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AN END TO ALL THINGS

That of the Railroad Strike Rapidly Approaching.

REASONS FOR CALLING IT OFF.

The General Strike Committee of the American Railway Union Has Declared It Off in the City of Chicago Except as Regards Two Roads.

CHICAGO, August 5.—At a meeting of the general strike committe selected by the special committee of the American Railway Union last week, which was held at Uhlrich's hall this morning, it was decided to declare the strike off in Chicago. This does not include the Chicago and Eastern Illinois, nor the Atchison and Topeka, where the men have voted to continue the strike to settle local grievances, and where they think they have a fair show of winning. There were twenty-four local unions represented at the meeting this afternoon, and each representative had been empowered to vote to declare the strike off. The meeting was a secret one, and at adjournment the only statement given out was the following:

"By a vote of the local unions of the American Railway Union in Chicago they have decided that the strike shall be declared off in the city of Chicago, with the exception of local unions on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois and the Atchison and Topeka, where the strike still remains in full force and effect. This is effective at 7 o'clock Monday morning, August 6. The decision does not apply to the systems outside of Chicago, and the Pullman employes will be expected to settle their own differences."

Resolutions explaining the reasons for calling off the strike were adopted. The example set by the Chicago unions will be followed immediately by the unions throughout the western country, and by Wednesday night at the latest the strike will be declared off all over the country, except on the two roads named. Debs left this city to-night for Terre Haute, and will go from there to New York, where he will deliver a lecture at Cooper Institute. Debs has been offered a large salary to travel and lecture under the auspices of a Boston labor bureau, which he may accept while East.

THE DEAD OF NOTE.

Patti Rosa, the Well-Known Soubrette, Is Gone.

BOSTON, August 6.—Patti Rosa, the well-known soubrette, died to-day. She was the wife of John W. Dunne. Patti Rosa had intended to leave for Newport the last of the week to spend several weeks before entering on an extensive tour which had been mapped out for her. Not being in good health, however, she decided to undergo a medical examination, and Monday last it was found that she was suffering from a severe form of appendicitis. She was operated on at St. Francis' hospital Tuesday, from the effects of which she died to-day.

[Patti Rosa was one of the best-known comediennes. She was of English parentage and birth, and came to this country when quite young. Her first Pacific Coast success was made about twenty years ago, when with her husband, Robert Scott, she appeared in comedy sketches at the Bella Union theater, San Francisco. She subsequently secured a divorce from Scott, and shortly afterward married John W. Dunne, a stock actor, and under his management she starred for many years. By some competent critics she was pronounced Lotta's only rival and legitimate successor, her art being in the same vein as that which brought fame and fortune to "the California Diamond." The deceased actress made her last appearance in Portland, Or., last March, when she presented "Dolly Varden" and a couple of other comedies specially written for her. She was a strong favorite of the Portland members of the B. P. O. E., who once presented her with a handsome gold badge as a mark of appreciation of the clever way in which she presided at one of their social sessions. Her home was in Chicago, and she was reputed to be quite wealthy.]

FRANKLIN LAWTON.

MT. VERNON, N. Y., August 6.—Franklin Lawton, one of the oldest and best-known residents of New Rochelle, N. Y., died yesterday at his home, 307 Huguenot street, in that place. The deceased in 1849 went to California from New Rochelle and located in San Francisco, where he became prominent in financial circles. Several years later he founded the San Francisco Stock Exchange, of which he became Secretary. He held that position until 1859, when he once more returned to New Rochelle, taking up his residence in the old family homestead, where he died. The homestead was built in 1689 by Mr. Lawton's great grandfather, who was one of the Huguenot settlers of New Rochelle. He leaves a widow, two sons and one daughter.

WANT TO GO TO JAPAN.

Cleveland Young Men Who Would Like to Fight for the Mikado.

