

Dayton: Herald.

Returned at midnight motor of the post office at Dayton, Ohio.

THE TREATY OF PEACE

Commercial Provisions of the Oriental Agreement.

THE TRANSFER OF FORMOSA

The Concessions Will Open Up to the Enterprising Islanders Many Important Ports and Localities.

Washington, June 6.—Minister Denby, of China, in a dispatch dated May 25, has furnished the state department a synopsis of the treaty of peace between China and Japan. The commercial provisions are as follows:

A new treaty of commerce is to be made immediately after this treaty is ratified, and until the treaty is made, Japan is to have favored nation treatment. Six months from the date of the present treaty, April 17, the following concessions are to be taken effect:

First—The following ports are to be opened to Japanese trade, residence, industries and manufactures: Shin, in Hapei; Chung King, in Szechuan; Suichow, in Kiang Su; Hong Chow, in Chekiang.

Second—Steam navigation on the Upper Yangtze river, from Ichang to Chung King, and on Woo Sung river, and the canal from Shanghai to Suichow and Hong Chow.

Third—Japanese may rent or hire warehouses for storage of goods in interior China free of taxes or exactions.

Fourth—Japanese may engage in manufacturing, and may import machinery at all open ports.

In a previous dispatch dated April 22, Minister Denby states that Vice-Consul Bandinelli, of New Chang territory, still occupied by Japanese troops, had received a communication from the Japanese authorities announcing that a special commission for the port had been appointed and that commerce would be carried on with certain restrictions usual and essential during military occupation. The customs duties, fees, etc., levied upon exports and imports are to be the same as prevailed under Chinese rule.

The Transfer of Formosa.

Shanghai, June 6.—Lord Li Hung Chang, son of Viceroy Li Hung Chang, and John W. Foster, who have been to the island of Formosa for the purpose of formally transferring it to Japan, according to the terms of the treaty, have returned. Foster, in an interview, stated that Admiral Viscount Kato, formerly chief of the Japanese navy department, has been appointed governor of Formosa. The formal transfer was effected June 22. Foster will return to the United States on the first steamer.

Sentenced to Be Shot.

Madrid, June 6.—General Prisma de Rivera, captain-general of Madrid, who was shot yesterday by Captain Clavijo, is better. The trial of Clavijo by court-martial began today. In his defense, Clavijo stated he was driven to commit the deed by persecution to which he had been subjected by Rivera. He declared the general acted on the influence of a demi-monde who had grudge against him. The general, he further stated, had ordered his pay to be withheld, with the result that he became obliged repeatedly to call upon the generosity of his friends. The court pronounced the prisoner guilty and sentenced him to be shot tomorrow morning at 5 o'clock.

Denounced the Supreme Court.

Spokane, Wash., June 6.—The Trades Council adopted resolutions tonight denouncing the supreme court for sending Eugene V. Debs to jail, "for no other reason than it was the wish of a greedy corporation and the plutocratic thieves of the country." The supreme court is declared to be factional, whimsical and unreliable, being out of the reach of the people and irresponsible. It is further declared that members of that body have been known to change their opinions on important matters without informing the public of the reasons, causes or amount of consideration for such changes of opinion.

A Murderer Bound Over.

Port Angeles, Wash., June 6.—The preliminary examination of Henry Anderson, who on May 24, killed Phillip Brown, an Indian, on the Osette reservation, was concluded today in Judge Brewster's court. Anderson was bound over to appear before the United States district court in Seattle under \$5,000 bonds. The defense did not go on the stand, and the witnesses for the prosecution, who were Indians, made a strong case against Anderson, who claims to have killed Anderson in self-defense. Much excitement prevails in this section, as it is claimed that only a United States commissioner has authority to bind a prisoner. A habeas corpus has been applied for.

The Alliance Abair.

Washington, June 6.—The state department today received from United States Minister Taylor, at Madrid, the complete and final answer of Spain to the demand of Secretary Gresham for a disavowal of the firing on the United States merchant ship Alliance. The document was brought to the attention of the cabinet by Acting Secretary Uhl. The answer is said to be entirely satisfactory to this government, as it fully meets in letter and spirit the demand made. Spain, in its reply, disavows the act of firing upon the Alliance, expresses regret at the occurrence itself and assures this government that measures have been taken to prevent a repetition of the same.

