

BELLOMY & BUSCH,
THE HOUSE FURNISHERS,
Are Now Ready for the Spring Trade.

SEE THESE PRICES
And Compare Them with Portland Prices:

Chamber Suits	8.00	Baby Folding Cribs	3.50
Parlor Suits	20.00	Bedsteads	1.50
Center Tables, large	1.75	Springs, woven wire	2.00
Center Tables, small	1.50	Mattresses, excelsior	2.25
Bed Lounges, raw silk	7.50	Mattresses, excelsior, wool top	2.75
Carpet Patent Rocker	3.50	Mattresses, wool	2.00
Divans, oak, upholstered in tapestry	8.00	Pillows, turkey down, pair	3.50
Extending Tables, 6 foot	4.50	Blankets, pure wool	2.00
Dining Chairs	4.00	Kitchen Safes	3.00
Kitchen Chairs	1.00	Kitchen Cupboards, glass front	8.00
Hanging Lamps	4.50	Kitchen Rockers	1.00
Floor Matting, per yard	10	Cook Stoves, No. 8	8.50
		Set of Utensils for above	5.00

Everything in Stock to Furnish a House.
FULL LINE OF CROCKERY.

WAR PROCLAIMED

Japan Has Formally Notified the Other Nations.

JAPAN'S MINISTER RECALLED

London, August 9.—The Earl of Kimberley, Minister of Foreign Affairs, received a dispatch this morning from Hugh Fraser, British Minister in Tokio, announcing the declaration of war. Kimberley was visited this afternoon by the Japanese Minister, who personally communicated to him a similar announcement of the declaration. The Earl, upon receiving from the envoy official notice of the declared war, declared that Great Britain would remain neutral in the matter, although the British government would take steps to safeguard British interests in the far East. So far as the sinking of the transport ship Kow Shung, flying the British flag, is concerned, the envoy was informed that Great Britain avails the statement of the English captain of that steamer before making any reply to the apology offered by Japan. The government will hold a cabinet meeting on Tuesday, two days to consider the attitude of Great Britain to the Korean question. Despite the explanation and apology advanced by the Japanese, the British government still feels that the greatest indignation is still felt by shipowners and other persons interested in the Eastern trade. They insist that the government must take steps to amplify compensation and for arrangements of better faith in the future. The Admiralty has ordered Vice-Admiral Fremont, who commands the British squadron of the Asiatic coast, to approach Chinese and Japanese ports, and while observing strict neutrality, to watch the progress of operation.

FOR THE WORLD TO TAKE NOTICE

Tokyo, August 9.—The Japanese government has informed a representative of the foreign powers here that a state of war exists between Japan and China. This is regarded as equivalent to a declaration of war.

MINISTER AND CONSULS RECALLED

London, August 9.—Private dispatches say that Japan has closed her legation in Peking and recalled her Minister and all her Consuls from China.

Shanghai, August 9.—12.30 p. m.—In consequence of the declaration of war upon China, proclaimed by Japan yesterday, the Japanese Minister will leave for Tokyo to-morrow. The Japanese flag was hauled down from the consulate here today.

FROM THE LAND SIDE

Shanghai, August 9.—A number of heavy guns have been added to the artillery at Taku harbor in the last three days, and submarine torpedoes have been placed in the water. Great alarm is felt at Taku, as the people there believe that any day may bring several Japanese war vessels and a bombardment. The Chinese launches of the Chinese customs service are scouting along the coast to ascertain whether or not the Japanese are approaching. Their officers report that several Japanese cruisers have been seen in the Gulf of Pechili. The ability of the Taku forts to withstand a bombardment is doubted. The forts were not built to resist the fire of modern guns. Six Chinese transports, packed with troops, sailed on Monday from Chee Foo. They were conveyed by three warships.

THE BATTLE AT YASHAN

Shanghai, August 9.—The Chinese are strongly entrenched at Yashan, and the Japanese are unable to dislodge them, having been repeatedly repulsed with heavy losses. The Chinese have been small. Fifteen hundred Japanese are said to have been killed. The North China News confirms the report of the fighting at Yashan. It says that the Japanese brought up for the attack every available man, almost demanding Seoul of troops. The successful defense made by the Chinese was directed by European officers.

