

THE MYSTERY SOLVED

Farmer Gloystein of Mica Was Not Murdered.

HIS WHEREABOUTS DISCOVERED

The Threats of His Political Enemies Had Scared Him, and He Fled to Oregon—Working on a Farm Near Moro, Sherman County.

SPOKANE, Wash., September 3.—Charles F. Gloystein, a farmer living near Mica, this county, who mysteriously disappeared from his home July 30, and who was believed by many to have been murdered by political enemies, is alive and well. He is working on a farm near Moro, Sherman county, Or. His whereabouts were discovered by Sheriff Pugh, who returned to-day from a trip to Moro, where he met Gloystein and established his identity beyond doubt. Sheriff Pugh drove up to the place where Gloystein was working, and called out: "Charley Gloystein, is that you?" "Mac, Mac, my God, my God!" exclaimed Gloystein.

He cried like a child, and made a full confession, in which he admitted that he opened the window of his bedroom and rapped on the door. Mrs. Gloystein in her bedroom downstairs heard the rapping and called to her husband. He also admits that he put blood upon his hat and threw it in the road. He walked across the country to Colfax, disguising himself by shaving his mustache and wearing glasses. There he boarded a freight train going to The Dalles. From The Dalles he went back into the country and worked on a hay ranch. Afterward he went to Moro and secured employment. He tried to excuse himself by saying he was made afraid of his life by the action of the Populists, who had hung him in effigy and put up threatening placards. Gloystein refused to return with the sheriff, and said, if his wife would come to him, he would go far away and make a new start in life. Mrs. Gloystein, who moved to Spokane Saturday, is eager to take back her runaway husband. The affair has created widespread interest all over the Northwest.

FRY'S PLANS.

It is Claimed That He is the Head of a Revolutionary Movement.

COLUMBUS, O., September 25.—Leaders in the Populist movement here have just made a sensational exposure of "General" L. C. Fry, late of the "Industrial" Army of California. He is set forth by it as a plotter against the government and the agent of a secret organization with revolutionary intentions. Last week Fry came here from Cleveland and addressed a Populist meeting. His speech was so radical, not to say revolutionary in tone, that the Populists were shocked. Later he lectured before an organization of laboring men, and again bordered on anarchy. To two prominent members of the Populist party, who he thought he could trust, he confided the fact that he was only using the Populist speech to conceal his real work, which was the organization of branches of a secret revolutionary party. This organization, he claimed, is rapidly increasing in membership and is international in scope, and which has its plans already set to seize the reins of government in this country and after overthrowing the regularly constituted authority to re-establish a government according to the ideas of the revolutionists. It is their programme to await the next great strike and then when the national guard and regular army, together with all the civic powers, are helping the corporations to defeat the strikers, will be their time to act. Their lodges will then assemble in the city of Chicago and issue a proclamation suiting the occasion, and establishing a provisional government. The persons to whom he made the admissions were prominent Populists and patriotic citizens. They promptly informed the Populist organization, and it was resolved that he should not be permitted to speak at Populist meetings, and that what he had admitted should be made public.

WORK FOR ALL.

The Great Northern Railway is Calling for More Men.

SPOKANE, September 24.—More men are needed by the Great Northern railway. Forty more were added to the force yesterday, but there is still plenty of room for those who wish to work, although 1,000 laborers are scattered along the track to the coast. Wages offered are \$1.50 per day. Board is \$4 per week. The healthy man "wh" an "find work" is at a discount to-day. Porter Bros. and Stevens & Co. have contracts to repair all the work on a thorough way and make the big change in the line of ironwork at the Columbia, where three and one-half miles of track are to be moved up the hillside. In addition to their big force of laborers the railway company has increased its crew of carpenters threefold, and has given of laborers scattered all the way from Seattle to Spokane, Harrington, and obeying strict orders to put "everything in first-class condition."

Several new span bridges are being put in at Kalispell and on the Cascade division. The carpenters are putting in big oval chutes at Skykomish tunnel. The roundhouse at Skykomish is being enlarged from three to eight stalls. Just what work will be done on the snowsheds has not yet been determined. "We don't intend to have any snow-blockades this winter," declared a Great Northern official. "Last winter we were tied up because we were not prepared. This season we are ready, and before snow falls we intend to have the best railroad west of the Rockies, and then we propose to keep our trains moving seven days in the week."