Strikers Taken In.

Providence, R. I., June 6.—There has been a slight increase today in the working force of the several mills which opened their doors to the returning strikers yesterday.

HE WAS NOT DEPOSED.

Archbishop Kenrick Still in Possession of His Title.

Rome, June 6.—It is stated at the Vatican that the brief cable from St. Louis announcing the pope's deposition of Archbishop Kenrick and nomination in his stead of Archbishop Kain, is due to an unfortunate misapprehension of the action taken by the congregation of the propaganda. The written decree was mailed to the United States several days ago. It does not depose Archbishop Kenrick from his present title or position nor appoint Archbishop Kain his successor. Such action could only have been taken through a papal bull. The present action is the decree of the congregation made for the purpose of assisting in the management of the administration of the church property of the archdiocese. Had the archbishop been relieved, he would have been given a new title as archbishop of a suppressed diocese in the far East, in order that the change would entail no sacrifice of dignity or station, but the decree made no change in his title and leave him in possession of his present title as archbishop of St. Louis. It defines exactly and clearly the position of Archbishop Kain as coadjutor, making no definite powers than were conferred upon him a year ago. It does not, however, make him successor to Archbishop Kenrick, but gives him such powers as coadjutor that he will be able to carry on the laborious work of managing the church property and affairs as though he were archbishop in name or fact. This will bring no deposition or removal of the venerable head of the archdiocese. It is regretted that the few words sent by cable regarding the full decree should have been misconstrued.

BLOOMERS ATTACKED.

Chicago Women Cyclists Stirred Up by a Preacher's Sermon.

Chicago, June 6.—The "Sabbath Cycling" sermon preached by Rev. Kittredge Wheeler, pastor of the Fourth Baptist church of this city, has stirred up the female devotees of the wheel, from the humblest shop girl who rides to her work to save car fare, to the leaders of Chicago society. They do not resent the scolding leveled on the ground that they have become habitual Sabbath breakers, but the ironical words in which this sarcastic divine holds up to ridicule the female cycling costumes have touched the pride of every woman who has ever worn one of them and of those who have never gone further than a short skirt worn over knickerbockers. Mrs. Catharine McCulloch said today in reference to his sermon:

"While it may seem undignified for a minister of the gospel to leave the preaching of salvation to indulge in coarseness about women's bicycle costumes, it will not worry the bicyclists any for few women depend on the pulpit for their fashion. While I have not yet found time to learn to ride the bicycle, I congratulate all women who do ride, and especially those enterprising women who have adopted a more healthy, more cleanly, less dangerous and less expensive style of dress. As to the immorality of abbreviated skirts, it cannot be mentioned in the same breath with the bathing costume or the ordinary evening dress worn by fashionable women."

Mrs. Heaton Oswald said:

"The ridiculing of any prevailing bicycle costumes worn by women promotes no very foolish, especially in a pulpit utterance supposed to be seriously intended. There is nothing intrinsically immodest in either bloomers or knickerbockers."

An Exile's Tale.

San Francisco, June 6.—Karl Kleome, ex-chief of the Hawaiian mounted police, has sent an affidavit to Washington stating that he had been imprisoned and exiled because he declared against the immigration of Japanese which the Dole government favored. He says he had no connection with the insurrection and no prior knowledge of the intended insurrection. In prison he suffered from asthma and lack of food. He was told if he did not leave the country he would be tried by a military court and his two brothers would also be arrested. He was denied medicine brought by his wife to him. He says Captain Davies, who landed arms for the natives, turned states' evidence and informed against many revolutionists to effect his own escape.

Uneasiness in Newfoundland.

St. John's, N. F., June 6.—Another adjournment of the legislature occasioned uneasiness among the public, especially as the newspapers publish certain legal points require to be proven before the long negotiations can be concluded. The legislature may not proceed to business until after Colonel Secretary Burns' return from England, if he can get back before the end of June, as it is essential that all grading of the salaries and reducing of grants shall begin before the next quarter.

An Inch and a Half of Ground.

San Francisco, June 6.—J. K. Prior and Claus Spreckels are having an amusing dispute over an inch and a half of ground. Spreckels recently purchased some property on Market street adjoining a fine building owned by Prior. It was discovered that Prior's building trespasses one inch and a half on Spreckels' ground. Spreckels will not sell this small section of land, and Prior will not move his building. So far the parties have failed to reach an agreement.

