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## OREGON MIST.

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## PULLMAN SUIT ENDED

Decision Regarded as a Very Important Victory.

IS FAVORABLE TO THE COMPANY

The Position of the Company Was Fully Sustained in Every Particular, Excepting One.

Chicago, June 4.—Several months ago Attorney-General Maloney began quo warranto proceedings against the Pullman Palace Car Company, for the purpose of taking away the company's charter and terminating its corporate existence. In his information the attorney-general set up that the company "had violated its charter by buying real estate and building the town of Pullman, by erecting and operating the Pullman building in this city, by manufacturing brick, and in other ways. Judge Baker handed down a decision today favorable to the company and all its interests, but one.

The opinion is a long and exhaustive one, fully considering each of the usurpations charged and discussing the law applicable to them. He lays down that under its implied powers, the company had full authority to do all that it was claimed that it had done, except as to the stock in a small subsidiary company. As to the fundamental question of the right of the company to build and own the town of Pullman, for the purpose for which it was built and owned, the position of the company was fully sustained in every particular.

The decision is regarded by the Pullman officials as a very important victory for the company, and a complete justification of its action in the establishment and ownership of the well-known town which bears the name of its founder.

Incidentally, Judge Baker has instructed that the company exceeded the power granted by its charter in buying twenty-three acres of land which it has not used in its business. The company, however, had and has the right, Judge Baker decided, to construct the big office building at Adams street and Michigan avenue; to sell liquor to its patrons in dining-cars; to supply water and gas to its tenants in the towns of Pullman; to build houses and rent them to its employees; to erect churches and school buildings in Pullman and to own land for switching and car purposes.

The ruling of the court does not affect the company to any material extent. The interests touched are said to be worth no more than \$50,000, which is an insignificant sum to a corporation with \$36,000,000 capital and \$25,555,000 surplus.

The decision is, in effect, a declaration that a corporation may engage in any business which may be considered an advantageous or necessary adjunct to the business specifically set out in its charter, without violating the law or exceeding its corporate powers. Thus the court holds that the company had the right to erect an office building which would be large enough to accommodate its business for years to come, no matter how considerably the increase, and had the right to rent in the meantime such portions of the building as were not required for the company's own use. The sale of liquor in the dining-cars was declared to be a desirable and necessary accommodation for the comfort and convenience of persons traveling in the cars. The construction of the town of Pullman is said to be a part of a general plan of operations implied in the company charter, and therefore falls within the power and province of the corporation. The case will be taken to the Illinois supreme court. If that tribunal sustains Judge Baker the company will go on with its business undisturbed, and with its methods of business practically unchanged by the suit of the attorney-general.

New Behring Sea Bill.

Washington, June 4.—It is stated at the British embassy that the new Behring sea bill, which Sir Edward Grey announced in the house of commons yesterday, is on perfecting the phraseology of the present act. Without altering or extending the substantial features of the present act, it will not, it is said, enlarge the zone or extend the Paris award, and are not subject to variety until a new award is made. Of this, both governments seem to agree, however, that the protected zone should be extended from sixty to 2,000 miles, as expert testimony establishes it as a fact that the female seal goes far outside the sixty-mile limit, and can be slaughtered without regard to the government patrol.

A change in this particular cannot be effected, however, until the governments have a further conference. Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador, sails Tuesday next for his summer vacation in Great Britain. He will probably be in London when the Behring sea bill is introduced and debated, but he does not anticipate that the debate will be of any significance on the general subject.

The Cattlemen Are Determined.

Denver, June 4.—The cattlemen of Eagle, Routt and Garfield counties, in Northwest Colorado, at a joint meeting have adopted resolutions positively forbidding sheep-owners from driving through the counties. The cattlemen are well organized and determined, and there will be serious trouble if Jack Edwards, of Wyoming, persists in his purpose of driving his flock of 40,000 sheep south to the Rio Grande railway, instead of north to the Union Pacific.

## DENVER'S BIG EXPOSITION.

The Mines and Industries of the Trans-Mississippi Country.

Denver, June 4.—The managers of the proposed mining and industrial exposition have issued a statement to the public setting forth what has already been accomplished and what it is proposed to do. They say:

"The results to date of the canvass for subscriptions justifies the statement that ample financial aid will be obtained, and the selection of the site ends the important work of the committee and warrants the announcement that the success of the exposition is now practically assured. Active work will begin at once.