Cholera in Europe.

VIENNA, September 24.—The cholera has so diminished that it is now confined to a few districts. Twelve districts which were infected have been declared entirely safe from the disease since September 24.

THAT NAVAL BATTLE.

The Engagement at the Mouth of the Yalu River.

LONDON, September 24.—United States cruiser Chicago sailed this afternoon for Havre, where she will be docked. She will return to Gravesend in ten days to take coal. Just before the Chicago sailed a reporter went on board of her and obtained an interview with Captain Mahan, her commander, on the recent naval battle between the Japanese and Chinese fleets. Captain Mahan said: "The great thing with a fleet of war vessels with a transport is to be able to prevent surprise and embarrassment. In this case there was a surprise, and this fact to my mind supplies a prominent lesson. It is necessary in attempting to convoy transports that the conveying fleet should be decisively superior to that of the enemy. I am inclined to think that the Chinese admiral formed his fleet so close in shore because he was obliged to do so. If he had gone out to meet the Japanese fleet, which was the proper course, he would have uncovered the mouth of the river, into which the transports had gone; consequently they would have been close in shore, which movement he was tactically embarrassed in the maneuvering. If his fleet had been larger than the Japanese, he might have advanced at the same time, leaving a sufficient number of vessels to head off a rush, which the Japanese might have made. The whole affair illustrates the extreme difficulty attending an attacking movement across the water, unless you have control of the water absolutely.

"Whether the Chinese succeeded in their object it does not appear, but the question is whether it was worth such a sacrifice for the landing of the troops. It certainly was not management to fight so close in shore, for two of the Chinese vessels had not room to turn, and so went ashore. That is one reason why the Japanese did not try to pass through the Chinese line, for they would have gone into shallow water and become entangled. It was a big engagement for modern vessels, but I see nothing yet to lead me to suppose that the engagement will point to the reconstruction or remodeling of war vessels. The details so far are very meager. I don't know anything about the manner of attack, but doubtless such a witness as I have given full information. I don't even know what was the formation of the Chinese fleet in resisting the attack. All that is clear is that the Japanese won on the offensive and Chinese on the defensive.

"What interests me most is to know the manner in which the battle was fought. Upon this point we have nothing. But the great lesson is in the risk of attempting to carry a great force across the water. As a general rule such an attempt is unsafe. Nevertheless the mere existence of a hostile fleet does not constitute such a deterrent as the object of his attempt is sufficient to justify the risk. It remains to be seen whether the object the Chinese accomplished was sufficiently important to justify the risk he took. To a naval man the most interesting part of the Japanese fleet was the Chinese fleet, whether it approached the Chinese, whether it concentrated upon part of the Chinese line or spread out over the whole line. I have no time to say more, as I have too much ship work to carefully study the matter."

THE TIMES' LEADER.

It Discusses the Main Issues of the War at Length.

LONDON, September 24.—The Times this morning published a leading article, in which it says Japan has already effected enough to convince intelligent men the world over that henceforth they must reckon with a new power in the East. Ping Yang and Yalu have become a focus of all not willfully indifferent or blind that a new State has taken her rank in the hierarchy of nations, and that her voice cannot longer be ignored in the councils. The Novos Vremya, the Times adds, is helping the Russian to defend the possession of Korea. Such a possession would be a great menace to both England and Japan, who are likely to be found standing side by side on some important points should the powers intervene in the present dispute.

In another article discussing the war the Times calculates the Japanese will certainly reach Wiju from Ping Yang at the end of this week, and that they will meet the Chinese troops that were landed on the Korean bank of the Yalu river by Admiral Ting. Continuing, the paper says:

"It is not clear whether the Chinese transports had time to disembark their stores. At any rate the condition of the Chinese column must be precarious, and there seems nothing to prevent a Japanese squadron from revisiting the mouth of the Yalu and destroying the Chinese transport vessels. For the Japanese to move troops by sea from Ping Yang to the Yalu and then shift their base of operations farther north, thus supplying reinforcements to the column marching northward from Ping Yang. This is the most certain to be done if advance in Manchuria is indeed the object of the Japanese. With regard to an attack upon Mukden, the Japanese cannot overlook the fact that, apart from its presumed sanctity, it is a position of little military value. It is not the shortest or best route to Peking. If the naval situation permits the use of the Yalu river as a base, it will equally allow a far nearer point of disembarkation. Whether or not such defenses as Mukden possesses would prove formidable to the Japanese, the fighting power of the Chinese is not so high as it was at the beginning of the war, and the advantage now would show to the allied city.