Ingalls Is Possessive.

Lawrence, June 6.—The university chapel was crowded to its utmost capacity this morning, to hear the address of Senator Ingalls to the law school. He took a somewhat pessimistic view of affairs generally over the country, and suggested the necessity for display of great wisdom in dealing with questions now agitating the public mind.

To Prison for Life.

Detroit, Mich., June 6.—The jury in the case of Mrs. Nellie Pope, charged with the murder of her husband, returned a verdict of guilty this afternoon. She was immediately sentenced to life imprisonment.

MAY FIGHT IN TEXAS

The Dallas People Confident of the Big Mill.

STEWART IS STILL NEGOTIATING

If They Secure It, It Will Be Fought on the State Fair Grounds the Third Week in October.

New York, June 6.—Fitzsimmons, Vendig and Stewart called on Lawyer Friend at his office and discussed the pros and cons of the big mill. They all agreed that everything looked promising for the meeting between Corbett and Fitzsimmons. Lawyer Friend said he was satisfied with the guarantee and that the affair would go through. The Corbett end of it, according to Manager Brady, is also satisfied with the guarantee by the Texas man. Later, the backers of the pugilists met in an uptown sporting house, and they repeated after the conference that they are confident the fight will be pulled off in the latter part of October at Dallas.

As preliminaries to the contest for the championship, it is proposed to match the winners of the Maher-O'Donnell and Choyndi-Hall fights, soon to be decided. Matches between Tommy Ryan of Chicago, and Billy Smith, of Boston, and the best man at the weight against Billy Plimmer for a limited or a finish fight are also mentioned.

Dallas Tex., June 6.—In pugilistic and sporting circles it is regarded as certain that the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight will take place here. The following was received here today from A. C. Stewart, who is in New York:

"An almost certain everything will be closed our way tomorrow night. I am trying hard to make terms that will leave the Yankee money in Texas." The fight will occur during the state fair, which begins October 15 and ends the 31st. An immense building enclosing an amphitheater with a seating capacity of 30,000, will have to be erected for the occasion. This building will probably be erected just outside the fair grounds.

Quebec, June 6.—Attorney-General Casgrain was asked if there would be any objection on his part to the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight coming off in this province and he replied:

"It certainly will not take place in the province if I can help it, and I will take all possible means to stop it if any attempt is made to have the contest come off here."

Salvation Army Defies the Ordinance.

Los Gatos, Cal., June 6.—The local corps of the Salvation Army has been defiant to the recent ordinance passed by the board of town trustees to the effect that hereafter no drum-beating or horn-toting would be permitted on the streets of Los Gatos without first getting permission from the president of the board. The corps appeared on Main street last week as usual with their drum and cymbals. A warrant was sworn out before Justice Begg for the arrest of Captain Wright, charging her with violation of the ordinance. When arraigned she entered a plea of not guilty, and her trial was set for Saturday next. Instruction were received from the San Francisco headquarters of the army to make a test case.

Protest From Organized Labor.

Chicago, June 6.—At the meeting of the Chicago Trade and Labor Assembly, held at the bricklayers' hall last night, the committee appointed to investigate the legality of the proposed use of street railway cars as mail cars submitted its report. It said so far as it could learn there was no legal authority for the use of permits for the use of these cars as mail cars. In the course of the discussion on this subject, Delegate Pomroy denounced the opposition to the use of street cars as mail cars as opposition to the progress of civilization. The real objection to the use of cars on street car lines is said to be that in times of labor disturbance the government might use the lines for the transportation of troops, and in a case of a street car strike the men would be compelled to refrain from stopping the cars, or else come into conflict with the federal authorities.

The Big Telescope Finished.

Cambridge, Mass., June 6.—The great forty-inch lens, the highest telescope glass ever made, which Alvan E. Clark has been working on for more than a year for the Yerkes telescope, is completed, and will soon be shipped to its destination. The Yerkes telescope will be so much bigger than the Lick, now the largest in the world, that its promoters are confident that astonishing discoveries may be made as soon as it is set up.

Mrs. Hartley Must Go to Prison.

