THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

The Long Struggle Over It Comes to a Close.

HOUSE RECEDES FROM ITS STAND

the tenth month, the fifteenth day, a treaty was concluded between the United States and China for the purpose of regulating, limiting or suspending the coming of Chinese laborers to and their respective Statishing Speeches.

Washington, August 13.—The long struggle over the fairli bill came to close at 6 o'clock this evening, when the House by a vote of 102 to 106 decided to discharge the House confereres from further consideration of the bill, received from its opposition to the 634 Senate amendments and agreed to the same. It was a complete victory for the Senate amendments and agreed to the same. It was a complete victory for the Senate and of the capitol, precificated by Senational course of events at the Senate end of the capitol, precificated by Senate of the House conferees had stood firmly against the Senate amendments, especially on the three disputed schedules—coal, iron ore and sugar—and the femper and voice of the House was for war to the end. But the indications that the Democratic onterior is a superior of the House was for war to the end. But the indications that the Democratic onterior is a superior is a superior in the for the Senate bill or no bill. The whole question was precipitated with the cast to day, at which after a thorough review of the situation and speeches in favor of the situation and situation and situation and situation and situation and situation and situation and

Upon the Exchange of Ratifications. WASHINGTON, August 14.-The Senate in executive session approved the Chinese treaty. Its full text is:

Whereas, The 17th of November, A. D. 1880, and of Kwanhsii the sixth year, the tenth month, the fifteenth day, a treaty was concluded between the United States and China for the purpose of regulating, limiting or suspending the com-

denouncing the surrender of the House as cowardly and indefensible. The Speaker replied to Cockran, whose effort was a brilliant one, with such temper that the latter took it as a personal affront, although the Speaker disclaimed such intention, and made a vicious lung at Speaker Crisp.

There was no attempt on the part of the Democratic leaders to claim a victory. All admitted they were accepting the inevitable, justifying their action on the ground that the Senate bill was better than the McKinley law. The most stardling feature of the day perhaps was Mr. Cockran's eloquent appeal to Chairman Wilson to name the Democrats in the Senate who threatened the defeat of all tariff legislation if the attempt to adjust differences between the two Houses was persisted in, but Wilson made no response.

When the vote came to be taken at 6 o'clock thirteen Democrats—Moses of Georgia, Bartlett, Cockran, Hendrix, Dunphy and Covert of New York, Davey, Meyer and Price of Louisians, Evert of Massachusetts, Gorman of Michigan, Johnson of Ohio and Taraney of Missonri—voted with the Republicans against the resolution.

The Democrats then put through one after another what the Republicans described as the popgun bills, placing coal, iron ore, sugar and barb wire on the free list, and which in the debate they maintained would be proposed only to go to death in the Senate.

BRUTAL MURDER.

MUSCLE DANCE ENDED

Turkish Female Artists Arrested by Officers.

and the Other Three Are Out on Bonds and Apparently Happy-The

PORTLAND, Or., August 11.-The city authorities yesterday arrested the Turkish women who have since Monday been giving exhibitions of the danse du ventre, or muscle dance, at two resorts in this city before large crowds, and they announce that they will allow no further

There was a rather breezy sensation m lower Morrison street about 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when Constable Connor and two deputies emerged from the Esmond Hotel in company with from the Esmond Hotel in company with three reputed-to-be-beautiful and gaudily-attired Turkish women, who for several days past have been entertaining crowds at the Anheuser concert and beer hall by exhibitions of the famous "muscle" dance. Constable Connor had just arrested the women on warrants sworn out before Justice Geisier by Deputy District Attorney Fitzgerald, charging them with "having made exhibitions of themselves to public view, such as is offensive to decency," etc. The party proceeded directly to Justice Geisler's courtroom, but a block away, where they were given seats within the rail. They gave their names as Georgi, Jemela and Ferida, and smiled pleasantly upon the clerk as he made record of the return of the warrants. Within a few minutes after their arrival their manager, Leon Mooser, put in an appearance, accompanied by the male members of the troupe, an attorney and the manager of the resort where the alleged indecent exhibition has been given.