CLEVELAND, August 7.—Washington dispatches to-day note the receipt by the Japanese Ambassador of a document in which a number of young men in this country had offered to go to Japan and enlist in the army of the Mikado. Only a brief note to the effect that the offer constitutes an offense against the laws of the United States was appended to the dispatch. It now turns out that one of the young men making the offer holds a commission in a National Guard company of this city, and that at least a half dozen of his comrades are members of his company. All the signers of the offer are residents of Cleveland, and among them are several well known in social circles. A half-dozen members of a local company went before a notary public a few days ago and procured the draft of a document offering their services to Japan. This list was subsequently circulated about town, and was readily signed by seventy adventurous young men. When completed it was sent to the Japanese Ambassador at Washington. Nothing further was learned of it until the dispatch of to-day was received.

ANOTHER BOND ISSUE.

Some Differences of Opinion as to the Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, August 6.—There are differences of opinion among the treasury officials as to the probabilities of another bond issue. Neither Mr. Carlisle nor Assistant Secretary Curtis is willing to admit that there is any real cause for alarm at the present financial situation. It is known, however, that the President and his advisers are watching with eager interest every change in the financial situation, and that every phase of it is being carefully and thoughtfully studied. Notwithstanding this solicitude it is believed in the judgment of the President that the situation does not furnish any just apprehension, and that better times may be confidently expected soon. From this point of view it is argued that the passage of the pending tariff bill is sure to result in a prompt and general revival of business, and that in consequence there will be a large increase in the government revenue. Receipts from customs, which for many months have been gradually growing less, it is believed, will show a marked improvement from the very first, and will continue to increase until normal conditions have been reached. It is contended that, notwithstanding the gold reserve has reached the low-water mark of about $50,000,000, the government is really far better able to meet its obligations to-day than it was just prior to the February bond issue.

There are some, however, who take a less hopeful view of affairs. They observe that the gold reserve, which six months ago was brought up to its normal condition by an increase of $70,000,000 in the public debt, is again melting and is already reduced to a point $13,000,000 below the lowest point reached prior to the February bond issue. They contemplate with uneasiness the fact that for a year or more the ordinary expenses of the government have largely exceeded the receipts. This was true even during last month, when in expectation of a material increase on the tax on whisky the receipts of internal revenue were abnormally large. It is argued that, should the pending tariff bill become a law and go into operation as early as the middle of the present month, no material increase in the revenue could reasonably be expected earlier than next December, for the reason that the tariff bill will have passed too late in the season to realize any considerable amount from the fall importations.

The treasury figures show there is now in this country at least a six months' supply of sugar; so little may be expected from that source. This is true also of whisky. The statistics of the internal revenue bureau show the tax has already been paid on over 13,000,000 gallons of whisky in excess of the amount upon which the tax has been paid a year ago. Therefore but little relief may be expected from this source before December. The only recourse therefore, it is contended, will be a bond issue, and there are many well-informed persons who believe that, if this Congress does not pass a prohibitive resolution before adjournment, $50,000,000 or more will so be issued. That there would be no difficulty in placing any reasonable amount, even at the premium exacted in February, it was apparent from the fact that the February bonds are being sold at a premium of 1.27 per cent.

TALK WITH FOSTER.

The Ex-Secretary of State Upon the War in the Orient.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., August 6.—Ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster, who is sojourning at Henderson Harbor, near here, with his family, and who has recently returned from China, Corea and Japan, was interviewed to-night on the China-Japan war and the deprivation of Li Hung Chang of the yellow coat. General Foster said:

"When I was in China last Li Hung Chang was the recognized ruling spirit of the Chinese government in all foreign matters. It must have been a very great neglect to bring about as severe a measure as that reported in the papers. It probably indicates a change of personnel in the administration of the Chinese Empire. Chang is past 70 years of age, and two or three years ago was in poor health. It may be that the Chinese Emperor, entering as he is upon a great foreign war, has been recommended by his counselors to put the management of affairs in the hands of younger men better adapted to bear the strain of the great burden which is certain to rest upon them while the struggle continues."

Being asked if the loss of the yellow coat is irreparable, General Foster, whose long diplomatic service and familiarity with the customs of foreign courts, aside from his services as Secretary of State, give special weight to his opinions, said:

"I think it signifies more than temporary displeasure. It is rather an indication of the loss of confidence of the government in him as the administrative head of affairs."