Carson, Nev., June 6.—The request for a special meeting of the board of pardons to consider the case of Mrs. Alice M. Hartley, the slayer of Senator M. D. Foley, was complied with, and the board met today. Petitions from all parts of the state asking her release were read and many friends spoke in her behalf, but they were of no avail. When a vote was taken one was for pardon and four against. Mrs. Hartley is sentenced to eleven years' imprisonment.

An Alien Colony Split Up.

San Jose, Cal., June 6.—It is rumored that the Alien colony, located at Markwest, a few miles from this city, split up into two factions recently. Work on the big hotel started there a few weeks ago has been stopped, and it is reported that the dissatisfied faction purchased the Origer ranch, above Cloverdale, and will go there and establish an independent colony. The colony stated at Markwest under flattering auspices last fall.

One of Our Wealthiest Retires.

New York, June 6.—The world tomorrow will say: The engagement of Miss Edith Rockefeller and Mr. Harry McCormick is announced. Miss Rockefeller is frequently spoken of as one of the wealthiest heiresses in America. She is one of the daughters of John D. Rockefeller.

THE ROPE TRUST FAILS.

The National Cordage Company Now in Receiver's Hands.

New York, June 6.—Justice Ingram, in the special term of the supreme court, today appointed John I. Waterbury and William E. Strong receivers of the national Cordage Company, under bonds of \$100,000. The receivership became necessary. The application for the appointment of receivers was due to the fact that the company has not sufficient funds to carry on the business, and was unable to arrange for sufficient time to meet the requirements of the occasion. A receivership became necessary. Messrs. Frank Starling, William Waterbury and John I. Waterbury, who have agreed to act as a protective committee under the reorganization of the company, have issued a circular, in which they say that the conditions require an immediate introduction of new capital, to be represented by new first-mortgage bonds, which shall be applied to take up underlying loans and as an increased working capital. They submit a plan for reorganization as follows:

The issue of \$5,000,000 first-mortgage 6-per-cent 50-year gold bonds. The issue of \$7,500,000 consolidated mortgage 5-per-cent 50-year gold bonds, with voting power. These bonds are to be non-cumulative, but to receive 5 per cent interest, payable from profits, in any year prior to any dividends on the stock of the company. In any year in which a dividend of 3 per cent is paid on the stock of the company, there shall be paid from profits on such consolidated bonds an amount not to exceed 2 1/2 per cent, provided the unpaid interest in arrears on such bonds shall not be more than 10 per cent, then the amount of such bonds as may be so in arrears. The issue of common stock to the amount of \$12,000,000, holders of the present \$7,500,000 bonds to receive par in new consolidated bonds. Holders on presenting the stock shall subscribe at par for new first-mortgage bonds, to the amount of \$20 per share, and shall receive 8 per cent in the common stock of the company. Present preferred stockholders shall subscribe at par for the first-mortgage bonds to the amount of \$10 per share, and receive 40 per cent of the new stock. Present common stockholders shall subscribe at par for the new first-mortgage bonds to the amount of \$5 per share, and shall receive 25 per cent of the common stock of the new company. Deposits of present securities must be made with the Manhattan Trust Company by June 20.

The subscription to the present new issue of \$3,000,000 of first-mortgage bonds has been undertaken by the syndicate. The orders of appointment of receivers provide for a continuance by the receivers of the business of the corporations.

Life Still Worth Living.

New York, June 6.—Frank Smith, who held the office of treasurer of the Jersey City Suicide Club since it was organized last winter, has been expelled from membership in the society for having violated a rule of the order. The club held a picnic on memorial day, and during the evening a meeting was held. The members drew to decide who was to commit suicide before midnight. The drawing was done silently, and as each member drew a slip and at once disappeared, while the more fortunate members resumed their jollification. Smith did not return to his home last night, and it was thought he had killed himself, but later he made his appearance and was in high spirits. He said he had decided that life was still worth living. His club associates were disgusted at Smith's weakness, and unanimously voted to expel him.

Brazil's Tribute.

Washington, June 6.—Expressions of regret at the death of the late Secretary Gresham continue to be received at the state department. The Brazilian government, through Senator Mendonca, its minister here, has cabled an expression of its sincere sympathy, and in transmitting it, the minister, who was one of the diplomats who went to Chicago with the remains, takes occasion to add a personal tribute to the character of the man with whom he came in close contact during the troublesome days of the Brazilian rebellion. Senator Mendonca spoke of his love of justice, the democracy and honesty of purpose of the late secretary, which has earned for him the respect and admiration of all the Latin-American nations.