In the meantime a curious crowd had gathered in the court room, where they eyed the prisoners with interest. The bright Oriental dress of the latter looked rather out of place in the courtroom, but the women themselves complacently returned the curious glances bestowed upon them and chatted pleasantly with their friends. In accordance with the custom of their native land their faces were veiled, but the covering was of such light and gausy material as to fall to hide their laughing features. The male members of the party were as picturesquely attired as the women, but did not seem to regard the arrest so lightly. In fact, they appeared to be worried as they awaited the arraignment of their friends. The manager of the troupe was mad, very mad, and expressed the opinion that the arrest was a put-up job instigated by a rival manager for the purpose of putting a damper on his business. three reputed-to-be-beautiful and gaud-

PROPOSED PATENT LEGISLATION. Objection to It Because It Would Bene

signed by Charles O. Ulrich, who was Solicitor-General under the last administration. Assisted by several bills inistration. Assisted by several bills introduced in Congress, an attempt had
been made to secure an amendment to
Revised Statutes so that a domestic patent shall not be limited in its duration
by the expiration of a foreign patent,
unless the patent in the foreign country
has been granted prior to the date of filing the application in this country. Ulrich claims the Bell Company is vitally
interested in this proposed legislation
and a great wrong would be done the
American people should the law be
changed. He cites a number of patents
for which applications have been filed,
and says the legislation proposed will
prolong the life of the Bell Telephone
Company's monopoly for seventeen years
from the date of its last patent, March
7, 1893. He suggests legislation stating
in explicit terms that the domestic patents shall expire at the same time as the
foreign patent without reference to the
time when the application was made;
that the monopoly of a patent shall
cease seventeen years after it first came
into use without reference to the time
when the patent was allowed or issued,
and that patent controversies should be
appealed directly to the Supreme Court
that they might secure a final settlement
as early as possible. troduced in Congress, an attempt had

ities 3, to exert all its power to secure maintained would be proposed only to go to death in the Senate.

RRUTAL MURDER.

Mother and Babe Murdered and the Munice States and Fire.

**Seattle, August 14.—Mrs. Philomena Miller, wife of John Miller, the foreman manular at the Bayview brewery, and heighten-month-old daughter, were brutally murdered last evening by men who were evidently after 4200, which had been taken home by Miller Sunday. After supper Miller left about 7 o'clock to attend a meeting of the brewery work went out to play in front of the house. They returned about 8 o'clock to find (not merchants, as defined the house enveloped in smoke and their mother nowhere in sight. They called two women, who discovered the dead body of the woman on the floor of the middle room and one in the force the middle room and one in the control of the mother owners are upstairs room handsof the woman worm. The best date of carbange of raily thereafter in gold, had not been disturbed. Miller for the containing 4200 in a possible, and the sume room. The head and handsof the woman worm of the foot of the middle room and one in the foot of the middle room and one in the foot of the middle room and so the woman worm of the foot of the middle room and one in the foot of the middle room and one in the foot of the middle room and one in the foot of the middle room and one in the foot of the middle room and one in the foot of the foot of the woman of the foot of the foot of the foot of the woman of the foot of the

PAMINE-STRICKEN COREANS. A Movement is on Foot in This Country

New York, August 11.—The move-ment to send relief to the famine-stricken Coreans has already taken shape, and is being vigorously pushed. In response to the offer of the Christian Herald of New York, to contribute 1,000 barrels of flour to any cargo that may be sent to

New York, to contribute 1,060 barrels of flour to any cargo that may be sent to that country, the Corean Minister, Ye Sung Soo, yesterday telegraphed to that paper the following from Washington:

"Your noble and generous contribution of 1,000 barrels of flour substantially starts the movement to relieve my starving countrymen. My heart is full of gratitude to you for your prompt assistance, and I shall notify my government of the relief that may be expected from this country. It fills my heart with pain and regret that my starving countrymen and prostrate government cannot find means to transport the contribution you have so generously started. In a day or two I hope I shall be able to advise you whether the shipping port shall be New York or San Francisco. The latter port would be better."

Dr. Louis Klopsch of the Christian Herald has forwarded the following dispatch to Secretary Gresham, inviting the assistance of the government in forwarding the proposed cargo:

"The pathetic appeal made by the Corean Minister in behalf of his starving people provokes widespread sympathy. If means of transportation can be secured, a large cargo of grain for the relief of these starving multitudes can be provided. Will the United States government undertake the transportation from either New York or San Francisco?"