Concerning the particular issue on which the war had been declared he said he knew no more about that than what he had seen in the newspapers, adding:

"China and Japan have for generations occupied very much the same attitude towards each other as the French and Germans do in their national and race relations. It is also a well-known fact that for a number of years there has been a hostile feeling between them over their relations to Corea, but the enmity is more deep-seated and long standing, and the Corean embroglio is probably taken advantage of to settle by war their old differences and animosities."

INTERSTATE FAIR.

Arrangements Being Made for a Series of Congresses.

TACOMA, August 6.—Arrangements are being made for a number of congresses to be held here during the Interstate Fair, which opens August 15. A call was issued Saturday for a Northwest Interstate Temperance Congress, to be held September 3, 4 and 5. The delegates are to represent Oregon, Washington, California, Idaho, Montana, British Columbia and Alaska. The local Grand Army posts are perfecting arrangements for a congress or a reunion in September of all the Grand Army men, Relief Corps and Sons of Veterans in the Northwest, to last a week. September 23 the Northwest Horticulturists' Association, including Washington, Oregon and Idaho, will hold a three days' session here.

NO ONE IS CENSURED.

Report of Sugar Investigation Committee Submitted.

MAIN REPORT SIGNED BY ALL

Chandler's Resolution for an Investigation of the Dominion Coal Company Before the Senate—No Testimony to Support Edwards' Statements.

WASHINGTON, August 4.—Senator Gray, Chairman of the Sugar Investigation Committee, presented a report to the Senate to-day, and asked that the committee be discharged. The main report is signed by all the members of the committee. Lodge and Davis present a supplementary report, and Allen presents his own views on some features of the case. The report recites the facts which have been published as to the refusal of Correspondent Edwards to answer questions. Secretary Carlisle is exonerated, and parts of the article in the Philadelphia Press reflecting on him are declared without foundation, except that it is a fact according to Secretary Carlisle's testimony he did at the request of Senator Jones draft an amendment to the sugar schedule. The conduct of Edwards, says the report, in publishing specific charges against public men without having a personal knowledge of facts calls for the serious reprobation of the Senate. The committee also says:

"There has been no testimony presented before your committee, and your committee has been unable to discover any tending to show that the sugar schedule was made up as it then stood, in the proposed amendment to the tariff bill, in consideration of large or any sums of money paid for the campaign purposes of the Democratic party. No witness has testified before your committee that such was the fact, and all the Democratic members of the Finance Committee and all Senators whose names have been mentioned in the public press as especially interested in protecting the sugar refining industries, or in whose States sugar refineries existed, have under oath denied that they had any knowledge or information as to any sums of money, large or otherwise, having been paid for the campaign purposes of the Democratic party by the sugar trust, by those connected with it or by anybody as a consideration for favorable treatment of its interests by said party."

The committee also reports the substance of the testimony of the sugar refiners, asserting that the campaign contributions were made only to the local committees and not for the purpose of influencing national campaigns or for the purpose of securing or defeating national legislation. The report then reads:

"No other testimony has been offered, suggested or discovered which would tend to support the statements of Edwards in this regard. Nor is there any evidence in support of the statement that either of the Messrs. Havemeyer had any interview with President Cleveland on the yacht in the summer of 1892 or 1893 in regard to sugar, the Hawaiian Islands or any other sugar interests or the policy of the administration in regard to them. On the contrary, it has been affirmatively shown that the statement is untrue as to any such interview having occurred. It is shown by the evidence that one or more officers of the sugar trust were in Washington, and that they saw several Senators, generally those representing States in which sugar refineries were located, with the view of insuring legislation, but these gentlemen deny the use of any improper motives to that end. Both the members of the trust and the Finance Committee denied that any meeting took place between them at the capitol or elsewhere, as was stated in the 'Holland' letter to have taken place, and there is no evidence in support of the statements in this regard."

The committee also unites in saying that no evidence has been adduced tending to show improper conduct on the part of those engaged in the framing of the sugar schedule in the tariff bill, and strongly deprecates the pressure to which Congress and its members are subjected by the representatives of great industrial combinations, "whose enormous wealth tends to suggest undue influence and to create in the public mind a demoralizing belief in the existence of corrupt politics."