Mutsu Hito, Emperor of Japan.

The war between Japan and China over Corea makes the rulers of these countries of more than usual interest. Mutsu Hito, Emperor of Japan, is about 42 years of age. He succeeded his father at the age of 16 years, and has been crowned and stored to full power a year later. The Emperor is a gentlemanly man, and is well versed in the sciences and arts. He knows the minutest details of his kingdom's needs, opens Parliament and delivers his own address. His court is the center of culture and talent, the men who surround him being men of brilliant minds knowing well how to assist in guiding the government. The Emperor enjoys life in all its phases.

DECLARATION PRECIPITATED

The Kow Shung Incident Supposed to Have Caused It.

Washington, August 9.—A cablegram announcing the arrival of the United States steamer Monocacy at Nagasaki, Japan, received by Secretary Herbert today, is the only official news that has come to the government from the representatives of China and Japan, and the surprise of official dispatches being obtained previously amounts to a conviction. The Monocacy was at Chemulpo, Corea, with the Baltimore, and it is supposed she ran over to Nagasaki for coal supplies. It is thought here the action of Japan officially notifying the British government of the existence of a state of war between Japan and China was precipitated by the Kow Shung incident. Had such notice preceded the sinking of the ship, Japan would not have incurred liability to Great Britain and been obliged to apologize. In effect that notice is equivalent to a declaration of war, or at least it imposes the same obligations upon neutral nations. By this strike Japan doubtless has seriously embarrassed China in her efforts to supply herself with warlike equipment in other countries. Just what the effect will be on Chinese treaty ports cannot be forecast now. Japan has taken the ground that they are practically foreign

PASSES THE SENATE

Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill With Amendments.

DESERT LANDS ARE DONATED

This Leaves the Deficiency the Only Appropriation Bill to be Acted Upon by That Body—The Quarantine Fund is Largely Increased.

WASHINGTON, August 9.—Only one more appropriation bill, the deficiency remains to be acted upon by the Senate, the sundry bill having been passed today after a three days' discussion. The most important amendments adopted today were the increase of the quarantine fund from \$24,000 to \$100,000 and donating 1,000,000 acres of "desert" lands to the States to which the desert land laws apply, as well as to Nebraska, Kansas, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma. The report of the conference on the District of Columbia bill was next agreed to, and then the Hatch anti-trust bill was reported by Washburn from the Committee on Agriculture and placed on the calendar.

Gray, Chairman of the committee to investigate the charges of bribery against Senator Chandler, presented the unanimous report of the committee. By the resolution of June 11 the committee was also instructed to investigate certain charges against members of both Houses in regard to the construction and charter privileges of street railways in the District of Columbia, but no evidence or testimony had been submitted to the committee, and it was decided that it be discharged from further duty under the resolution of May 1. Lodge and Davis, Republicans, and Allen, Populist, made supplemental reports. Objections were made by Chandler to the report of the committee to be discharged, at least until the report could be read and examined, and accordingly the request went on the table for the present.

THE POSITION OF THE POWERS.

The British Government Will Safely Guard Her Interests.

LONDON, August 9.—The Earl of Kimberley, Minister of Foreign Affairs, received a dispatch this morning from Hugh Fraser, British Minister in Tokio, announcing the declaration of war. Kimberley was visited this afternoon by the Japanese Minister, who personally communicated to him a similar announcement of the declaration. The Earl, upon receiving from the envoy official notice of the declared war, declared that Great Britain would remain neutral in the matter, although the British government would take steps to safeguard British interests in the far East. So far as the sinking of the transport ship Kow Shung, flying the British flag, is concerned, the envoy was informed that Great Britain avails the statement of the English captain of that steamer before making any reply to the apology offered by Japan. The government will hold a cabinet meeting on Tuesday, two days to consider the attitude of Great Britain to the Korean question. Despite the explanation and apology advanced by the Japanese, the British government still feels that the greatest indignation is still felt by shipowners and other persons interested in the Eastern trade. They insist that the government must take steps to amplify compensation and for arrangements of better faith in the future. The Admiralty has ordered Vice-Admiral Fremont, who commands the British squadron of the Asiatic coast, to approach Chinese and Japanese ports, and while observing strict neutrality, to watch the progress of operation.