"On the whole, difficulties and uncertainties may still deter the Japanese commander from embarking upon such an adventure. The pacification and administration of Korea would in themselves absorb the energies of the Japanese force during the winter. With military force during the damage inflicted must have done in the days of the 'twenty-fours.' Of ramming we hear nothing, and it is not clear that torpedoes played an effective part, while it is tolerably certain that the story of their deflection by Chinese nets is wholly mythical.

"As to the political outcome of the struggle the restrictions which have converted Yokohama into a kind of Gibraltar cannot be much longer maintained. The aspirations of a powerful naval and military nation too long subjected to a humiliating and unpleasing changed conditions may seem, they must be accepted."

LIKE FATHER, LIKE SON

Young Breckinridge as Notorious as His Sire.

MORE DISGRACE FOR THE FAMILY

The Favorite Son of Kentucky's Adulterous Congressman Attempts Murder in a Hotel—He Also Abuses Judge Kinkaid for Denouncing His Father.

LEXINGTON, Ky., September 24.—Desha Breckinridge had a sensational altercation with James Duane Livingston, formerly of New York city, in the Phoenix Hotel this evening. Livingston was standing at the news stand reading, when Breckinridge came in and bought a package of cigarettes. Livingston spoke to Desha, and extended his hand, saying: "It's all over now; we ought to be friends; shake hands." Breckinridge, with an angry look on his face, replied: "No, you one-horse scoundrel, I will not take your hand. You profess to be a man's friend and then stab him in the back."

Livingston replied to this by saying that he had done nothing of the kind, whereupon Breckinridge called him a "damn liar." Then Livingston struck at Desha, and knocked his glasses off, following this up with a blow on the neck. Desha reached for his hip pocket, and instantly flashed in the air the long blade of a big dirk. Both men were as pale as death. Livingston in a moment of desperation grabbed at the glittering blade which Breckinridge aimed at his heart. The knife went between the second and third fingers of Livingston's right hand, cutting the third finger to the bone. Breckinridge seemed to desire no more blood, and gave Livingston two strong kicks. The hotel clerks and several bystanders rushed in and seized Breckinridge, and at the same instant Matt Lane, a strong Breckinridge man, ran up and said he would take a hand in helping Desha. Two witnesses say that Lane also flourished a knife, but Lane denied this. Livingston was hurried into the wash room and then taken to a physician, where his hand was dressed. Just before the trouble occurred Desha and Lane met Judge B. Kinkaid on Main street. Kinkaid made several speeches during the campaign denouncing Colonel Breckinridge in the most scathing terms. Desha Breckinridge said to Judge Kinkaid that the election was over, and he wanted to know if Desha and Lane said he would take a hand in helping Desha. Two witnesses say that Lane also flourished a knife, but Lane denied this. Livingston was hurried into the wash room and then taken to a physician, where his hand was dressed.

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NEW STANDARD.

The Old "Em" System of Measuring Type Abolished.

PHILADELPHIA, September 23.—A new system of measuring the volume of type was adopted by the United States Typographers of America last night. The matter was brought up in the convention by President McFetridge, who pointed out the disadvantages of the present system of the "em" standard of measure. The committee recommended the adoption of a system of measurement with the whole alphabet as a standard system that would be equitable to both employer and employee. It is stated this system permitted the stevedores of the work actually done, and customers could be made to understand that the use of broad-face type would cost more than narrow-faced. There is no intention of reducing wages.

New Southern Line.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 22.—The Chronicle will say: The Pacific Mail Company is to have a competitor from the Gulf of Tehuantepec to San Francisco, and one which will prove a formidable rival to the old line for the Mexican trade. The franchise has been granted by the Mexican government, and in a few months at the latest the steamer of the Compania del Ferro Carril Occidental de Mexico will run into San Francisco. Seven steamers will be run on the line, which is an extension north and south of the Occidental Company now operating between Guaymas and Manzanillo, in conjunction with railroad from Culiacan to Altata in the State of Sinaloa. The new line will undoubtedly greatly increase the commerce between Mexican ports and this city.