The Buffalo Merchants' Exchange

has transmitted a set of resolutions adopted May 31.

Final Transfer of the Fair Wheat.

San Francisco, June 6.—The final transfer of 179,600 tons of wheat, belonging to the Fair estate, was consummated this afternoon. Four leading shipping firms, George W. McNear, Eppinger & Co., Balfour, Guthrie & Co., and Girvin, Baldwin & Eyrle, were the purchasers at \$17 a ton, the certified checks given in payment amounting to \$3,053,200. McNear's claim against the estate for storage was \$110,000. The court allowed \$98,000 as commissions to the brokers who negotiated the sale.

Brigands Ravaging Macedonia.

London, June 6.—The Chronicle contains today an article giving the details of how bands of brigands are ravaging Macedonia. The writer declares that lives and property of Christians are entirely unprotected. Abductions and murders are every-day occurrences, and the whole country is infested with brigands.

More Blotting by Chinese.

Shanghai, June 6.—Intelligence has been received that between May 29 and 31, the French Catholic and English and American missionary property at Ching-Too, the capital of the province of Szechuan, in Western China, was destroyed by rioters. The missionaries are reported safe.

Byrnes to Rival Fisherton.

New York, June 6.—It is reported that Thomas Byrnes, ex-superintendent of police, will organize a private detective agency in the near future.

SIGNED BY ALTGELD

Statement From Illinois' Governor on Debs Decision.

A GOVERNMENT BY INJUNCTION

He Accuses the Supreme Court of Having Trampled Upon Rights of the People.

Springfield, Ill., June 4.—Governor Altgeld is of the belief that the supreme court has established a dangerous precedent in remanding Eugene V. Debs and his American Railway Union associates to jail. He expressed himself in a very caustic manner today regarding the decision, and accuses the court of trampling on the rights of the people, and being the tool of a monopoly. He gives his views for publication in a signed statement, in which he says in part:

"This decision marks a turning point in our history, for it establishes a new form of government—that is, government by injunction."

"The provision of the constitution that no man shall be deprived of his liberty without a trial by an impartial jury is practically wiped out by this decision of the supreme court of the United States, and the theory that ours is a government of law is now at an end, for every community is now subject to any whim or caprice which any federal judge may promulgate. If federal judges can do this, then it will not be long until state judges will follow this example. For over a century our government moved along the lines of the constitution, and we became great and powerful; life and property were protected, and the law was enforced. Now we have made a departure; the bulwark of liberty has been undermined; trial by jury has been stricken down."

"For a number of years it has been remarked that the decisions of the United States court were nearly always in favor of the corporations. Then it was noticed that no man could be appointed to a federal judgeship unless he was satisfactory to those interests. Over a year ago the New York World talked about a packed supreme court, and that court has, within a few days, rendered two decisions which unfortunately tend to confirm this charge. A week ago it did violence to the constitution and laws of the land by holding that the government had no power to tax the riches of this country. Now it has stricken down trial by jury, and has established 'government by injunction.'"

"Forty years ago the slave power predominated; today it is that of capitalists. The American people crushed the slave power and saved our institutions. Can they rescue them again? Many say yes, but they have not reflected that the crushing force which now confronts them is greater than was ever the slave power. Capital sits in the White House and legislates in the capitol. The courts of justice are its ministers and legislators are its lackeys. The whole machinery of fashionable society is its handmaid. "Just as what a brood of evils have sprung from the power of capitalism since 1890: First, the striking down of the world, thus crushing the debtors class and paralyzing industry; second, the growing of that corrupt use of wealth which is undermining our institutions, debauching public officials, shaping legislation and creating judges who do its bidding; third, the exemption of the rich from taxation; fourth, the substitution of government by injunction for government by the constitution; fifth, the striking down of trial by jury."

"Never has there been so much patriotic talk as in the last twenty-five years, and never was there so many Americans at work strangling republican institutions."

CONDITION OF THE CARGO.

This Has Developed Into an Important Point.