AGAINST THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC.

No Order Issued to Discontinue the Government's Suit.

LOS ANGELES, August 4.—District Attorney Denis was asked to-night by a reporter whether or not he had received instructions from Attorney-General Olney to discontinue the suit recently brought against the Southern Pacific Company, restraning it from combining with other companies to the detriment of interstate commerce. He positively refused to say whether or not such instructions had been received, and added: "When instructions to that effect have been received they will be acted upon in due course of time."

The District Attorney referred the reporter for further information to Attorney-General Olney, who, he claims, is the only one from whom authentic information can be obtained on the subject at the present time. It is believed that the report that such instructions were issued is entirely without foundation.

Hawaiians Attending to Business.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 3.—The steamship Alameda, which arrived to-day, brought advices from Honolulu under date of July 26 as follows: Absolute quiet prevails here, and for the first time in over a year politics have been wholly dropped. Business is improving. The latest important enterprise is the letting of contracts for the building of a railroad to extend completely around the Island of Oahu, on which Honolulu is situated. This road will reach several big plantations, which have hitherto shipped all their crops to Honolulu by steamer. Admiral Walker, after an illness which confined him to his bed for several days, is making preparations for his departure. He has been ordered to Annapolis.

SANTO FOUND GUILTY.

The Jury Was Not Long Deliberating Over Its Verdict.

LYONS, August 4.—There were few people around the Palace of Justice when the trial of Santo, assassin of President Carnot was resumed to-day. The prisoner was even more defiant than yesterday, and took his seat with a mocking smile upon his face. Leblanc, a fellow-prisoner with Caesario at Marseilles, testified that Caesario told him he intended to kill President Carnot, probably at Lyons when the Chief Magistrate visited that city.

"That is a lie," interrupted Caesario excitedly. "I never told you or any one else anything about my plans." Leblanc continued: "Caesario confessed to me he was designated by lot." "That is untrue," shrieked Caesario.

"How untrue?" asked Leblanc, turning to the prisoner. "I said to you after you had made that remark, 'But who would be so bold as to kill President Carnot? I saw him in Paris surrounded by troops and police. You answered: 'He will be chosen by lot.'"

There was great excitement in court while the prisoner and Leblanc were speaking to each other. Later Leblanc said: "Caesario told me he had often seen King Humbert in the streets, but he added that to kill him it would be necessary to have a rifle and shoot him from the street, as he would be surrounded by soldiers."

"That is a lie," shouted the prisoner, "I was never chosen to kill President Carnot; moreover, absolute liberty of action prevails among anarchists."

The Prosecuting Attorney reviewed the details of the trial and demanded the jury not to hesitate to do their duty. At the conclusion of the Public Prosecutor's speech there were visible signs of approval throughout the courtroom at the denunciation of anarchists, their doctrines and their wretched tool Caesario, whose life, the counsel declared, the jury should render to justice, the law and the rightful demand of civilized society.

The prisoner smiled with contempt during the Public Prosecutor's address, and then in common with all present he paid close attention to the remarks of his counsel, M. Dreuibelli, whose appeal for the prisoner lasted half an hour and was based upon the following points:

There was lunacy in the prisoner's family; his anarchistic surroundings; the impossibility of reconciling the assassin's religious life with a premeditated murder.

Under the law the presiding Judge prohibited the publication of the chief portion of M. Dreuibelli's address. At the conclusion of his counsel's remarks Caesario seemed pleased, and the jury arose amid great relief on the part of the audience. During the absence of the jury Caesario was removed to his cell beneath the courthouse, and the Judge retired with his associates to await the return of the men who were to pronounce upon the prisoner's guilt. When after an absence of less than half an hour the jury re-entered, the Judge resumed his place and silence reigned throughout the court. The prisoner was brought in, and faced the court. Judge Breuillac turned to the prisoner for a moment, and then, addressing the jury, asked the formal question:

"Is Caesario Santo Geronimo guilty or not guilty of the assassination of the President of the Republic?"

