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NO. 30.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

In a Condensed Form for Our Busy Readers.

HAPPENINGS OF TWO CONTINENTS

A Resume of the Less Important but Not Less Interesting Events of the Past Week.

The entire Russian Black sea fleet is now in open revolt.

Germany is very angry at Great Britain's influence with France.

Secretary Taft says he does not expect to succeed the late Secretary Hay.

Wireless telegraph has been successfully used on Chicago & Alton trains.

James F. Tracey, of Albany, N. Y., has been appointed associate justice of the supreme court of the Philippine islands.

Indications seem that Norway and Sweden are on the verge of war. The armies of both nations are being rapidly mobilized.

The meeting of the Trans-Mississippi congress to be held in Portland in August promises to be the most interesting of any yet held.

A company has been formed in San Francisco to place on the market a gas which is claimed to be free from the poisonous matter that causes death.

Indictments have been returned against 7 packing house officials by the federal grand jury sitting in Chicago. The counts show violations of the Sherman anti-trust law.

In speaking of the death of Secretary Hay, the president said "the American people have never had a greater secretary of state than John Hay, and his loss is a national calamity."

John D. Rockefeller has given \$10,000,000 for higher education in the United States.

Martial law has been declared at many points and the entire Russian empire is shaken with revolt.

Great Britain views with alarm the growth of the navy of the United States, and fears she will lose her supremacy of the Pacific in the near future.

John F. Wallace, ex-chief engineer of the Panama canal, says he will soon give a statement to the public which will show that he was justified in tendering his resignation.

German papers take an extremely dark view of the Russian situation. It is not believed that the government can depend on its army, and, with the navy already in revolt, a revolution is sure to come.

The German naval league declares that of the 38 battleships listed in the German navy, 13 are called "old bones" scarcely fit for harbor defense. Number 83 has not yet been begun. Of the remainder only 10 approach the modern battleships of other powers.

By an agreement between the rail manufacturing companies of England, France, Germany and Belgium, in Europe, and those of the United States, the markets of the world have been divided. American companies are to keep out of Europe and in return will have an undisputed control of the United States.

Four soldiers have been arrested in Honolulu for making spurious gold coins.

Charles J. Bonaparte has entered into his duties as secretary of the Navy department.

Seven negroes and a white man were taken from the Watkinsonville, Georgia, jail, and shot by a mob.

Six persons were killed and 20 injured, 16 of the latter seriously, in a storm at Phillipsburg, Kansas.

It is said that a former employe of the beef trust has told the president all the details of the workings of the trust.

In the official announcement Secretary Taft offers J. F. Wallace, Panama engineer, and demands his resignation.

The crew of the Russian battleship Kuznetsov fired two shots into the city of Odessa, tearing great holes in the buildings in the path of the shells.

A semblance of order has been restored in Odessa, but the situation is still most critical. Troops fired into the rioters with machine guns, killing 1,000.

Major General Wood has been granted two months' leave of absence from the Philippines.

The grave of Molly Pither, the heroine of the battle of Monmouth, has been appropriately marked.

Vice Admiral Chouknin, commander of the Black sea fleet, has declined to accept the post of Russian minister of marine.

A passenger train collided with a freight in the suburbs of Kansas City. Two brakemen were killed, several received fatal injuries and a number of passengers received slight injuries.

President Roosevelt and Secretary Taft have conferred on canal matters but are not ready to make any announcement.

The Navy department has abolished the use of the sword on board warships as a useless appendage. Revolvers will be worn instead.

PUSHING FORWARD AT CENTER.

Japanese are Fortifying Each Village They Occupy.

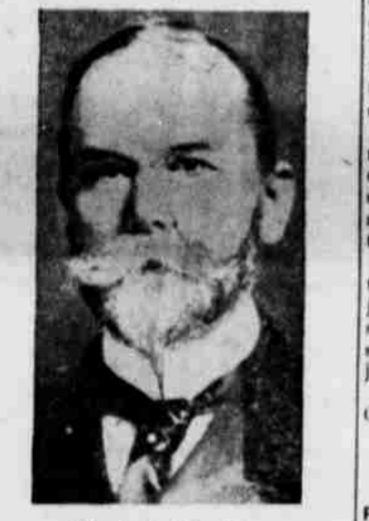
Headquarters of the Russian Army, Godzyadani, Manchuria, July 4.—According to information brought by persons arriving from the extreme west, the reports that the Russian right had been turned are incorrect. On the contrary, it is said that General Nogi's army which, on June 16 was far to the westward of the other Japanese armies, has since been moving in the direction of Changtufo, and the pressure brought to bear against the Russian cavalry flank it was thought was for the purpose of covering the retreat of the main force.