It is further proposed to secure the

the government.

Yakima county's hop acreage is 2,913, an increase of 705. Eight thousand white persons and many Indians will be employed in the picking.

Townships 28, in ranges 31, 32, 33 and 34, E. W. M., in Lincoln county will be open for settlement September 5, 1894. This comprises 49,117 acres along the Columbia river. Actual settlers will have ninety days from September 5 in which to offer their filing.

Spokene county has a surplus of re-

which to offer their filing.

Spokane county has a surplus of resources over liabilities amounting to \$153,309.47, according to the financial statement for the year ending June 30, 1894. The indebtedness of the county amounts to \$512,902.36, of which \$483,000 is bonded indebtedness and \$29,902.36 floating.

On Hood canal points fir logs have ad-

Stathe Telephone Company.

Washington, August 10.—Childs of Illinois has presented a memorial in the House protesting against the proposed patent legislation on the ground that it is to the interest of the American Bell Telephone Company. The memorial is

price about back to the prevailing prices of 1893.

The offer of school district No. 58 of Clark county, of \$1,6000 funding bonds, has been accepted by the State Land Commission, subject to approval by the Attorney-General. Secretary Cowen has submitted a report to the commission exonerating Charles Browder, ex-Auditor of Whitman county from carelessness or collusion in the matter of discounting delinquencies on State land contracts. The land selections made in township 23 north, 5 west, and township 16 north, 8 west, were approved and apportioned to the grant for charitable, educationable, penal and reformatory institutions.

From an interview with Receiver Clark of the Oregon Pacific it was learned that the road is still holding its own, with prospects somewhat brighter for the future. During the month just closed between 4,000 and 5,000 ties have been removed and new ones placed in their stead, and the extensive repairs begun some months ago on the Willamette bridge at Albany have been completed. The system inaugurated by Mr. Clark soon after his appointment, has been carried right along until now the road is in a better condition both physically and financially than it has been for over two years. The receiver pays cash for everything, and all bills for material and supplies are discounted, a thing which has not happened for years. Passenger traffic for the past month has improved wonderfully over that of former years. Trains of four and five cars are run regularly and carry from 100 to 300 ba shound passengers daily.

In his annual review of the salmon business, just issued, Mr. Kinney of Astoria says: "After many weeks of uncertainty and an almost confirmed belief that the pack would be smaller than that of any previous year in the history of salmon-canning on the Columbia river, the season of 1894 is about to close, and it is safe to estimate the total pack at 10 per cent in excess of last year's figures. During the earlier portion of the season the general belief in the four-year-run theory was rudely shaken by the comparative searcity of fish, while the destruction of wheels in the upper river materially increased the probabilities of a much-diminished catch. Still another cause for uneasiness was the fact that until quite recently seining was practically useless, owing to the vast volume of water which for weeks rushed down the Columbia river and its tributaries. Trap-fishing was also exceedingly poor because of the freshet and the resultant muddy state of the water. It will be readily seen, therefore, that nothing short of a phenominally large run of salmon during the latter days of the season would enable canners to reach

NO SIGNS OF YIELDING

German Socialists and the Berlin Ring Brewers.

THE VORWAERTS TAKES A HAND.

the Boycott is Continued and the

BEBLIN, August 13 .- The struggle beween the Socialist boycotters and the ring brewers does not grow less. Although both parties have suffered enough to welcome an end, neither thinks of rielding a point. The Vorwaerts, which eads in the fight for the Socialists, with daily columns of exhortation for friends and denunciation of enemies, says that the list of boycotted houses carries now some 2,000 names. Many of these houses, however, are the smallest back yard saloons, whose business interests are scarcely worth considering. The big Berlin saloonkeepers still refuse to let Corean Minister in behalf of his starving people provokes widespread sympathy. If means of transportation can be secured, a large cargo of grain for the relief of these starving multitudes can be provided. Will the United States government undertake the transportation from either New York or San Francisco?"

It is further proposed to secure the co-operation of the various boards of trade and exchanges throughout the country, and especially at San Francisco and Chicago. The cargo, when completed, will probably clear from the former port, and it is believed that a guarantee of immunity from seizure, either by China or Japan, will be granted.