There was some confusion as the interpreter translated to the prisoner what was said, but audible over the interpreter's voice was the reply of the foreman of the jury, "Guilty, without any extenuating circumstances." There was a deep silence as the verdict was translated to Caesario, who received it with a smile of cynical contempt. The presiding Judge as soon as the prisoner was acquainted with the jury's finding arose and, speaking directly to the assassin, said:

"The court condemns Caesario Santo Geronimo to death. You have three days in which to appeal to the Court of Cassation."

To this the prisoner returned a scornful shout of "Vive la revolution sociale!" The anarchical cry was hardly uttered when the gendarmes handcuffed the prisoner and jerked him toward the door leading to the cell beneath the court. This door was opened hastily. Caesario was hurried through, and as he disappeared the cry of "Courage, comrades; vive l'anarchie!" was heard echoing from the stone corridor through which the assassin was being carried. By this time the Judge was bowing to his associates, to the Public Prosecutor and to the counsel for the defense; the audience began to disappear, the door through which Caesario had passed was shut with a clang, the door of the Judges' room was opened, the public vanished, the clock pointed to 12:45, and all who saw the trial rushed out to tell the outer world of what they had seen and heard.

THE NEXT TO ENTER.

Bills Providing for the Admission of New Mexico and Arizona.

WASHINGTON, August 4.—The New Mexico and Arizona admission bills were reported to the Senate to-day. In the case of New Mexico a constitutional convention is provided for, the delegates to which are to be chosen at an election to be held the second Tuesday in June, 1895, and the convention is to meet the second Tuesday of the following July. In case they adopt a constitution, it is to be submitted to the people for ratification at an election to be held the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1895. The time of residence necessary to become a voter is fixed at six months instead of sixty days, as in the House bill. Arizona has already adopted a constitution, and the bill in her case provides for admission August 1, 1895, and the election of a Delegate to the Fifty-fourth Congress.

Twenty-four Poisoned.

PLATTSMOUTH, Neb., August 4.—Twenty-four persons at the Sloiding boarding-house were poisoned yesterday, the drug being placed in the milk served at the breakfast table. Many of them are seriously ill yet, but fatal consequences are not feared except in the case of Robert Shafer, a merchant. The victims were stricken an hour after partaking of the milk, and every person in the house was rendered violently ill. The food remaining was subjected to a chemical analysis, and the milk was found to contain a quantity of poison, the nature of which will not be divulged until a recently discharged employe, who is said to have made threats against the hotel proprietors, is located.

WAR DOGS LET LOOSE

Japan Formally Proclaims War Against China.

NOTICE GIVEN TO OTHER NATIONS

Vessels of Other Powers Will Henceforth Carry Contraband Articles of War at Their Own Peril—Minister and Consuls Recalled.

LONDON, August 3.—A dispatch just received says Japan made a formal declaration of war upon China to-day. Lord Kimberly, upon receipt of notice from the Japanese Minister that war had been declared, wired all the British representatives abroad to warn the captains of merchant vessels of the fact in order that they might form their cargoes accordingly. Any contraband ware comprised in the cargoes will be handled at the risk of the owners of the vessels.

FOR THE WORLD TO TAKE NOTICE.

TOKIO, August 3.—The Japanese government has informed a representative of the foreign powers here that a state of war exists between Japan and China. This is regarded as equivalent to a declaration of war.

MINISTER AND CONSULS RECALLED.

LONDON, August 3.—Private dispatches say that Japan has closed her legation in Peking and recalled her Minister and all her Consuls from China.

SHANGHAI, August 3.—12:30 P. M.—In consequence of the declaration of war upon China, proclaimed by Japan yesterday, the Japanese Minister will leave for Tokio to-morrow. The Japanese flag was hauled down from the consulate here to-day.

FROM THE LAND SIDE.

SHANGHAI, August 3.—A number of heavy guns have been added to the artillery at Taku harbor in the last three days, and submarines have been laid in expectation of an attack from the Japanese fleet. Great alarm is felt at Taku, as the people there believe that any day may bring several Japanese war vessels and a bombardment. The steam launches of the Chinese customs service are scouting along the coast to ascertain whether or not the Japanese are approaching. Their officers report that several Japanese cruisers have been seen in the Gulf of Pechili. The ability of the Taku forts to withstand a bombardment is doubted. The forts were not built to resist the fire of modern guns. Six Chinese transports, packed with troops, sailed on Monday from Chee Foo. They were conveyed by three warships.