The Japanese are slowly pushing forward their center. They are strongly fortifying each village occupied by them, and are making a demonstration of considerable force near Hailungcheng 90 miles east of Changtufo. The operations are proceeding slowly, and a general engagement is improbable before the end of July.

FORCED TO DELIVER GOODS.

Chicago Parcels Express Companies Enjoined by Court.

Chicago, July 4.—Action taken yesterday by Judge Holdom, of the Superior court, is likely to cause a spread of the teamsters' strike to the drivers employed by the local parcels express companies, who do business through



The Late John Hay

the city and suburbs. The Employers' association filed, two days ago, an application for an injunction preventing these companies from refusing to make deliveries to and from the boycotted houses, as they have been refusing to do since the commencement of the strike.

Judge Holdom issued a temporary injunction against three of the express companies which have refused to deliver merchandise. Those against whom the injunctions were issued are: The Johnson Express company, Page Brothers Express company, and the South Chicago Steamboat Express company. These companies, by the court's order, will be compelled to make deliveries for all merchants without discrimination.

STUDENTS MAKING BIG FUSS

Chinese Government Does Not Want Coolies to Come to America.

Detroit, July 4.—Charles Denby, diplomatic adviser to the viceroy of North China, who is visiting relatives here, does not take a serious view of Chinese threats to boycott American goods owing to the Chinese exclusion act. Mr. Denby, who has for 20 years been in close touch with political and commercial affairs in China, said: "The Chinese government is not back of this agitation, and it is not supported by the merchants. It is probable that Chinese students are making the trouble. The students of China, like those of Russia, are a factor in politics, young, hot-headed fellows, educated abroad and with advanced reform ideas."

Stevens Succeeds Wallace.

Washington, July 4.—Secretary Taft has appointed John F. Stevens, of Chicago, chief engineer of the Panama canal commission, with residence on canal commission, with residence on the isthmus. Mr. Stevens succeeds John F. Wallace. Mr. Stevens also will be made general manager of the Panama railway. He will not be a member of the isthmian canal commission. His salary will be \$30,000 a year. Mr. Stevens is now in the service of the Philippine commission as inspector in the construction of 1,000 miles of Philippine railways.

Open to Japanese Trade.

Washington, July 4.—The State department has been advised by the American minister at Tokio that the Japanese military commander has, by proclamation, opened to the Japanese merchants for trade and travel the following Manchurian towns: Pashiko, (old Niu Chwang), Hsicheng, Anchantsien, Lyaoanang, Kaiping, Sengyang, Saimachi. The information was given the American minister that this action was purely military measures.

Darling Offered Stevens' Place.

Washington, July 4.—W. A. Darling of Chicago, who is connected with the Rock Island Railway, has been tendered an appointment to succeed J. F. Stevens in the work of railway construction in the Philippines. His appointment has not yet been announced officially, but it is understood he will accept the place.

FLOOD IN MEXICO

Water Sweeps Down Narrow Canyon, Drowning Many.

MINING TOWN IN PATH OF FLOOD

Reports of Dead Vary From 100 to 1,000—Storm Came Suddenly in Dead of Night.

Mexico City, July 4.—Reports are current here that from 100 persons upward, with one report claiming even 1,000, have been drowned in a great flood at Guanajuato, a mining city, now the important seat of activity by several large American and British companies. The wires were down all day yesterday, and the roads were impassable. No news has been received, and two reports are current, one saying 1,000 were killed, another says that at least 100 were drowned.

Late tidings are that Guanajuato is completely flooded and water is already invading the higher parts of the town, while there is fear that the Laolla dam may give way, which would mean complete and general ruin.

The city is built in a great gorge in the mountains, and the streets ramble up the mountain sides in picturesque fashion.

A storm began furiously on the night of June 30, and after midnight no one dared to go to bed, so tremendous was the fury of the elements. The water rose in the lower or business streets, flooding shops and damaging thousands of dollars' worth of merchandise.