Imprisoned in the Big Strike.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., September 23.—Since Saturday the Missouri Pacific is said to have discharged fourteen firemen and six engineers at this end of the line and eight or ten firemen at Van Buren on the charge of being implicated in the recent strike or expressing sympathy with it. There are said to be twenty-five more names on the list to be discharged. The railroad men are much excited over the action, and state on good authority that the Brotherhoods of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers have issued an ultimatum to the effect that, unless the company restores the men by September 26, a general strike will be declared.

General Booth Coming.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., September 23.—General William Booth, who founded the Salvation Army, has arrived here. He is the guest of Sir Robert Thornbury, ex-Premier. General Booth will make a tour of America, visiting all the large cities in Canada and the United States during the next six months. He will visit Tacoma December 27, and Seattle December 28. Leaving Seattle, the General will go to Vancouver; thence he will traverse the great Canadian Northwest.

Movement of Currency.

NEW YORK, September 22.—A movement of currency of some magnitude is in progress, the objective point being New Orleans. The bulk of the money is not shipped in the regular way by express, but from the banks that are taking advantage of a 75-cent rate given by the subtreasury here for telegraphic transfer through the subtreasury at New Orleans, by which interest is saved, as delivery is made at once and all work of miscarriage is avoided.

FIREMEN'S STAND.

The Action of Sympathetic Strikers Denounced.

HARRISBURG, September 22.—The Brotherhood of Firemen elected the following officers to-day: Grand Secretary and Treasurer, Frank W. Arnold, Terre Haute, Ind.; Grand Executive Board, E. A. Ball, Stratford, Ont., Chairman; H. N. Lamb, Garrett, Ind., Secretary; J. D. Byrne, Portland, Or.; J. D. May, Halstead, Pa., and Asa Dillon, Ellis, Kan.

The convention adopted a series of resolutions denouncing the action of those members who struck through sympathy with the Pullman strikers; pledged the brotherhood to hereafter abide by all its agreements to await the action of the Grand Lodge officers in conjunction with strikes; protested against other labor organizations on strike attempting to induce the members of the brotherhood to join them through sympathy; declared against the position of Vice-Grand Master Hanrahan in the Pullman strike in advising members not to go to work with strikes, who are still idle. After listening to a speech from Debs the convention adjourned finally to meet two years hence at Galveston, Tex.

UNITED STATES NAVY.

Five Additional Dry Docks Will be Recommended.

WASHINGTON, September 24.—Speaking of the additional need of dry docks for the navy, it was stated at the Navy Department to-day that Commodore Matthews, the present chief of the bureau of yards and docks, will in his forthcoming report recommend the construction of no less than five, one of the number being at San Diego, Cal., and another at Mare Island; and he also favors the enlargement of the one already at the latter place. If the increase proposed is carried out, the one now in use is enlarged, it is believed these, with the new one on Puget Sound that is approaching completion, will be sufficient for the needs of the service for some time. As for San Diego, its harbor is almost one of the Pacific Coast, and it would also be convenient for vessels returning from South and Central America that need docking. As to the size of these docks, the Commodore will recommend that they all be of the largest class because of the tendency to increase in size of the vessels of the Pacific and other vessels which completed exhibit the tendency to increase the capacity of vessels.

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TREATY WITH SPAIN.

Spanish Minister Instructed to Open Negotiations.

A FAIR UNDERSTANDING NEEDED

He Says Our Trade With the Spanish Antilles Will Average Twenty Millions a Year—Hopeful of Accomplishing Reciprocal Trade Relations.

WASHINGTON, September 22.—Senator Maraga, the Spanish Minister, authorized the following statement as to recent cable reports that Spain had instructed him to open negotiations for a new commercial treaty: "Since the reciprocity arrangements a brisk trade has been carried on between the United States and Cuba and Porto Rico composed principally of farm products, which runs up into the millions, say an average of \$22,000,000 yearly for American exports. It is as much in the interest of the United States as of Spain that the exchange of mutual commodities should not collapse. The American sugar producers do not raise the tenth part of the home consumption, and struggle besides under the disadvantages of climate, soil and price of labor. Americans, therefore, need our sugar, and their refining industries are largely benefited by it, as well as the farming products, which find a ready market for their surplus in Cuba and Porto Rico. Everything points to the necessity of a fair and equitable understanding, even if it should not assume the formalities of a treaty."