THE BATTLE AT YASHAN.

SHANGHAI, August 3.—The Chinese are strongly entrenched at Yashan, and the Japanese are unable to dislodge them, having been repeatedly repulsed with heavy losses. The Chinese losses have been small. Ffteen hundred Japanese are said to have been killed. The North China News confirms the report of the fighting at Yashan. It says that the Japanese brought up for the attack every available man, almost denuding Seoul of troops. The successful defense made by the Chinese was directed by European officers.

Mutsu Hito, Emperor of Japan.

EMPEROR OF JAPAN.

The war between Japan and China over Corea makes the rulers of these countries of more than usual interest. Mutsu Hito, Emperor of Japan, is about 42 years of age. He succeeded his father at the age of 16 years, and was restored to full power a year later. The Emperor is a gentleman of courtly mien, educated in the sciences and arts. He knows the minutest details of his kingdom's needs, opens Parliament and delivers his own addresses. His court is the center of culture and talent, the men who surround him being men of brilliant minds knowing well how to assist in guiding the government. The Emperor enjoys life in all its phases.

DECLARATION PRECIPITATED.

The Kow Shung Incident Supposed to Have Caused It.

WASHINGTON, August 3.—A cablegram announcing the arrival of the United States steamer Monocacy at Nagasaki, Japan, received by Secretary Herbert to-day, is the only official news that has come to the government from the representatives of China and Japan, and the surmise of official dispatches being obstructed purposely amounts to a conviction. The Monocacy was at Chemulpo, Corea, with the Baltimore, and it is supposed she ran over to Nagasaki for coal and supplies. It is thought here the action of Japan officially notifying the British government of the existence of a state of war between Japan and China was precipitated by the Kow Shung incident. Had such notice preceded the sinking of the ship, Japan would not have incurred liability to Great Britain and been obliged to apologize. In effect that notice is equivalent to a declaration of war, or at least it imposes the same obligations upon neutral nations. By this stroke Japan doubtless has seriously embarrassed China in her efforts to supply herself with warlike equipment in other countries. Just what the effect will be on Chinese treaty ports cannot be foretold now. Japan has taken the ground that they are practically foreign settlements, and therefore has disclaimed any intention to interfere with them, regarding them as outside the scene of hostile operations. It is believed, however, China will now proceed to close the more important treaty ports, beginning with Shanghai perhaps, by obstructing the entrances.

POSITION OF THE POWERS.

The British Government Will Safely Guard Her Interests.

LONDON, August 3.—The Earl of Kimberley, Minister of Foreign Affairs, received a dispatch this morning from Hugh Fraser, British Minister in Tokio, announcing the declaration of war. Kimberley was visited this afternoon by the Japanese Minister, who personally communicated to him a similar announcement of the declaration. The Earl, upon receiving from the envoy official notice of the declared war, declared that Great Britain would remain neutral in the matter, although the British government would take steps to safely guard British interests in the far East. So far as the sinking of the transport Kow Shung, flying the British flag, is concerned, the envoy was informed that Great Britain awaits the statement of the English captain of that steamer before making any reply to the apology offered by Japan. The government will hold a Cabinet meeting within the next two days to consider the attitude of Great Britain to the Corean question.

Despite the explanation and apology of the Japanese for the Kow Shung affair, the greatest indignation is still felt by shipowners and other persons interested in the Eastern trade. They insist that the government must press Japan for ample compensation and for assurances of better faith in the future. The Admiralty has ordered Vice-Admiral Fremantle, who commands the British squadron of the Asiatic coast, to approach Chinese and Japanese ports, and while observing strict neutrality, to watch the progress of operation.

RESULTING FROM THE WAR.