CAUSE FOR ACTION.

The Suit Against the New York Times Publishing Company.

New York, August 6.—A number of suits have been begun in the Supreme Court against the New York Times Publishing Company by stockholders of the corporation to set aside their subscriptions for stock on the ground that the subscriptions were obtained by fraudulent means. In the suits filed by the complainants they allege that they were induced to subscribe to the stock of the company on the basis of bona-fide subscriptions for a total of \$400,000 to \$500,000, and that the capitalization of the company was not to exceed these totals by more than \$100,000. In one of the bills of complaint, filed by Charles F. Watson, the complainant alleges that the company was capitalized for \$1,250,000 without the knowledge of the plaintiff, and that \$250,000 of the stock was given to the promoters of the company without any proper and just sale. The complainant alleges that he received therefor, the capital being thereby watered to at least that amount, and that, while the plaintiff and others subscribed to the stock, the promoters had been demanding for different times to be allowed to inspect the original subscription agreement, but the company refused to exhibit or to furnish a copy of it to the plaintiffs or their attorneys. The narrative of the purchase of the Times by the present owners is told in detail in the bill filed by Mr. Watson. He says that in 1893 he was induced to subscribe for \$10,000 of the stock upon the representations already cited, and not until he had paid for his stock in full was he aware that the capitalization had been increased to \$1,250,000, and that the stock was subject to restrictions placed upon the transfer of the new paper, although no such restrictions had been made to him and based upon which he had paid for his stock. The plaintiff declares that he has made an effort to obtain a copy of the subscription agreement, and to inspect it, but without success, and demands the return of his subscription. In a similar complaint, Richard Sibley demands the return of \$50,000 paid by him for stock in the paper.

MONTHLY STATEMENT.

Secretary Carlisle's Showing of the Public Debt.

WASHINGTON, August 3.—The regular monthly statement of the public debt issued by the Treasury Department shows that the aggregate of the public debt July 31, 1894, was \$1,633,806,240, as against \$1,622,253,636 June 30, 1894. This apparent increase of \$11,552,604 is owing to the increase in the issue of certificates and treasury notes, which, however, is offset by an equal amount of \$11,552,604 in the treasury, was increased from \$615,355,820 June 30, 1894, to \$616,972,307 July 31, 1894. The cash in the treasury is classified as follows:

Silver and gold	\$120,021,628
United States notes	3,280,922
Paper money	1,212,021,911
Total	\$1,633,324,461

This makes an aggregate of \$774,201,796, against which there are demand liabilities amounting to \$658,133,134, leaving a cash balance of \$116,091,327, or \$154,975,897 gold reserve. The increase in the cash balance during the month was \$1,689,915.

VALUABLE WATER RIGHTS.

A Salt That Will Help Many Persons if It is Useful.

LOS ANGELES, August 3.—A suit filed in the United States District Court today has interest for people all over the State. It is a suit in equity brought by the Irvine Company, owner of the great San Diego ranch of 80,000 acres in Orange county, to enjoin nearly 200 settlers from using water from the San Diego river, which runs through the land. If the company is successful, it will cut off the water supply for irrigation purposes of hundreds of settlers in the Santa Ana Valley near the cities of Orange, Tustin and Santa Ana and leave without a source of water supply thousands of acres of orange orchards and fruit trees. It is said that the purpose of the Irvine company is to place the immense ranch on the market in small holdings if it can secure the water rights.

THE FRESNO FIRE BURNING.

MILWAUKEE, July 31.—Governor Peck and party returned this morning from Phillips. The forest fires are still raging throughout the north central part of the State, and the towns of Fidelity, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin are in danger of being wiped out, should heavy winds come up. When the authorities sought aid for the families burned out, the Governor said the unfortunate would be cared for. Fears are entertained for the safety of the town of Morse on the Fox line. It is stated that half of it has been wiped out, and that the rest is threatened with destruction. The wires on the line are down.