NORTHWEST NEWS.

Tekoa wants bids on \$11,400 6 per cent funding bonds.

The sum of \$28,000 is being disbursed by a special agent among the Indians at Tekoa. The money is due them from the government.

Yakima county's hop acreage is 2,913, an increase of 706. Eight thousand white persons and many Indians will be employed in the picking.

Berlin salconkeepers still refuse to let the boycotters use their assembly halls. The loes to the landlords on this account is heavy, although a part of it is covered with subsidies from the Iandlords? Association. The lack of proper rooms for their anti-ring rallies has caused the Socialist much inconvenience, and undoubtedly has kept their plan of campaign within reasonable bounds. They threaten the hall owners with severe penalties as soon as the main struggle with the brewers shall cease. Many owners are receiving menacing letters, warning them that they will be forced out of business if they do not come over to the Social Democratic side. Theodore Wachter, the person who forsook his calling to devote his energies to spreading Socialism, has had trouble with the Social Democratic leaders, and has been set out in the cold by them. He wished to combine Socialism and Christianity in his teachings, and the mixture excited the disgust of the infidels who control the party organization. He has gone to Dortmund to found a party of his own. He wi the boycotters use their assembly halls.

SACRAMENTO, August 14.-Harry Knox, the ex-strike leader, will run for Sheriff of Yolo county, and his friends onfidently expect his election. There is good reason to believe that he will be received from a great number of voters of Yolo county, representing all politiof Yolo county, representing all political faiths, that they will support him
should he allow his name to go before
the People's party ticket. This morning the Chairman of the People's party
County Committee waited on Knox at
his home in the town of Broderick across
the river, and told him he could have
the nomination by acclaimation if he
consented to permit his name to go before the convention. Knox said that he
was not a politician and was not particularly anyous to run. He was a poor

Their Trial Has Ended, and Only Thre

Paris, August 15 .- The trial of the an archists before the Assises Court ended to-day in the acquittal of all but three Fauer, Graves, Bastard and Bernard addressed the court, protesting their innocence. Their remarks were couched in moderate language, denying in every respect the rant of the anarchists. The case was then given to the jury, who spent two hours in considering the questions put to them by the Judges. The verdict was that the charge against the prisoners of belonging to a criminal association was not proven. Artiz, Chericotte and Bertani were found guilty of robbery and having been in illegal possession of weapons. All the others were declared not guilty of the charges against them, and were discharged. Artiz was was sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment at hard labor; Chericotte to eight years and Bertani to six months. The end of the trial was marked by no incidents. Those who had been acquitted left the courtroom quietly. Fauer, Graves, Bastard and Bernard ad-

WAR SHOULD BE STOPPED.

If England Will Not End It, Then the LONDON, August 14 .- The Daily News

recommends concerted action by the European powers to stop the war between China and Japan. It says:

"China and Japan respectively em-body conservative and innovating forces. It is therefore natural that Western na tions should sympathize with Japan. If her ultimate victory were probable or even within range of practical possibility, there might be plausible arguments against interference, but the permanent defeat of China is almost impossible, and the result, unless the powers interpose, will probably be the extinction of the Japanese autonomy and the jealous exclusion of 'foreign devils' from Japan as well as China. If mutual jealousy prevents the European powers from acting, there remains the alternative action by the United States. That may be contrary to one aspect of the Mouroe doctrine and opposed to American ideas, but the situation is exceptional enough to justify a departure from precedent and usage. The fighting cannot continue without seriously injuring the trade of the world." tions should sympathize with Japan. If

The Captain of the Columbia Does No.

Washington, August 10.—The Navy Department received a dispatch from Captain Summers, commanding the Co-lumbia, which was telegraphed from New Orleans on the arrival of yester-

New Orleans on the arrival of yesterday's steamer from Bluefields. His report is exceedingly brief. He says he has landed a force from the two American shipe, and that men have also been landed from the British war vessel.

The American force will be maintained ashore as long as affairs are unsettled. He does not anticipate serious trouble, and seems to look for a speedy termination of the difficulty between the Nicaraguans on the one side and the Mosquito Indians and negroes on the other. The impression is gained from naval officers from the dispatch that the Nicaraguans, who have now concentrated a considerable force at Bluefields, will continue master of the situation, and that very little resistance will be offered by the supporters of Chief Clarence. It is thought probable that either the Marblehead or the Columbia will be relieved from duty on the Mosquito coast in the coarse of a week or ten days.