Marine Insurance to Japanese and Chinese Ports at War Rates.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 4.—War having been declared between China and Japan, the marine insurance companies which have agencies in this city will not write any more policies for merchandise shipped from San Francisco to Japanese and Chinese ports, unless a special war risk is included. It will make no difference whether goods are shipped in American or foreign vessels. The sentiment among underwriters, especially those who represent foreign marine insurance companies, is that merchandise will be safer in British bottoms, and risks on such will probably be the lightest of all. All the foreign marine insurance agencies in this city are anxiously awaiting instructions from their home offices as to the rate of war risk to be charged. Large quantities of merchandise are shipped from San Francisco to Shanghai by the steamers of the Pacific Mail and the Occidental and Oriental Companies. The merchandise does not go direct, but is transhipped at Yokohama by a line of Japanese steamers. Merchandise going by that route will be subject to a heavy risk.

TO IMPROVE RIVERS.

Agreement Reached by River and Harbor Conferrees.

WASHINGTON, August 2.—Dolph has had a rather hard struggle, but he has pulled out of the conference committee with all the Oregon appropriations in the river and harbor bill. Practically an agreement to that effect has been reached, and the agreement will probably be reported to-morrow. The amount for a boat railway at The Dalles has been reduced to $100,000, but Dolph says that will be sufficient to acquire the right of way and begin the work. The main thing is to have it started. The other appropriations for Oregon remain undisturbed. Washington is also fortunate. Every increase made by the Senate remains in the bill, as also does the provision made for the Lakes Union and Washington waterway. The Oregon and Washington delegations are feeling very jubilant. Oregon has a $400,000 increase, nearly double the amount in the House bill, with the entire amount for the completion of the work at the mouth of the Columbia. Dolph says boats will be passing over the dalles of the Columbia in four years.

May Build a Pacific Cable.

MONTREAL, Que., August 4.—The outbreak of war between Japan and China has revived interest in the proposed Pacific Ocean cable between Vancouver and Japan. C. R. Hosmer, General Manager of Telegraphs of the Canadian Pacific railway, said in an interview to-day that sufficient progress had been made financially in 1891 for putting through this scheme, had the Japanese government given it the assistance that was expected of them. He believes the present war will extend to other nations in the Far East, and that it will result in the laying of a Pacific cable either to Japan, China or Australia, as the existing cables pass through so many foreign countries where serious complications are likely to arise at any moment. The distance from Vancouver to Japan is 3,600 miles. A cable is estimated to cost less than $4,000,000.

To Segregate Coal Fields.

WASHINGTON, August 2.—Governor Hughes of Arizona, who is here, states the long-standing friction between the Navajo Indians and the ranchers and stockmen is in a fair way of settlement. His efforts to have the San Carlos coal fields cut off from the White Mountain Indian reservation will, he believes, result in the coal fields being segregated and thrown open to the public for settlement and development. All Arizona Legislatures during the past ten years by joint resolution and all the Governors in their annual reports have urged the segregation of these coal fields, there being no other coal within 300 miles.

To Change the Boundaries.

WASHINGTON, August 2.—Caminetti has introduced a bill in the House authoring the Secretary of the Interior to change the boundaries of the Yosemite National Park when it is shown that lands more suitable for agricultural, mining or other purposes are included in it and are not required for the public interest, or which comprise the territory located for mining purposes before the establishment of the park.

Controller's Bank-Note Statement.

WASHINGTON, August 3.—A statement issued by the Comptroller of the Currency shows the total amount of national bank notes outstanding to be $207,445,489; increase of total circulation for the month, $186,182, and for the year, $23,782,569; amount outstanding against bonds is $181,050,934; increase for the month, $487,356; for the year, $17,834,641.

THE SUNDRY CIVIL BILL

Passed by the Senate With Important Amendments.

LAND DONATED CERTAIN STATES

This Leaves the Deficiency the Only Appropriation Bill to be Acted Upon by That Body—The Quarantine Fund is Largely Increased.

WASHINGTON, August 5.—Only one more appropriation bill, the deficiency, remains to be acted on by the Senate, the sundry bill having been passed to-day after a three days' discussion. The most important amendments adopted to-day were the increase of the quarantine fund from $624,000 to $1,000,000 and donating 1,000,000 acres of "desert" lands to the States to which the desert land laws apply, as well as to Nebraska, Kansas, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma. The report of the conferrees on the District of Columbia bill was next agreed to, and then the Hatch anti-option bill was reported by Washburn from the Committee on Agriculture and placed on the calendar.