The lower streets became raging torrents as the water poured in rivers down the upper streets. Doors were smashed in by the force of the water, and windows were no protection against the furious flood.

Later advices state that it is known that over 100 lives were lost at Guanajuato. A dispatch to President Robinson, of the Mexican Central railroad, says there are 1,000 dead at Guanajuato.

The town of Maraflo, just below Guanajuato, is completely wiped out.

PEACE ENVOYS NAMED.

Russia and Japan Announce Representatives to Washington.

Oyster Bay, July 3.—Official announcement was made by President Roosevelt today of the names of the Russian and Japanese envoys to the Washington peace conference. The character and ability of the men selected by both belligerents is an earnest of the desire of their respective governments to conclude if possible the tragedy being enacted in the Far East.

By direction of the president, Secretary Loeb made the formal announcement in the following statement: "The president announces that the Russian and Japanese governments have notified him that they have appointed plenipotentiaries to meet here (Washington) as soon after the first of August as possible. The two Russian plenipotentiaries are Ambassador Muraviev, ex-minister of justice, and now ambassador at Rome, and Ambassador Rosen. The Japanese plenipotentiaries are Baron Komura, now minister of foreign affairs, and Minister Takahira. "It is possible that each side may send one or more additional representatives. The plenipotentiaries of both Russia and Japan will be entrusted with full power to negotiate and conclude a treaty of peace, subject, of course, to ratification by their respective home governments."

Coal From Captured Collier.

Odessa, July 4.—It is announced that the crews of the warships which have mutinied have sent on shore delegates to confer with the port officials regarding terms of surrender. They secured a quantity of provisions from the captain of the port and later on captured a collier and replenished their bunkers. It is believed that they will grant amnesty and that following this action by the government they will surrender. It is announced that the loss of the recent rioting is between \$20,000,000 and \$25,000,000.

Armistice Rests with Japan.

St. Petersburg, July 4.—Negotiations for an armistice between the armies of Russia and Japan, it can be definitely stated, are now in progress, presumably at Washington; but they have not reached a stage where any further announcement can be made. The decision seems to rest with Japan, which country is weighing the relinquishment of the prospects of bettering her present advantageous position against the enormous cost of lives and money of another great battle.

Magoon Minister to Panama.

Oyster Bay, July 3.—President Roosevelt today authorized the announcement that he had appointed Charles E. Magoon as United States minister at Panama. Judge Magoon is at present governor of the canal zone, at Panama, and a member of the executive committee for the isthmian canal commission. Prior to his appointment on the canal commission he was the law officer of the insular affairs bureau of the War department.

Advance on Vladivostok.

London, July 4.—The correspondent of the Morning News at Shanghai says that the Japanese are advancing on Vladivostok and that a battle is imminent near the Tumen river.

ATTACKS INDICTMENT.

Thurston Says It is Impossible to Convict Mitchell.

Portland, July 1.—Still another day has passed and the last word is yet to be spoken in behalf of Senator Mitchell. It was fully expected that when ex-Senator Thurston began yesterday morning that he would conclude his argument in the afternoon, but he was yet half an hour away from his concluding remarks, when Judge De Haven adjourned the court until 10 o'clock this morning. This means that the case will not go to the jury before late this evening, if then, for United States District Attorney Heney must answer the arguments made by both of Senator Mitchell's attorneys.

When the speaker laid aside his eulogistic tribute to the senator, when he had given his audience a glimpse of the living room of Senator Mitchell in Washington, a room which he said contained a bed and a trunk; when he told of the love, veneration and honor in which he held the defendant and turned the floodgates of his oratory and legal shrewdness upon the indictment under which Senator Mitchell is being tried, then he became the lawyer and pleader. Listening members of the bench and bar who listened to this argument marveled at the adroitness with which this document was attacked. It was done with such skill and cleverness, for each count was taken up and riddled and scoffed at—that now the government must make answer.