War is again racking Nicaragua. This time the Indians of the Mosquito Territory have risen against the government. A picture of Robert Henry Clarence, the boy chief of the Mosquitos, accompanies this sketch. He was driven from the reservation by the Nicaraguans some time ago, but was taken back by the British May 21,

vation by the Nicaraguans some time ago, but was taken back by the British May 21, 1894, and recently issued a declaration of sovereignty, proclaiming himself the hereditary chief of Mosquito and calling upon all isw-abiding and loyal residents to obey his authority. The trouble in this country dates from February last, when the Nicaraguan government tried to gain control of the Mosquito Indians by sending a military force to occupy Bluefields, the capital of the Territory. The Indians assert their rights of self-government under the provisions of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

WHO IS ANDREW HIGHTON?

Bosron, August 13 .- A man about 65 years old, who is booked at the police headquarters as Andrew G. Highton, was arrested to-day for passing worth less checks. Highton tells some conflicting stories, among them that he belongs in Portland, Or.; Denver, Colo, and Baker City, Or. He says he is one-fifth owner of the Ornament and Surprise mine on Greenhorn Mountain, Grant county, Or., and is in Boston to secure capital with which to work the mine. The police think their prisoner is an old-time forger and spurious check utterer. Highton called at the National City Bank in the Exchange building on State street, and offered for deposit a draft for \$15,000 drawn on N. Clarnel of Seattle, Wash., who, he says, is one-half owner in the mine. When he presented the draft he told the cashier that he did not want it collected until the last of the month. The bank promised to accommodate him in this respect, but informed him that he would not be given any money until the bank had sent the draft West for collection. longs in Portland, Or.; Denver, Colo.,

Miller, senior member of the wholesal butchering firm of Miller & Lux, which some time ago joined forces with Armour, Swift & Morrison of Chicago in establishing abattoirs and packing-houses at Baden, San Mateo county, has decided to withdraw from the combine and join in a boycott against it. Miller says that, while the plan might work in Chicago, it won't do for San Francisco. He says there is a great feeling among dealers against the combine, and that the objection is not against refrigerated meats, but against the Baden concern. The intensity of feeling is such that dealers won't buy from the combine. In conclusion Miller says that the position he is in is precisely like that of a man who is living apart from his wife without being divorced. His firm still retains stock in the concern, but they have drawn out because they are convinced that Chicago ways are not successful here.

The Wine Growers' Trust. butchering firm of Miller & Lux, which

San Francisco, August 11.—At a meeting of the wine growers this afternoon H. Eppstein, President of the association recently formed to organize a trust embracing all the wine-growing interests of the State, reported that seven of the leading wine merchants had signed articles of incorporation and forwarded them to the Secretary of State at Sacramento. The company is now prepared to treat with the committee of seven wine growers recently appointed to secure options on the grape crop of the State. San Francisco, August 11 .- At a mos

Washington, August 11 .- Forman from the Committee on Agriculture today made a favorable report to the day made a favorable report to the House on the bill to make oleomargarine and all other imitation dairy products subject to the laws of the State or Territory into which they are transported. It is claimed that the original-package decision of the Supreme Court has permitted unscrupulous dealers to pack oleomargarine in original packages and thus protect it from the restrictions of the various State laws.

CINCINNATI, August 11 .- One thousand unemployed men appeared at the city hall yesterday demanding work. They were impatient and persistent in their demands, but beyond a few threats were orderly. The city authorities are greatly troubled at the outlook, and it is likely more bonds will be issued to afford more public work. Many mills and factories are idle.

Coal Strikers Giving Up.

Monnys, Ill., August 11.—The coal strike which began April 21, and has prevailed in Grundy county up to the present time, crippling all industries and branches of trade and driving thousands to the verge of starvation, was officially declared off to-day.

FIRM VETO MESSAGE.

President Says the Army's List is Abused.