To Segregate Coal Fields.

WASHINGTON, August 2.—Governor Hughes of Arizona, who is here, states the long-standing friction between the Navajo Indians and the ranchers and stockmen is in a fair way of settlement. His efforts to have the San Carlos coal fields cut off from the White Mountain Indian reservation will, he believes, result in a permanent settlement of the Indian and thrown open to the public for settlement and development. All Arizona Legislatures during the past ten years by joint resolution and all the Governors in their annual reports have urged the segregation of these coal fields, there being no other coal within 300 miles.

Controller's Bank Note Statement.

WASHINGTON, August 3.—A statement issued by the Comptroller of the Currency shows the total amount of national bank notes outstanding at the close of the month, \$207,445,480; increase of total circulation for the month, \$186,182, and for the year, \$2,789,569; amount outstanding against bonds is \$181,050,654; increase for the month, \$48,539; for the year, \$1,754,641.

AN INVESTIGATION

Proves That Senators Were Not Financially Influenced.

EDWARDS STATED UNTRUTHS

Chandler's Resolution for an Investigation of the Donalton Coal Company Before the Senate—No Testimony to Support Edwards' Statements.

WASHINGTON, August 4.—Senator Gray, Chairman of the Sugar Investigation Committee, presented a report to the Senate today, and asked that the committee be discharged. The main report is signed by all the members of the committee. Lodge and Davis present a supplementary report, and Allen presents his own views on some features of the case. The report recites the facts which have been published as to the refusal of Edwards to examine into the case, and Secretary Carlisle to answer questions. Secretary Carlisle is exonerated, and parts of the article in the Philadelphia Press reflecting on him are declared untrue without foundation, except that it is a fact according to Secretary Carlisle's testimony he did at the request of Senator Jones draft an amendment to the sugar schedule. The committee also reports the substance of the testimony of the sugar refiners, asserting that the campaign conducted by the committee and for the purpose of influencing national campaigns or for the purpose of securing or defeating national legislation. The report then says:

"No other testimony has been offered to support the statements of Edwards. The committee is unable to discover any facts to show that the sugar schedule was made up as it then stood, in the proposed amendment to the tariff bill, in consideration of large or any sum of money paid for the campaign purposes of the Democratic party. No witness has testified before your committee that such was the fact, and all the Democratic members of the Finance Committee and all Senators who names have been mentioned in the public press as especially interested in protecting the sugar refining industries, or in whose States sugar refineries existed, have under oath denied that they had any knowledge or information as to any sums of money, large or otherwise, having been paid for the campaign purposes of the Democratic party by the sugar trust, by those connected with it; or by anybody as a consideration for favorable treatment of its interests by said party."

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Discussion of the Evicted Tenants Bill Limited.

LONDON, August 3.—In the House of Commons today Sir William Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, moved a time limit for the discussion of each clause of the evicted tenants bill, with a final closure of the committee stage August 7. In making this motion Sir William said the government regarded the bill as urgent and appreciated the necessity that the time allotted for further discussion of the measure should be ample. He was not unmindful of the fact that the bill had been introduced in 1881, and that it had been introduced in 1882, and that it had been introduced in 1883, and that it had been introduced in 1884, and that it had been introduced in 1885, and that it had been introduced in 1886, and that it had been introduced in 1887, and that it had been introduced in 1888, and that it had been introduced in 1889, and that it had been introduced in 1890, and that it had been introduced in 1891, and that it had been introduced in 1892, and that it had been introduced in 1893, and that it had been introduced in 1894.

HAWAIIANS ATTENDING TO BUSINESS.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 3.—The steamship Alameda, which arrived today, brought advices from Honolulu under date of July 28, as follows: Absolute quiet prevails here, and for the first time in over a year politics have been wholly dropped. Business is improving. The latest important enterprise is the letting of a contract for the building of a railroad to extend completely around the island of Oahu, on which Honolulu is situated. This road will reach several points, and the Hawaiian hitherto shipped all their crops to Honolulu by steamer. Admiral Walker, after an illness which confined him to his bed for several days, is making preparations for his departure. He has been ordered to Annapolis.