Spain has already freed from duty all goods which left this country prior to August 27 last, the date the new tariff took effect. Secretary Carlisle has declined a like concession toward Cuban sugar and other products shipped prior to August 27, but landed in this country after that day. This has created quite an agitation in Cuba. So far as Cuba is concerned, at least, the Spanish authorities, it is said, feel hopeful of accomplishing something in the line of reciprocal trade relations.

SIGNALING WITH MIRRORS.

The Long-Distance Helograph Record Broken.

DENVER, September 22.—Captain W. A. Glassford, chief signal officer of the United States army, department of Colorado, accompanied by Sergeants John McGlone, James H. McLaughlin and William Beesell, arrived in Denver to-day direct from the snow-capped heights of Mount Uncompahgre. With the assistance of Sergeants Barth and Griffin, stationed on Mount Ellen, they succeeded in breaking the world's record for long-distance heliograph signaling. Among the congratulatory messages received by Captain Glassford is one from Chief Signal Officer A. W. Greeley at Washington, and was sent by heliograph to Mount Uncompahgre from here. It is as follows: "Congratulations on the indefatigable exertions and skillful arrangements whereby you have beaten the world's record for long-distance heliograph signaling by fifty-eight miles. The United States has reason to congratulate itself upon the American ingenuity and assiduous exertions whereby its soldiers have been enabled to transmit with a mirror of sixty-four square inches reflecting surface a message sixty-five miles farther than the famous Laurel-Mauritius line between the Island of Mauritius and Rivinon with its magnificent apparatus and mirror of 15,000 inches of reflecting surface. This record must stand unsurpassed for many years, if not for all time."

The officers found the ascent of Mount Uncompahgre difficult, and suffered severely from the cold while there. "SOMETHING MUST BE DONE."

Alaska May be an Expense Rather Than a Source of Revenue.

DENVER, September 22.—Joseph Murray, Fish Commissioner of Alaska, who has just returned from a trip to that country in company with Assistant Secretary Hamlin of the Treasury Department, said in an interview to-day: "Unless some steps are taken there will soon be no fur-bearing animals in Alaska. The adventures who flock in there are rapidly exterminating the animals, and the companies who are canning salmon are no better. The laws used enforcement, and the government should have plenty of agents to see that they are enforced. Fox skins range in value from \$10 to \$200. A party goes on an island with a supply of strychnine. Bait is poisoned and the foxes eat it. They are skinned and a stake is made. The carcasses are eaten by crows and the birds die. Foxes that miss the poisoned bait eat the poisoned bread, and in a short time there is not a fox on the island. The seal fisheries are fast playing out. Five years ago there was no trouble in getting 100,000 skins. This year, allowed to take 20,000 skins, the company only succeeded in getting about 10,000. The salmon fishery spreads their nets at the mouths of rivers up which the fish endeavor to go in order to spawn. Every one is taken, and as a result there are no young fish. Unless something is done soon, Alaska instead of being a source of revenue to the government will be unable to support even its native population."

Bold Grecian Brigands.

ATHENS, September 23.—Near Limia on the Turkish frontier and head of the Gulf of Volo a procurer du roi, a judge and two secretaries, returning in a carriage, accompanied by two gendarmes, from villages where they had been collecting information in regard to the brigandage, were surrounded by brigands, who carried off the procurer du roi and judge to a stronghold on Mount Othrys. Later the prisoners were allowed to send word to friends. The brigands demanded that no ransom be made until ransom is paid. A detachment of 100 soldiers was sent to attack the brigands. The brigands were exterminated, but the procurer du roi was killed and the judge mortally wounded.

DRIED FRUIT TRADE.

War Between the Fruit Dealers and the Horticulturists.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 22.—There is a block in the dried fruit trade, which should be in full activity at this time. A large section of growers are holding out for better prices than rule in the San Francisco market, and to the perplexity of the commission merchants telegraph orders are being received from the East at figures that will not permit of their being filled. This condition of affairs has produced a tension between the fruit dealers and the horticulturists, which has led to an acrimonious discussion between the Fruit Produce Exchange and the California Fruit Exchange, representing the opposing interests. Accusations of depressing the Eastern markets for the purpose of speculation are made against the city merchants, while they charge that the policy pursued by the country element is bringing disaster on the industry. This lamentable condition of affairs is well known east of the mountains, and is being taken advantage of by orders.