AND IN THE CASE OF WELLS

He Finds It His Duty to Call a Halt

WASHINGTON, August 8 .- President Cleveland gave to Congress a clear statement of his views on special legislation for the retirement of army officers in a veto to-day of the bill for the relief of Engene Wells, late Captain of the Twelfth Infantry. The bill authorized the President to appoint the beneficiary a Second Lieutenant of artillery, to be placed on the retired list for disability without the usual examination by a retiring board. The President writes: Appointments to the army under authority of the present legislation which named the proposed appointees, and the purpose of which is the immediate re-

named the proposed appointees, and the purpose of which is the immediate retirement of the appointee, are open to serious objections, though I confess I have been persuaded through sympathy and sentiment on a number of occasions to approve such legislation. When, however, it is proposed to make the retirement compulsory and without reference to age or previous examination a most objectionable feature is introduced.

The cases covered by the special enactments referred to are usually such as should, if worthy of consideration, be provided for under general or corporation peneion laws, leaving the retired list of the army to serve the legitimate purpose for which it was established. A recent decision in the House of Representatives upon a bill similar to the one now before me drew from a memorandum of the House Committee on Military Affairs the declaration that hundreds of such bills were before that committee, and that there were fifty precedents for the passage of the particular one under discussion. It seems to me this condition suggests such an encroachment upon the retired list of the army as should lead to the virtual abandonment of such legislation in sound policy and good administration. There are facts connected with the case covered by the bill now before me which in my judgment forbids its favorable consideration.

The President then reviews the mili-

judgment forbids its lavorable consideration.

The President then reviews the military record of Captain Wells, saying that in the fall of 1870 he was charged with conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. The specifications were that while intoxicated he had violently assaulted other officers at Fort Fetterman, Wyoming, and struck one on the head with a billiard cue. Before his trial he took advantage of an act just passed to apply for his discharge, which was given him and the charges withdrawn. In 1885 he was appointed a Second Lieutenant against the protests of other officers, and in 1887 was charged with being drunk on duty and with conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline in refusing to obey the commands of his superior officer; was court-martialed and diamissed in 1887. The message continues:

been made to vacate this judgment and restore the dismissed officer to the service. While a number of committees in Congress have made reports favorable to such action, at least committees have recommended a denial of legislative relief. Both of these reports were made on behalf of the Committees on Military Affairs by distinguished soldiers, who after patient examination, and with an inclination to be not only just but generous to a fellow-soldier, were constrained to recommend a refusal of the application for restoration. I am impressed with the belief that the legislation of the kind proposed is of extremely doubtful expediency in any save very exceptional cases, and I am thoroughly convinced by the facts now before me that the discipline and efficiency of our army, as well as justice to its meritorious members, does not permit my approval on any ground of the bill herewith returned."

DISGRACEPUL BIOT.

Churches Are Demolished by a Mob in Quebec, Canada.

QUEBEC, August 8.—This city was last night the scene of a disgraceful and riotous demonstration. The French Baptist mission has recently been established in this city with its headquarters in a building on Bridge street. A mob gathered around the building, and an attack was begun upon it with atones. The attack was a fierce one, and the windows and doors yielded to the shower of stones pelted upon them. The poor preachers, cooped up in the building without any means whatever of defense, could not venture out, and were held prisoners for some time, until a force of police came along and cleared away the mob, which numbered 5,000, composed mostly of French Catholics. The mob went to the building occupied by the French Angelican mission. This place too was wrecked. By the time the police got this far the rioters had moved on, and were at the Salvation Army barracks. Here another fusilade of stones took place, and the property of the Army sustained considerable damage. The police here also arrived too late to make any arrests, and hearing that the rioters had again made for the Baptist mission, they started in cabs for that place, where they arrived just in time to prevent a second riot. The streets were cleared, and the missionaries were escorted to their homes by the police to prevent further violence being offered them. There is every reason to fear a recurrence of trouble, and the fact that a similar disturbance led to rather serious results, a few years ago, gives rise to the gravest apprehancion on this score. The city has been quiet to day, but an outbreak is feared should the Salvation Army attempt to parade the streets. lished in this city with its headquarters

Meaded for the Seat of War Ginzaltan, August 8.—The Jar warship Satisuate from Newcan rived here to day on route to . The Satisuata will probably each three fast vessels fitted out so as which were recently purchased in land for the Japanese government.