The attack upon the indictment followed the lines of the argument that ex-Senator Thurston had made before Judge De Haven. He stated that the indictment held that Senator Mitchell had received money from Kribs, and he showed by the testimony of both Kribs and Tanner, that Kribs had never paid money to the defendant. The speaker held that before the government could make this count in the indictment stick, it must prove that Senator Mitchell had received his payment either in gold, silver or currency. He cited that the Supreme court had held that a check was not money, and contended that when Tanner deposited the Kribs checks, those checks were purchased by the bank, was their property to burn or tear up if they wished. The money that the senator received as his share of the monthly receipts of the firm's business, no matter if that share contained a part of the Kribs' payment, could not be construed as having been paid to Senator Mitchell by Kribs.

REFUSE TO FIRE.

Crew of Second Russian Ship Joins in the Mutiny.

London, July 1.—A telegram has been received here from Odessa timed 10 o'clock this morning which says: "The men of a second battleship have mutinied. Can see no possibility of an early resumption of work. The position undoubtedly is critical."

RUSSIAN OFFICIALS FRANTIC

Grave Fears That Army May Join in Revolt of Navy.

St. Petersburg, July 1.—The Russian government, although it has been almost paralyzed by the terrible events at Odessa and the news that the sailors at Libau have also mutinied, is making desperate and even frantic efforts to stamp out the flames of revolution before they can spread to the army, which is now the last bulwark of the autocracy.

With Poland red with the spirit of revolt, the Caucasus already almost in a state of civil war, agrarian disorders spreading rapidly, the whole country profoundly stirred and the intelligent classes arrayed against the government, all conditions seem ripe for the long predicted revolution.

The first act of the government after dispatching Admiral Kruger's squadron from Sebastopol was to summon the Kniaz Potemkine, whose mutineers have now been joined by the crews of the torpedo boats which accompanied it to Odessa, to surrender, under the threat of firing upon and sinking the vessel. This was followed by the declaration of martial law at Odessa and Libau and the clothing of the military commanders with plenary powers.

The newly formed council for imperial defense met last night under the presidency of Grand Duke Nicholas, and was in session long after midnight. Beyond the fact that the temper of the army was considered at length, nothing is known as to what occurred in the council or regarding the decisions at which it arrived.

Great fear is expressed that many regiments are honeycombed with sedition, and there is grave doubt of their loyalty should they be called upon to fire on the revolutionists. Indeed the most startling stories involving the unreliability of the troops are being repeated in St. Petersburg, but the truth of many of them is more than questionable.

Fast Train Goes Into Ditch.

Cleveland, July 1.—A fast eastbound passenger train on the Cleveland-Pittsburgh branch of the Pennsylvania road was derailed and wrecked near Atwater, O., today. At least one passenger was killed, while a dozen others were injured. The train is one of the fastest between Cleveland and Philadelphia, making the run of 140 miles between the two cities in three hours and 15 minutes. When the accident occurred, the train was probably running 50 miles an hour. A section crew was repairing the track.

Progress is Reported.

Washington, July 1.—Diplomats in Washington are looking to Oyster Bay for the official announcement within the next few days of the plenipotentiaries who will represent Russia and Japan at the Washington conference. The president is in communication with the Russian embassy and the Japanese legation by telegraph, and it is learned tonight that progress is being made, but no definite date for the announcement is suggested.

Stir Up Hawaiian Chinese.

Honolulu, July 1.—A Chinese mass meeting has been called for tonight to endorse the efforts being made in China to effect a boycott of American goods, on account of the operations of the exclusion laws.

SECRETARY IS DEAD

John Hay Passes Away Very Suddenly.

WAS THOUGHT TO BE IMPROVING

Mrs. Hay at Bedside of Statesman—Death Was Due to Pulmonary Embolism.

Newbury, New Hampshire, July 1.—Secretary of State John Hay died at 12:25 this morning. The signs immediately preceding his death were those of pulmonary embolism.

Mr. Hay's condition during all of Friday had been entirely satisfactory. The bulletin of Secretary Hay's death was signed by Charles L. Scudder, M. D., and Fred T. Murphy, M. D.

Mrs. Hay and Dr. Scudder and Murphy were at the secretary's bedside when the end came. The secretary bade good night to his wife and to his attending physicians about 10 o'clock last night, at the close of one of the best days he has had since his illness. The local trouble was clearing up satisfactorily, according to Dr. Scudder.

The secretary suffered none of the old pain in his chest which characterized his earlier illness. He had been perfectly comfortable all day and happy in the anticipation of leaving his bed for the greater freedom and comfort of a couch. At 11 o'clock he was sleeping quietly.