"Since the national mining and industrial exposition, held in Denver in 1892, which proved a great factor in the subsequent development of Colorado and Denver, there has been no exposition of the resources and industrial progress of the trans-Mississippi country. Since that time the country west of the Mississippi has increased in population 50 per cent; it has added five new states to the Union; it has built 25,000 additional miles of railroad, and has given to the world untold millions in the products of the mines, farms, fields and factories. This great region is the producing belt of the world. It constitutes two-thirds of the area of the United States, and is the home of 117,000,000 of the nation's most progressive people."

Among the reasons urged for holding an exposition at this time are: "First to commemorate the close of the centennial of the purchase of the territory of Louisiana; second to celebrate the progress of the trans-Mississippi country in its mining, agricultural, educational, manufacturing, historical and industrial advancement in all their departments; third, to celebrate Colorado's twentieth anniversary as a state."

FISCAL YEAR'S DEFICIT.

Treasury Officials Confident of a Good Showing This Month.

Washington, June 4.—Treasury officials are now confident that the fiscal year, which ends one month hence, will show a deficiency of not more than \$44,000,000, and possibly not more than \$48,000,000, which is at least \$5,000,000 less than was expected only a few weeks ago, and \$3,000,000 or \$4,000,000 less than the present figures. It is shown that the pension payments during June will be at least \$25,000,000 less than for May, and that the payments on account of interest will also be reduced \$1,500,000. With an increase in the internal revenue of \$3,000,000 on account of special liquor, tobacco and oleomargarine licenses, which must be paid before July 1, and very material reductions in pensions and interest payments, it is confidently expected that next month will show a small surplus, with the deficit further reduced to at least \$44,000,000. July, however, is likely to show the deficit increased by at least \$10,000,000, for that month's interest payments will aggregate about \$7,000,000. Disbursements in every branch of the government are usually much heavier in July than in any other month, so that unless they are increased, the deficit August 1, next, will not be likely to fall much short of \$55,000,000 for the thirteen months.

OUR METAL PRODUCTION.

The Great Decrease Last Year Compared With the Year Before.

New York, June 4.—According to the Engineering and Mining Journal, the total value of the mineral and metal productions of the United States in 1893 and 1894 was 1893, \$615,846,806; 1894, \$553,273,902, a decline of about \$62,572,904, or 9 per cent. This great falling off was however, due far more to lower prices than a lessened quantity of the product. Thus the value of the coal production declined last year \$138,783,828, or 7 per cent, while in quantity it fell off only 6,220,970 short tons, or 3 1/2 per cent. This small decline in the volume of the coal product is substantially the measure of the whole mineral output of the country.

The copper output increased 8 per cent, from 322,255,788 pounds in 1893, to 353,504,314 pounds in 1894, though in value it declined no less than \$1,639,500 or 4 1/2 per cent.

The production of gold increased from \$35,955,000 in 1893 to \$39,761,200 in 1894, but the commercial value of silver produced declined from \$47,311,400 in 1893, to \$31,405,531 in 1894, a fall of \$15,907,929, or 34 per cent. This was partly due to the reduced production, but the price also declined from 7.02 per ounce in 1893, to 63 in 1894. Other mineral industries made a highly satisfactory record in 1894. With reviving prosperity and prices the product will reap the harvest which was planted in hard times.

Spokane Has Another Sensation.

Spokane, Wash., June 4.—A sensation was developed today when it became known that the trustees of the Scottish Rite in Free Masonry had sued William Ziegler and Louis Ziegler, his father, for nearly \$1,500. William Ziegler was treasurer. It is claimed he refused to make a settlement with the order. Louis Ziegler is one of the most prominent Masons in the Northwest, the owner of the Ziegler block and a pioneer of Spokane. He refuses to discuss the matter, but says there will be a defense and a strong one.

No Coal Strike.

Johnstown, Pa., June 3.—The Cambria Iron Company today advanced wages in all departments 10 per cent. This will increase the payroll \$20,000 a month.

## TARIFF RETALIATION

The Colombian Republic Will Claim Damages.

HER EXPORT TRADE IS RUINED

It Was Reduced From Millions to Almost Nothing by Her Failure to Enter Reciprocal Relations.