San Francisco, June 4.—The condition of the cargo of the Colima when she left Mazatlan is important, in view of the telegrams printed yesterday morning. In those dispatches, from three different sources, come the statements that the cargo of the Colima shifted, and that the steamer was toppled because of the deckload. These statements come from survivors, who related them on the San Juan, and at Mazatlan, from Mazatlan, where some of the survivors remain, and from information given to George Herbert, manager of the Mazatlan & Colima railroad, who has sent much of the news of the wreck by way of the City of Mexico.

The Question Is: Was the loss of the Colima due to bad stowing of cargo and to a deckload too great for the steamer to bear in heavy weather?

Alexander Center, the general agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company in this city, said positively that he does not believe the statement that the cargo had shifted during the gale, and he declared that the Colima was loaded in the best possible manner, and was anything but overloaded when she passed out of the harbor of San Francisco, May 18. Mr. Center denied that the Colima carried dynamite, as reported, but said there was a quantity of gunpowder on board which was stored in the magazine.

First Methodist Church.

San Francisco, June 4.—The first Japanese Methodist church in America was dedicated here today with appropriate ceremonies. The church is on Pine street near Hyde, and cost \$290,000. A debt of \$1,300 is yet to be paid. The pastor of the church, Rev. S. Doi, was trained in the Japanese college. He came to this state and was admitted to the California Methodist Episcopal conference, being now an ordained minister. The membership of the church numbers 240, and twenty-three of the congregation are women. The average attendance is about 125. Many of the members are so employed and situated that they cannot attend services regularly.

The New York at Southampton.

Southampton, June 31.—The United States cruiser New York, which sailed from New York May 18, has arrived here.

INVESTMENT IN MINES.

Eagerness Prevailing in Europe Seen to Reach This Country.

San Francisco, June 4.—Irwin C. Stamp believes that the eagerness for investment in mines which now prevails in London, Paris, and Berlin will soon extend to New York and spread over this country. He looks for a genuine boom in mining properties in the United States. As he is at the focus of mining thought and enterprise in New York, his opinion is of value. He further said:

"I would not express an opinion of that kind unless I had some foundation for it. And I will explain to you why I think that a great deal of money will be invested in American mines in a short time. There is at present as great excitement in London over mining properties as there was in San Francisco in 1876 over the Comstock. Men with money want mining property. This eagerness for mining property is not confined to London, but is quite keen in Paris and Berlin. In fact mines are now the favorite investment throughout Europe."

"We had a similar boom in California during the Comstock days, but the excitement of those days and the investments then made are insignificant to that which is now going on in London. Europe is at present with the properties in Africa and Australia. The efforts to mine for gold in the new fields in Australia will in all probability be a failure, owing to the lack of water there. The quest now will be confined to Africa. The system of developing those properties is as follows:

"An exploration company was formed of which the Rothschilds are the chief spirits, and Cecil Rhodes the promoter in Africa. This company as the name implies, explores the country for mines. The stock of iron mines is placed on the exchange in London for sale, and this the people all over Europe are buying."

"Now as to America. There is no doubt that an exploration company will be formed in New York on the same lines as those in London. It would doubtless have been organized this month had certain gentlemen remained in New York. Senator Jones is deeply interested in the project, and D. O. Mills and J. W. Mackay will invest. New York is quite as ready to take up mining investments as London or Paris. All the money needed to carry on a work in the United States similar to that which the Rothschilds are backing in Africa can be had in New York in a short time."

"The exploration company which will be organized in New York in a few weeks or months will operate in this way:

"In the first place it will have a very large working capital. If a mine-owner comes with a mine for sale to the company he will be requested to pay for an examination of the property by one of the experts of the company. If the report is satisfactory the company will buy the property and develop it or will endeavor to sell it, charging a commission. With the development of the property by the company this will not be difficult to do; or, if the mine-owner wants enough money to put up a mill, the company will do that and take a share of the returns; or the company will take a proportion of the stock, with a view of opening it up to see what it contains. If it is not satisfactory after a certain amount of work has been done, it will be dropped and the loss accepted. It will be the aim also of the company to list the stock of the mines on the exchanges and offer it for sale to the public."

"New York is eager for this movement. The great excitement in Europe over mines has extended to this country, and the people in the East are ready to invest their money in mines. It is my opinion that this country is a better field for a mining boom than Africa or Australia. We have good mining territory in New Mexico, Arizona, California, Colorado, Nevada, Utah, Oregon, Idaho, Montana and Washington. There are innumerable prospects here which will pay a company to explore."