The growers this season are in a measure independent of the San Francisco fruit houses. By the formation of local exchanges they have been able to advance prices from the country banks, which they are not called upon to pay at once, and they threaten through the California Fruit Exchange to deal directly with the brokers in Eastern towns at higher prices than are quoted by the Fruit Produce Exchange. In the same way the growers in the Sacramento and Siskiyou valleys are piling up their fruit in warehouses. Sonoma, Napa and some of the Southern counties are, however, selling through the San Francisco merchants. It is stated at the California Fruit Exchange that the policy pursued by the local exchanges has been pushed too far and may lead to loss. The recommendation sent from the central body of the local exchanges was to sell the lower grades of fruits at current prices and to hold on to the higher. Instead all kinds are being held for an advance from 1 to 3 cents a pound, according to the kind and quality of fruit. The commission merchants say they have been forced in the absence of orders to become speculators to a certain extent. They assert they have always furnished advances to the growers, standing in the interest of the local exchange of goods on a falling market, and their wrath at being charged with thievery by a San Francisco paper knows no bounds.

SOUTHERN DISAGREEMENT.

Another Effort to End the Southern Pacific and Atchison Differences.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 22.—Another effort is to be made to adjust the differences of opinion that have so long interfered with the amicable relations between the Southern Pacific and the Atlantic and Pacific. Both companies have appointed representatives, who are to meet for conference at El Paso next week. The gentlemen authorized to speak for the Southern Pacific—J. C. Stubbs, T. H. Goodman and J. A. Fillmore—left for the conference to-day. One of the main points of contention between the two corporations has been in regard to the granting of "side riders" to through passengers without extra charge. The Atchison and Topeka managers, who control the Atlantic and Pacific, have always contended that the proposed side riders from Chicago to San Francisco around by and through Los Angeles instead of by the most direct route. A few months ago the Southern Pacific put in force a rule allowing passengers from Los Angeles to Chicago to make a side ride from Los Angeles to San Francisco and Sacramento without extra charge. The Atchison and Topeka folks declared that this was equivalent to a cut of \$4 in the through rate, and made a corresponding reduction. The Southern Pacific refused to accept a view of the matter of both companies. At length a truce was struck, with the understanding that the dispute should be referred to representatives of the opposing sides. In consonance with that agreement the meeting at El Paso will be held next week.

ADVICE FROM BLUEFIELDS.

The Election Passed Off Quietly and No Serious Disturbance Since.

NEW ORLEANS, September 23.—Advice by the steamer John Wilson, which left Bluefields September 15, says: The election passed off quietly September 8, and there has been no serious disturbance recently. General Ortis is a prisoner at Corinto. He is perhaps the ablest soldier in revolution. September 13 Senator Madrid, Special Commissioner, issued a special decree prohibiting any stores on Escondido or Bluefields river. This causes a loss of thousands of dollars to Americans. Orders have been issued that any party flying a foreign flag, his property shall be seized \$25 per day. September 14 the United States frigate Columbia returned from Corn Island, and the Marblehead steered at once for Port Limon, Costa Rica, for instructions. A light is reported as having occurred at Cape Gracias A Dios, the reports of which show that no great damage was done.

ALL QUIET IN BLUEFIELDS.

WASHINGTON, September 23.—Assurances have reached the State Department that tranquility again prevails in Bluefields, and that the entire Mosquito reservation is now under the constitutional law of Nicaragua.

WAR ON GAMBLING.

The Latest Large City That This Reform Has Struck.

CHICAGO, September 22.—The gamblers, who have thus far looked on with a smile at the efforts of the civic authorities to close them up, are to-night generally alarmed, and not a single gambling resort is open. Early in the day the Mayor ordered the places closed, and his orders were promptly obeyed. Notwithstanding this the House of David and the Newport Club were raided on search warrants issued by Judge Brennan. The Sheriff took two valuable layouts, and although he was served with writs of replevin, he refused to return the property until ordered to do so by Judge Brennan. The matter was carried into court, and Judge Brennan refused to surrender the furniture and ordered it destroyed. It was carried into the basement of the county building and smashed into kindling wood.