Washington, June 3.—General Regnifo, the representative here of the republic of Colombia, expects to be authorized by this government to present a claim against the United States for damages sustained by Colombia by reason of President Harrison's proclamation of tariff retaliation. Secretary Blaine effected reciprocity treaties with most of the South and Central American republics, but Colombia and a few others refused to make such treaties. They were warned that if they held out against reciprocity they would be retaliated against. This failed to effect any arrangement. Thereupon, at the suggestion of Secretary of State John W. Foster, who had succeeded Blaine, President Harrison proclaimed discriminating tariff rates against the coffee, hides, sugar and molasses of Colombia. This practically ruined the trade of Colombia, as her coffee and hides could not be sent here against the competition of Brazil, Mexico and other countries which enjoyed freedom from duties under the reciprocity treaties. These exports to the United States reached about 5,000,000 pesos, a peso being worth about 45 cents, but immediately after the proclamation they fell to nothing. Colombia protested against the retaliation, claiming that the most favored nation clause of the treaty with the United States protected against the tariff discrimination. Secretary Foster and the Colombian minister, Senor Hartado, carried on a sharp and very personal correspondence, and the minister finally left Washington with the statement that he would not return until a settlement was effected. No settlement was ever made, and the submission of Colombia's claim for loss and damage sustained will be the result.

WHOLESALE LYNCHING.

Three Negroes Killed and a Fourth Terribly Beaten.

Burlew, Fla., June 3.—Tuesday night Mrs. Timberlake, a young widow who lives with her father in the western portion of this county, was assaulted by a negro while in bed with her little daughter. Four negroes were arrested for the crime. Last night they were taken from the guards while on their way to be jailed, by fifty men who wore black masks and carried Winchester rifles. The masked men disappeared with the four negroes into a swamp, where three of them were killed and the fourth almost beaten to death and ordered to leave the county. The crime for which the negroes were lynched was a peculiarly brutal one. About 1 o'clock Tuesday Mrs. Timberlake was awakened by a noise in her room. She reached for the matches, which were on a table near the bed, and as she arose a negro grasped her by the throat. In the struggle her night clothing was torn to shreds and her lower limbs and breasts frightfully bruised. The negro kept his hand tightly clasped on the woman's throat, and she soon lost consciousness.

About this time Mrs. Timberlake's little daughter, who was sleeping with her awake and began to cry out, "Mamma, mamma," as if she had an inkling that something was wrong. Mr. Pipkin, the father of Mrs. Timberlake, whose room adjoined his daughter's was aroused by the crying of the child. He called to his daughter, but received no reply. Alarmed by the silence he rushed to the door to find it locked. He burst it in, and as he entered the room he saw the negro crawling out of the window from which he had entered.

Mr. Pipkin struck a light and saw Mrs. Timberlake in a frightful condition. She was nude and lying in blood which had flowed from wounds inflicted by her assailant. The little girl, who had crawled upon the unconscious form of her mother, was crying and was smeared with blood. Soon Mrs. Timberlake revived and told the story of the assault.

Officers were notified and the search for the negro was begun. A rain had just fallen, and it was easy to track the brute. All day a trail was followed, and late in the afternoon it led to a cabin in which were found four negroes. They were arrested, and the guards started to this place with them. When the guards reached a lonely portion of the road, masked men surrounded them, and the muskets of Winchester ordered the negroes turned over to them. The guards were outnumbered ten to one and complied. The masked men then disappeared with them into the woods, where three were killed and the fourth beaten nearly to death. Not a member of the mob is known, and the details of the killing is not obtainable. The negro who was beaten has been heard from in the western part of the country trying to make his way out. He is terribly frightened, and refuses to talk about what happened to his companions, saying the lynchers swore they would kill him if they ever heard of his talking.

No Transcontinental Association.

Chicago, June 3.—The transcontinental lines have abandoned their attempt to form a passenger association. It was announced that there would not be a satisfactory attendance at the next meeting, which was scheduled for June 5, the meeting would be indefinitely adjourned.

Action Against a seized Steamer.

Victoria, B. C., June 3.—Hon. E. C. Pooley, C. C., a leading lawyer, has been instructed by the British government to take action against the schooner Shelby, seized by the United States steamer Corwin, for being in prohibited sealing grounds with unsealed firearms. It is not known whether this or illegal sealing will be the charge, but probably the latter, as England refused to renew the regulations regarding the sealing of firearms.

Infant Insurance Crimes.

Washington, June 3.—Touching the evils of infant insurance, United States Consul Chanceller at Havre, has sent to the state department a report on the practice in France and England. The conclusions are that it is most injurious in its effects and tends to infanticide and other crimes. Malnutrition is a common means of destroying such children, and another frequent cause of death among infants is "suffocation while in bed with their parents." It is said more than 10 per cent of accidental deaths are of children who die in this way.