Twenty-four Poisoned.

PLATTSBURGH, Neb., August 4.—Twenty-four persons at the Sliding boarding-house were poisoned yesterday, the drug being placed in the milk served at the breakfast table. Many of them are seriously ill yet, but fatal consequences are not feared except in the case of Robert Shafer, a merchant. The victims were stricken an hour after partaking of the milk, and every person in the house was rendered violently ill. The food remaining was subjected to a chemical analysis, and the milk was found to contain a quantity of poison, the nature of which will not be divulged until a recently discharged employe, who is said to have made threats against the hotel proprietors, is located.

Receivers for a Zinc Company.

KANSAS CITY, August 6.—Judge Phillips of the United States District Court has issued an order appointing Arthur Walcott of New York and Galen Spencer of Joplin receivers of the Western Zinc Company of Joplin. Each gave bonds in the sum of \$25,000. The Western Zinc Company in June, 1893, issued bonds to the amount of \$150,000, which were placed in New York. It is alleged that the company has defaulted in payment of interest.

What Made Lovellville Famous.

CORNER CHANCE, Cal., August 6.—The discovery on Mineral Hill of lead carbonate yesterday, the ore which lead Lovellville its great boom, is regarded by mining men as the most remarkable and important event ever made in the Cripple Creek district. The vein is four feet in width. An assay returned 49 in gold, 25 ounces of silver and 33 per cent lead.

THE RECENT STRIKE.

The Investigating Committee to Meet in Chicago, August 1.—The Labor Commission appointed by President Cleveland to investigate the causes of the recent strike will hold its first meeting at the postoffice building in Chicago August 15, and will request railroads, labor organizations and citizens having a personal or patriotic interest in the rights of the question to be informed, and who cannot attend the meetings, to present their views and suggestions, in writing to the commission prior to the public hearing. The three members of the committee have adopted the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, the President of the United States has appointed the undersigned a commission to visit Chicago, Ill., and such other places in the United States as may be proper in the judgment of the commission, to the end that it may make full inquiry into the cause of any pending disputes or existing controversies between the Illinois Central Railway Company and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company and certain of the railway employees and hear and determine thereon who may cause before it; and

Whereas, Section 6 of chapter 1,003 of the laws of the United States, passed July 1, 1888, makes it the duty of the said commission to examine into the cause of said controversies, the conditions accompanying and the best means of adjusting the same and to report the results of such examination to the President and to Congress; and

Whereas, the questions involved in such controversies affect all interstate railroads and their employees; and, inasmuch as the commission is authorized by law to make such investigations as may be necessary to the end that it may make full inquiry into the cause of any pending disputes or existing controversies between the Illinois Central Railway Company and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company and certain of the railway employees and hear and determine thereon who may cause before it; and

Resolved, That this commission will meet at the United States postoffice building in the city of Chicago, Ill., on Tuesday, August 14, 1894, at 10 a. m., for the purpose of taking testimony in relation to said controversies and to hear and consider all facts, suggestions and recommendations of the employees thereof, the conditions accompanying and the best means of adjusting the same and as to any legislation or measures which ought to be recommended in regard to similar controversies affecting all interstate railroads and their employees; and that all communications be addressed to the undersigned at the United States postoffice, Chicago, Ill., and that all persons desiring to present their views and suggestions in writing to the said commission at any time prior to the date of said public hearing, should send copies of such resolutions to be given to the press and be sent to all railroads engaged in the transportation of property and passengers between the States of the United States and to all labor organizations.

THE DEAD OF NOTE.

Patti Rosa, the Well-Known Soprano, is Gone.