The Right to Criticize.

NEW YORK, September 24.—Superintendent Byrnes was asked to-day if he cared to say anything about the criticism of him by Dr. Parkhurst in the Eighteenth-street Methodist Church last night. He said: "He had a perfect right to criticize me, as any other citizen has. Further than that I have nothing to say."

RESERVE IS GROWING

Higher Than at Any Time Since the Last of July.

NEW YORK'S CUSTOM RECEIPTS

For Twenty Days of This Month They Show an Increase of Nearly Three Million Dollars—Other Happenings at the National Capital.

WASHINGTON, September 24.—At the close of business to-day the net cash in the Treasury Department was \$125,743,176, of which \$68,006,097 represented the gold reserve. The gold reserve passed another million mark, and reached the highest point since July 28, when it began to dwindle to the lowest point in the history of the department, \$52,000,000.

A treasury statement issued to-day shows that the custom receipts at the New York custom-house for the first twenty days of this month have been \$7,411,797, against \$4,852,052 for the first twenty days of last month, and \$5,597,571 for the first twenty days of September, 1893. Not one dollar in gold coin or gold certificates was received at the New York custom-house during the first twenty days of September.

ORDERS TO COMMON CARRIERS.

The Interstate Commerce Commission to-day ordered that all common carriers subject to the act to regulate commerce shall in all future issues of their rate sheets, schedules and joint tariffs include all future amendments with the general rules laid down in a pamphlet of the commission of December 1, 1891, as modified by this order; that all joint tariffs heretofore filed, filed and submitted by another carrier, or as parties to any amendments or supplements to existing joint tariffs, shall forthwith, upon publication thereof, file with the commission a statement showing that acceptance of and concurrence therein and making themselves parties thereto.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT DECISION.

The Interior Department has just passed on a case in which a peculiar fraud is being practiced. Some time ago a resident of Tennessee wrote to the Attorney-General stating that last May he saw an advertisement in a Chicago paper offering for sale 100 acres of land in Governor county, Tenn. He was advised by the same agent, a Mr. Lathrop, Mo., and through him the land was purchased by the man from Tennessee. It was then found that the government owned the land, although the Lathrop agent had furnished a complete deed and abstract of title. Since then the same land has been advertised by the same agent. It is held by the Interior that, as the rights of the government are in no way affected, there is nothing for the department to do in the premises. It is suggested, however, that the attention of the proper authorities be called to the fraud with a view to saving innocent parties who do not take the trouble to make a thorough investigation of land titles.

ALL THE LOTS ARE SOLD.

The Interior Department has now notified that all the lots in the townsite of Woodward, O. T., have been disposed of, and the Commissioner of the general land office has ordered the board for the town discontinued. Some questions arose as to whether the sale of the land Register and Receiver of the land district, in which Woodward was situated, would be approved. The Commissioner says that, if the officers insist upon their purchases, the deeds of lots will be delivered to them, but the practice is most emphatically discouraged. A strict order has been granted appointing the purchase of lots by boards appointed to make sales, and when such purchases have been made the deeds are ordered canceled and the lots resold.

KURIBA CONFERS WITH GRESHAM.

The new Japanese Minister, Mr. Kurino, had a conference with Secretary Gresham to-day, discussing the terms of a convention to supersede the extra-territorial jurisdiction now exercised by the United States Consuls in Japan. It is understood that the instrument under discussion in its general character differs only slightly from the treaty recently negotiated between Great Britain and Japan.

FLOUR FOR CHEROKEE INDIANS.

Acting Secretary Sims has decided not to pay \$4 a bushel for wheat for the Cherokee Indians in the Southeast, but will buy four for them instead. These Indians have a flour mill at their reservation, and the Indian bureau wanted to make use of it; but, as the Indians have raised no wheat of their own, the other alternative is deemed proper.

OKLAHOMA POSTOFFICE BUILDINGS.

Acting Secretary Sims has informed the Postmaster-General that the Land Department has no objection to the erection of postoffice buildings on the government reservations at Guthrie and Perry, O. T. The buildings are to become the property of the government in five years, and meanwhile will be used as postoffice buildings.