A few minutes after 12 o'clock he called the nurse, who at once summoned Dr. Scudder. Both Dr. Scudder and Dr. Murphy hastened to the bedside. The secretary was breathing with difficulty, and expired almost immediately afterward at 12:25.

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FAITH IN CZAR GONE.

Thousands of Russians are Rising All Over the Empire.

Chicago, Ill., June 30.—Cabling from St. Petersburg, the Chicago Daily News correspondent says:

Nicholas has been decided in favor of peace in the Far East on account of the revolution in Poland. It has been arranged with the kaiser that in case of revolt in Poland, German troops will occupy Warsaw, and that thus the czar might continue to dispatch the Russian garrisons in Poland to the front.

The Poles, learning of this arrangement, made preparations to declare their independence, with the support of the Prussian Polish provinces of Posen and Silesia. This has paralyzed to a certain extent the kaiser's Morocco scheme and compelled the czar promptly to consent to President Roosevelt's proposals for peace. Count Potocki, the head of the famous Polish house of that name, said to your correspondent today:

"Unless immediate measures are taken, Russia will shrink to its former dimensions, in Peter the Great's time. The Nationalists, Socialists, Jews and Ruthenians of Poland demand autonomy. They refuse to delay. The moment is favorable to their wishes. The Hungarian monarchy is falling asunder. Hungary is on the point of separating from the dual empire. Herr Schnorer, the Austrian-German spokesman, boldly proclaims in the reichstag the allegiance of his party to the German emperor."

"Only the Slavs, Poles and Bohemians are upholding the shattered empire of the Hapsburgs. The emperor's death will be the signal for the country's enslavement by Germany. Should the czar persevere in his despotism, 30,000,000 cultivated Western Slavs, in Poland and Bohemia, will found a state to resist the yoke of the czar and kaiser."

Russia has lost faith in the czar's promises and is disgusted with the duplicity of the bureaucracy. Every where the people are rising. Blood flowed freely yesterday in the streets of Warsaw, Lodz, Kiev, Riga, Odessa, Vilna and other centers.

A PATHETIC PLEA.

Judge Bennett Declares Prosecution of Mitchell To Be a Plot.

Portland, June 30.—Another day will send to the jury the case of Senator Mitchell, who has been on trial before Judge De Haven in the United States court. Yesterday morning when court was convened Judge Bennett held his argument in behalf of the defense, a plea that was attractive in sentiment, impressive in delivery, and undoubtedly one of the greatest efforts ever attempted by this well-known lawyer.

For more than three and a half hours Judge Bennett held the closest attention of all within hearing. When he closed at 3:35 a blur of tears dimmed the eyes of the senator and many of his closest friends were much affected. The attorney's theme throughout was that Senator Mitchell was not guilty of any wrongdoing, and that the defendant was the victim of a plot engineered by some unnamed persons behind the prosecution. It was a plot brought to a culmination by United States District Attorney Heney, whose chief aim in the prosecution, according to Mr. Bennett, was the glory of having convicted a United States senator. Skillfully counsel for the defense turned the construction that the prosecution had placed upon the letters between Senator Mitchell and his former law partner, Judge Tanner. He pictured Tanner as a rat in a trap, who, when once caught, was a willing tool in the hands of Mr. Heney in order to save his own son from prosecution.

Russian Army is Falling Back.

Gunsu Pass, Manchuria, June 30.—The most disquieting feature of the strategic situation of the Russian army is the persistence of the reports that Japanese cavalry and light infantry with field and machine guns are working northward of Kirin and west of the Grand Trade route toward Bodune. The Japanese cavalry on the west is under the command of Generals Tamara and Akiana. General Linivitch is not attempting seriously to oppose the Japanese advance along the front, but is drawing in his outposts upon pressure.

Report on Panama Canal.

Washington, June 30.—Reports received at the office of administration of isthmian canal affairs show that on June 1 there was a grand total of 9,702 persons employed on canal work. There were 2,065 in the department of government and sanitation. During May there were six deaths from yellow fever on the isthmus, two canal employes and four Americans without employment being among the number. During June there have been nine deaths from yellow fever on the isthmus, four of whom were canal employes.

Bubonic Plague at La Boca.