Fifteen Killed Outright.

Guayaquil, Ecuador, June 1.—The boiler of the Ecuadorian gunboat Sucre exploded tonight, killing the commander and fourteen men, and injuring seventeen more, thirteen fatally. At the time of the accident she was carrying troops to Machala to attack the rebels.

## END OF THE CONTRACT.

The Pullman Company Sues the Milwaukee & St. Paul.

Chicago, June 3.—The suit of the Pullman Palace Car Company against the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad for \$70,000 came up before Judge Semman in the United States court this morning. In 1882 the two companies entered into a fifteen-year contract which the road was privileged to end at the expiration of five, eight or eleven years. The railroad furnished \$300,000 and the Pullman company \$100,000 for the building and equipment of forty-five parlor and sleeping cars to be run on the road. The Pullman company was to take charge of the operation of the cars, and each year render an accounting and make a division of the profits according to the interests of each. The contract provided that at the end of five, eight, or eleven years the railroad could pay the Pullman company \$100,000 and become sole owner of the cars and the service. At the expiration of eight years, in 1890, the railroad gave notice to the Pullman company of its intention to buy out the latter.

The Pullman company claimed \$105,555 for their fourth interest, and the railroad insisted on deducting several thousand dollars for damages to the cars. This was not allowed, and now the Pullman company sues for \$70,000 damages, the St. Paul road being willing to compromise for one-fourteenth of that sum.

In addition to the suit now on trial there is one by the railroad company against the Pullman company pending on the chancery docket, asking for an order compelling the Pullman company to render an accounting for the expenses of operating during the eight years the contract was in force. The hearing will probably take a week or more.

ROUTED BY THE REBELS.

Cuban Insurgents Meet With a Succession of Disasters.

Havana, June 3.—Colonel Zamora, at the head of 300 troops found the insurgents occupying positions between Plassela and Rincon de Caliente. An engagement followed, in which the troops captured the insurgents' position, the enemy leaving four dead on the field, carrying away their wounded.

Lieutenant Fernandez, operating in combination with Colonel Zamora, at the head of another detachment of troops, after opening fire upon the insurgents, charged on their position at the point of the bayonet and compelled the enemy to retire. The insurgents lost two killed and several wounded.

The regiment of Isabella, the Catholic, came across 850 insurgents between Baylan and Manzanillo. After an engagement of an hour the insurgents were routed, leaving fifteen dead and eight wounded on the field. Among the killed was the insurgent leader, Guerra. It is reported the insurgent chiefs, Reuty and Vega, were also killed. Nine Spanish soldiers were killed.

An Outrage on a Farmer.

Toledo, O., June 3.—A shocking outrage has been perpetrated upon Joel Handst, a farmer living in Richfield township, Henry county. Numerous depredations were made on his farms, but no one was punished. Becoming suspicious of his forbearance, his enemies began to associate his name with several mysterious disappearances of farmers during the last year, and a band of masked men finally went to his cottage in Whitecap attitude. Handst was praying when the marauders made a forcible entrance. He continued in a suppliant attitude while his premises were being ransacked. Not finding their suspicions verified by anything, the maskers deliberately cut off his right ear and half of the left. He made no resistance. His wounds were dressed by his wife, who takes the outrage as coolly as himself. The sheriff is investigating the case, but Handst will not prosecute it.

A Kentucky Battle.

Louisville, Ky., June 3.—A battle occurred on Straight creek, fifteen miles from here, in which John John Helton was killed and Jim Belcher and Charles Johnson were badly wounded. Those on the other side were George Taylor, Jim Taylor, Joe Arnett and a woman named Sarah Griffith, who can handle a Winchester with the best of men. The Helton crowd was surrounded and fired upon from ambush. They returned the fire, and some of the Taylor crowd were wounded and carried to the mountains. The battle grew out of a series of lawsuits and a controversy between Johnson and Taylor over the possession of some property.

The Illinois Central to Build.

Sioux City, June 1.—A report is current in railroad circles here that a new company has been formed in the East to bid in the unfinished Pacific Short Line bridge at the receivers' sale on June 10. The company is said to be backed by the Illinois Central railroad, which is rumored to be desirous of entering Nebraska at this point by means of a bridge, and ultimately of building a line to San Francisco. The local officers of the road and the receiver of the bridge company profess ignorance of the design, but the report rests upon good authority and is generally credited.

