; Pendleton, \$2.50; Graham, \$2.40; and superfine, \$2.25.

OATS—Steady at 36c per bushel for white and 35c for gray. Rolled oats are quoted as follows: Bags, 45.75c per 100; barrels, 46.00c per 100; cases, 47.75c. Millers' Bran, \$15.17; shorts, \$16.18; ground barley, \$20; chop feed, 15c per 100; whole feed barley, 17c per ton; middlings, \$23.28 per ton; chicken wheat, 65c per 100 per cental.

HAY—Good, \$10.12 per ton. BERTRAM—Quotations are as follows: Oregon fancy dairy, 20c 23 1/2c per pound; fancy dairy, 17c 20c; fair to good, 12c 15c; common, 10c 12c.

CHEESE—Oregon 1 1/2c 1 1/2c per pound; young America, 13c 14 1/2c; Swiss, imported, 10c 12c; domestic, 16c 18c.

EGGS—The market is lower, 12 1/2c per dozen being quoted, the latter price for candled stock.

POULTRY—All quotations are very weak. Old chickens are worth \$2.50 to \$3 per dozen, and are worth from \$2.00 to 2.50, according to size. There is no demand for old ducks or geese. Young ducks are quoted at \$3.00 to \$4.50, and young geese, \$6.00 to \$8.00. Turkeys are now at \$4.10c.

ONIONS—New California red, 1c per pound; yellow, 1 1/2c per pound. The market is weak.

POTATOES—Firm. Quoted at 85c per sack. New Oregon sell readily at 3 1/2c to 4c per sack.

VEGETABLES—Tomatoes and cucumbers are scarce. Oregon cabbage, 40c per dozen; California cabbage, 1.60 per cental; cauliflower, \$2.50 per crate, 1.00 per dozen; parsnip, 40c per dozen; string beans, 4c per pound; wax beans, 15c per box; asparagus, 60c per dozen; peas, 3c per pound; corn, 1.25 per small box, 22c 25c per large box; California tomatoes, 1c per 25-pound crate; corn 3c per dozen; egg plant, 10c per pound; green peppers, 12c 15c per pound.

BERRIES—Strawberries, 4c 5c per pound; raspberries, 5c 6c per pound; blackberries, 8c 15c per pound; currants, 4c 5c.

TROPICAL FRUIT—Bananas are slow sale. California fancy lemons, \$4.50; common, \$2.00 to \$3.00; Sicily, 40c 50c; Mediterranean, 45c 50c; St. Michael, \$3.25 to \$3.50 per box; bananas, 1.75 to 2.50 per bunch; Honolulu, 1.75 to 2.50; seedlings, \$3.00 to 3.25; pineapples, Honolulu, \$3.00 to 3.50; sugar loaf, 4c.

FRESH FRUIT—The supply at present is heavy. Oregon cherries, 15c 20c; California cherries, 60c 90c per 100-pound crate for black; apricots, 80c 90c per 25-pound box; California apples, 1.25 per 60-pound box; 75c per 25-pound box; peaches, 60c 90c per box; plums and prunes, 90c per box; Bartlett pears, 1c per box; grapes, 1.35 per 20-pound crate.

DRY FRUIT—1893 pack, Petite prunes, 6c 8c; silver, 10c 12c; Italian, 8c 10c; German, 6c 8c; plums, 10c 12c; evaporated apples, 8c 10c; evaporated apricots, 15c 18c; peaches, 12c 14c; pears, 7c 11c per pound.

Wool—Dull. Valley, 9c 10c per pound; Umpqua, 9c 10c; Eastern Oregon, 5c 7c, according to quality and shrinkage.

HOPS—Quiet; 1893, poor to choice, 6c 8c. Cans are for hops are made at 10c 12c, according to locality. The present weather is favorable for lice, and whole oil soap is in demand.

PROVISIONS—Eastern hams, medium, 1c per pound; large, 1c 1/2c; picnic, 11c 12c; breakfast bacon, 15c 20c; short clear sides, 9c 11c; dry salt sides, 9c 10c; dried beef hams,