"New York is now the center of mining interests in the United States. There are ten mines offered for sale there now to one in San Francisco, and scarcely a day passes that three or four mine-owners do not call at my office with a property for sale. If an exploration company takes hold of these properties, examines them carefully by a competent expert and then publishes his opinion of them, people in the East will have more confidence in them and will put their money in them. I think this movement in American mines will begin in the fall."

A SHOCKING DISCLOSURE.

Feature of a New Religion Established at Omaha.

Pittsburg, June 3.—The Commercial Gazette this morning publishes a special from Omaha, Neb., stating that Rev. John Morrow, formerly of Pittsburg, has established a new religion there. The principal feature of it is that all members of his church worship in a nude condition. A Mrs. Christensen, of Omaha, who is a member of the church, gave out the information concerning the new sect. She claims Morrow has 200 followers in that city. Sermons so far have been held at the homes of various members, and in each case all the participants were naked. Morrow is now said to be in Peoria. He is well known in Pittsburg. He was ordained as a United Presbyterian, but was dismissed from that church on account of his faith cure beliefs. Later he was bible instructor at the Bethany home near a faith cure institution. While there he edited a paper known as the Faith of God. He was removed from there because he was in the habit of kissing the sisters.

A Tramp Killed.

Reno, Nev., June 1.—The Atlantic express struck a defective switch near here at midnight last night while running rapidly. The engine, mail, express, baggage and smoker were derailed. A tramp named Hickey, supposed to be an escaped prisoner from the Oakland jail, was crushed to death. There were no other serious injuries. The cars were badly wrecked.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST.

Condensed Telegraphic Reports of Late Events.

BRIEF SPARKS FROM THE WIRE

Referred to News for Many Digestion From All Parts of Oregon, Washington and Idaho.

The city assessment roll of Albany, Or., foots up \$1,470,000. Ten new churches have been organized at Spokane the past year. Work has begun on a \$12,000 girl's dormitory for the Pullman college.

D. E. Vernon will soon start the index, a new paper, at Buxcooda, Wash. George D. Allen, of Aberdeen, assigns to C. R. Green, with liabilities at \$4,600.

The shepherds in Union county, Or., report an unusually good lambing season, 90 per cent having been saved. The Waterloo, Or., woolen mills are now running for general business, with three months' orders ahead on blankets alone.

A bonus of \$1,000 is offered by a large cattle dealer to anyone who will construct a telephone line from Canyon City to Burns, Ore.

The contest for postmaster of Monte Cristo, Wash., terminates in favor of Joseph T. McDevitt, of the Monte Cristo Mercantile Company.

The fire alarm and brick works, of Little Falls, Wash., are said to have been sold last Wednesday to Philadelphia capitalists for \$75,000.

Ten carloads of wool have been shipped from Prosser during the past fortnight. Several parties are holding their wool for later shipment.

Some of the creditors of the Spokane Mercantile Company, which assigned to J. N. Glover, have made application for the appointment of a receiver.

The workmen in the waterworks tunnel in Astoria struck a small vein of coal Saturday, which seems to be a first-class grade of bituminous coal.

Dilley school district has rescinded the order authorizing bonding the district for \$1,000, and the directors have been empowered to issue district notes instead.

The Olympians say that a bill permitting less than twelve jurors to return a verdict in civil cases has been passed by the last legislature, and will become a law June 12.

A corporation is to be organized in Seattle to establish a hatchery in Springfield, near Orilla, Wash. The purpose of the corporation will be to grow trout for the market.

Stephen A. Lovell, of Pendleton, referee in the celebrated water-right case of the Nevada ditch vs. Malheur county settlers, has set the time for hearing argument for June in Baker City, Or.

The sheepherders in Wallawa county, Or., were out on a strike for several days last week. The owners offer four cents and the strikers demand five. The men finally consented to accept the four cents and all are now at work.

Preparations have been taken under already for the fruit fair to be held at Spokane in October. The main building has begun at once, a wooden structure, the council having granted permission for its erection in the fire limits.

A contract has been signed for the erection of a smelter at Leavenworth, Wash., within a year, to have 100 tons daily capacity. It is to be