Robbing Uncle Sam.

Jefferson, June 1.—An attempt to rob the postoffice at this place was made last night. The burglars had supplied themselves with drills, cold chisels and sledge hammers from an adjacent blacksmith shop. They gained entrance to the building by prying out a window on the side. After opening the outside door from the inside, it is presumed, the burglars went to work on the safe by knocking off the knob on the combination and drilling a hole through the door, by which they intended to blow the safe open. Mr. Roland, the postmaster, has been working on the safe all the morning, but up to noon has not succeeded in getting the door open, so it is not known yet whether the robbers succeeded in getting it open or not. It is supposed they were scared away before they had accomplished their aim, by the barking of a dog belonging to Dr. Hawk, who lives next door to the postoffice. There being nothing else about the store or postoffice disturbed, it looks as though the robbers made a hasty exit, leaving their tools behind and their work only half done.

## GEARY LAW IS UPHELD

Lem Moon Sing Has Been Barred From Entry.

RIGHT TO FORBID ENTRANCE

The Chinese Exclusion Law Affirmed by Justice Harlan in the United States Supreme Court.

Washington, June 1.—The supreme court of the United States made a most important ruling upon the admission of the Chinese exclusion laws today by affirming the refusal of the United States district court for the northern district of California to grant an application for a writ of habeas corpus barred by Lem Moon Sing, who was barred from entry by the collector of the port of San Francisco.

Lem Moon Sing was engaged in business, a member of the wholesale drug firm of Kee San Tong & Co., of San Francisco, and in January, 1894, went to China, intending to return to his business. During his absence the appropriation act of August 18, 1894, was passed, containing an item of \$50,000 for officers to enforce the Chinese exclusion act and expenses of exporting Chinese. He returned in November of the same year, and the collector at San Francisco refused to admit him, although he furnished the testimony of two reputable witnesses, showing that he had been engaged in business as a merchant for two years before leaving the country.

Application was made to the district court for the northern district of California for a writ of habeas corpus, based on these facts and the further point that he was not held by any judicial process. The writ was denied and an appeal taken to the supreme court.

Justice Harlan, in the opinion delivered by him for the court, rested the case upon the statute providing that the decisions of the immigration or customs officers refusing admission to aliens shall be final, unless reversed on appeal to the secretary of the treasury. Justice Harlan quoted several former opinions of the court to the effect that "every sovereign has the power, inherent in sovereignty and essential to self-preservation, to forbid the entrance of foreigners."

GOING TO THE NORTH POLE.

This Time the Voyage Will Be Made by Balloon.

Stockholm, June 1.—It is announced that King Oscar will subscribe 30,000 kroners to the promotion of M. Andre's project for reaching the north pole by balloon, thereby making the expedition a certainty. M. Andre, the celebrated Swedish aeronaut, who proposes to take the voyage, is chief engineer of the Stockholm patent office. He has made a number of aeronautical ascents with the assistance of the fund which is controlled by the Swedish academy of sciences. He always ascends alone in a balloon of 30,000 cubic feet, built in Paris, under the direction of M. de Fourrelle and Count Wrangle, first secretary of the Swedish legation in Paris. M. Andre in 1893 crossed the Baltic sea from Stockholm and landed on a deserted island, forming a part of the French archipelago. His Arctic proposition was explained by him in detail at a sitting of the academy of sciences at Stockholm recently. In the course of his lecture he expressed the belief that in view of the favorable conditions which the polar regions afforded for aerial voyaging and the great progress lately made in aeronautics, a balloon could make the voyage from Spitzbergen over the north pole in about thirty days. The cost of the enterprise would be about 130,000 kroners, or \$36,000.

Three From Seattle.

Seattle, June 1.—There were three instead of two Seattle men on the lost steamer Colima. The third was William T. Spearin, a surveyor, who left with his wife for San Francisco, intending to go to Central America or South America. Two years ago he was special inspector of surveys for the United States land office, and had to wait for approval of his work, agreeing to pay his employees when he was paid. The latter assigned their claims, and Spearin was sued and judgment was obtained, with interest and costs. When Spearin received the money, about \$2,500, he tendered the original amount, but declined to pay interest and costs. The tender was refused, and Spearin kept the money and started for Central America with it, only to meet his death.

All About the World's Fair.

Chicago, May 31.—George R. Davis,