New York, June 30.—The quarantine against La Boca, three miles from Colon, because of a bubonic plague case there, has temporarily stopped freight traffic by one of the steamship lines between New York and Panama. Unless other cases appear at La Boca, where the Panama freight is transferred, the quarantine will be lifted July 9. The quarantine does not affect direct shipments to Colon, nor hinder transportation of government supplies.

Opens Cuba to American Rice.

Havana, June 30.—The house of representatives today passed the rice bill. The passage of this bill, it is expected, will open the market to American rice and encourage the cultivation of rice in Cuba.

RED FLAG HOISTED

Crew of Russian Battleship Rebel and Kill Their Officers.

TRAIN GUNS OF SHIP ON ODESSA

Great Armies of Striking Workmen Inflamed by Revolt of Sailors—Tumult and Disorder Reign.

Odessa, June 29.—The red flag of revolution is hoisted at the masthead of the Kniaz Potemkine, Russia's most powerful battleship in the Black sea, which now lies in the harbor in the hands of mutineers.

The captain and most of the officers were murdered and thrown overboard in the open sea, and the ship is completely in the possession of the crew and a few officers who have thrown in their lot with the mutineers.

The guns of the Kniaz Potemkine are trained on the city, and in the streets masses of striking workmen who fled before the volleys of the troops are now inflamed by the spectacle of open revolt on board an imperial warship and are making a bold front against the military.

All day long firing has been heard in many quarters of the city. A number of barricades have been erected, and tumult and disorder reign.

The main squadron of the Black sea fleet, consisting of the battleships George Pobiedonostetz, (George the Victorious), Tri Sviatelia, Rostislav, and Ekaterina II, with two cruisers, are expected to arrive here tonight, and a regular naval battle is in prospect.

The rioters are in a most defiant mood, and are not inclined to surrender without fighting.

Reports of the mutiny, which occurred while the battleship was at sea, are difficult to obtain, as the mutineers refuse to allow communication with the shore, but it is ascertained that it arose from the shooting of a sailor who was presenting on behalf of the crew a complaint against bad food.

HENEY FINISHES.

Government is Heard and Defense Presents Its Case.

Portland, June 29.—District Attorney Heney spoke for three hours in the United States court yesterday. With hardly a change of muscle, Senator Mitchell sat through this verbal lashing. Once, while holding a whispered consultation with Judge Bennett, he shook his finger. His hand was pointed towards Mr. Heney. Whether he was protesting at something that the speaker was saying is not known, but his counsel shook his head, and the senator settled back in his chair. During the long years of his public career Senator Mitchell must have been the storm-center of more than one stormy verbal outburst. Perhaps during most of these controversies he was so placed that he could fight back by word of mouth. Perhaps during his career as a lawyer, he has given clients before the bar, just such another denunciation, as he received yesterday, but in all of his varied career he has never been bound and gagged: he was during all the hours that he was forced to listen to what Mr. Heney was saying. His dignity as a senator was brushed aside with a single breath. Mr. Heney was pounding into the ears of the jury the fact that it was John H. Mitchell who was not above the law, and not Senator Mitchell, who was on trial.

"It had been expected that Mr. Heney would finish his argument by noon. When the court convened he announced that he would try to close at that time, but when the noon hour came he was still an hour away from the end.

It is believed that Judge Bennett will take up the entire day in his argument. Ex-Senator Thurston will be heard after this, and Mr. Heney will close for the government, so the indications are that the case will not go to the jury until late Friday afternoon, and perhaps not until some time Saturday.

Kept Gold in Stateroom.

Seattle, June 29.—James B. Wood beat the express and steamship companies on their elevated bullion charges. He brought his gold from Nome to Seattle in his stateroom. When Mr. Woods left Nome, he says the only boat then in port and not in the combination to raise rates from 1/4 of 1 per cent to 1/2 of 1 per cent was the Zealandia, which was to sail for San Francisco. Woods confirms the statement that unless the rates are changed the bullion from Nome will go to San Francisco instead of to Seattle.

Big Order of Cartridges.

Washington, June 29.—A contract for 9,000,000 rounds of ball cartridges of caliber .30 was awarded today by Acting Secretary Oliver, of the War department, the contract being divided equally between the Winchester Repeating Arms company, the Union Metallic Cartridge company and the United States Cartridge company. The bids of the three companies was identical in every particular, the price of each being \$42.50 per 1,000 rounds.