Gray, Chairman of the committee to investigate the charges of bribery against Senators, presented the unanimous report of the committee. By the resolution of June 11 the committee was also instructed to investigate certain charges against members of both Houses in regard to the construction and charter privileges of street railways in the District of Columbia, but no evidence or testimony had been submitted to the committee, and it therefore asked that it be discharged from further duty under the resolution of May 1. Lodge and Davis, Republicans, and Allen, Populist, made supplemental reports. Objection was made by Chandler to the request of the committee to be discharged, at least until the report could be read and examined, and accordingly the request went on the table for the present. The following House bills were then passed:

Placing James William Albert on the retired list of the army with the rank of Major of engineers; placing Charles B. Stivers on the retired list of the army as Captain of infantry, and for the construction of a military road from El Paso to Fort Bliss, Tex.

After Chandler's Dominion Coal Company investigating resolution was placed on the calander the sundry civil bill was taken up. Amendments were adopted to pay the widows of the late Senator Vance of North Carolina and Stockbridge of Michigan $5,000 each. The appropriation for quarantine purposes was increased by $376,000, so as to make the total amount $1,000,000. An amendment was adopted to grant 1,000,000 acres of surveyed desert land to each of the States to which the desert land laws are applicable and also Kansas and Nebraska and the States which may be constructed from the Territories of Utah, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Arizona under certain stipulations.

An amendment appropriating $300,000 for the recoining of the uncurrent fractional silver coin in the Treasury was adopted. The bill, with its many amendments, was then presented and passed, and the general deficiency bill was taken up.

MONTHLY STATEMENT.

Secretary Carlisle's Showing of the Public Debt.

WASHINGTON, August 3.—The regular monthly statement of the public debt issued by the Treasury Department shows that the aggregate of the public debt July 31, 1894, was $1,633,806,240, as against $1,632,253,636 June 30, 1894. This apparent increase of $1,552,604 is owing to the increase in the issue of certificates and treasury notes, which, however, is offset by an equal amount of cash in the treasury. Aside from this item the statement shows a net decrease in the public debt of $63,905. July 31, 1894, the showing in detail is:

Interest-bearing debt	$635,042,[illegible]
Increase for the month	700
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity	1,840,506
Decrease	16,396
Debt bearing no interest	379,855,478
Decrease	54,318

The increase in certificates and treasury notes, offset by an equal amount of cash in the treasury, was increased from $615,355,820 June 30, 1894, to $616,972,397 July 31, 1894. The cash in the treasury is classified as follows:

Gold coin and bars	$120,922,834
Silver	512,580,[illegible]
Paper	121,882,091
Bonds, etc.	17,666,154

This makes an aggregate of $774,201,766, against which there are demand liabilities amounting to $655,136,314, leaving a cash balance of $119,065,452, of which $54,975,607 was gold reserve. The increase in the cash balance during the month was $1,680,915.

AN ATTRACTIVE POLE.

Wellman Continues His Search, Though His Vessel is Lost.

CHICAGO, August 4.—The following special cablegram was received by the Chicago Herald to-day from Tromsoe, Norway:

"Captain Emil Peterson, Engineer L. W. Wilship, H. Westfall, mountaineer and cook and one sailor, all of the Chicago Herald polar expedition, which left this port May 1 on the steamship Ragnavald-Jarl under command of Walter Wellman, have arrived here on a whaler. They bring information of the loss of the Ragnavald-Jarl May 24. Soon after leaving Dane's Island the boat encountered a great mass of pack ice, and despite every effort to escape the vessel was hemmed in and crushed to pieces. The crew had time to transfer the greater portion of their provisions, scientific instruments, dogs and aluminum boats to the ice before the boat was destroyed. The men who arrived here to-day left the party after the accident, but Commander Wellman and the remainder of the party, undaunted by the loss of their vessel, resolutely set out in search of the pole."

It is probable another boat will be fitted up at once and sent to the rescue of the party.