BOSTON, August 6.—Patti Rosa, the well-known soprano, died today. She was the wife of John W. Dunne. Patti Rosa had intended to leave for New York on the 29th inst., but she was unable to do so because of her illness. She had been in poor health for some time, and she had been in the hospital for several weeks. She was 45 years of age. She was a native of Italy, and she had been in Boston for many years. She was a very popular singer, and she had been in the city for many years. She was a very kind and generous person, and she was very popular among her friends and acquaintances. She was a very successful singer, and she had been in the city for many years. She was a very kind and generous person, and she was very popular among her friends and acquaintances.

FRANKLIN LAWTON.

MR. VERNON, N. Y., August 6.—Franklin Lawton, one of the oldest and best-known residents of New Rochelle, N. Y., died yesterday at his home, 367 Huguenot street, in that city. He was 82 years of age. He was a very successful business man, and he had been in the city for many years. He was a very kind and generous person, and he was very popular among his friends and acquaintances. He was a very successful business man, and he had been in the city for many years. He was a very kind and generous person, and he was very popular among his friends and acquaintances.

THE NEXT TO ENTER.

Bills Pending for the Admission of New Mexico and Arizona.

WASHINGTON, August 4.—The New Mexico and Arizona admission bills were reported to the Senate today. In the case of New Mexico a constitutional convention is provided for, the delegates to which are to be chosen at an election to be held the second Tuesday in June, 1895, and the convention is to meet the second Tuesday of the following July. In the case of Arizona the provision is made for the election of a delegate to become a voter in six months instead of sixty days, as in the House bill. Arizona has already adopted a constitution, and the bill in her case provides for admission August 1, 1895, and the election of a Delegate to the Fifty-fourth Congress.

Awarded Highest Honors World's Fair.

GEORGE'S BAKING POWDER.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder—No Ammonia, No Alum. Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

IT IS ABOUT ENDED

The Strike Declared Off by the American Railway Union.

TWO ROADS NOT INCLUDED

The General Strike Committee of the American Railway Union Has Declared It Off in the City of Chicago Except as Regards Two Roads.

CHICAGO, August 5.—At a meeting of the general strike committee selected by the special committee of the American Railway Union last week, which was held at Ulrich's hall this morning, it was decided to declare the strike off in Chicago. This does not include the Chicago and Eastern Illinois, nor the Atchison and Topeka, where the men have voted to continue the strike to settle local grievances, and where they think they have a fair show of winning. There were twenty-four local unions represented at the meeting this afternoon, and each representative had been given the opportunity to be heard. The meeting was a secret one, and at adjournment the only statement given out was the following:

"By a vote of the local unions of the American Railway Union in Chicago they have decided that the strike shall be declared off in the city of Chicago, with the exception of local unions on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois and the Atchison and Topeka, where the strike still remains in full force and effect. This is effective at 7 o'clock Monday morning. The decision does not apply to the systems outside of Chicago, and the Pullman employees will be expected to settle their own differences. Resolutions explaining the reasons for calling off the strike were adopted. The example set by the Chicago unions will be followed immediately by the unions throughout the western country, and by Tuesday night at the latest the strike will be declared off all over the country, except on the two roads named. Debs left this city to-night for Terre Haute, and will go from there to New York, where he will deliver a lecture to Cooper Institute. Debs has been offered a large salary to travel and lecture under the auspices of a Boston labor bureau, which he may accept while East."

ANOTHER BOND ISSUE.

Some Differences of Opinion as to the Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, August 6.—There are differences of opinion among the treasury officials as to the probabilities of another bond issue. Neither Mr. Carlisle nor Assistant Secretary Curtis is willing to admit that there is any real cause for alarm at the present financial situation. It is known, however, that the President and his advisers are watching with eager interest every change in the financial situation, and that every phase of it is being carefully and thoughtfully studied. Notwithstanding the fact that the President's point of view is it is argued, that the issue of the pending tariff bill is sure to result in a prompt and general revival of business, and that in consequence of the fact that the government is not expected to issue any more bonds, the treasury officials are not expected to issue any more bonds. There are some, however, who take a less hopeful view of affairs. They observe that the gold reserve, which six months ago was \$100,000,000, is now only \$50,000,000, and that the government is really far better able to meet its obligations today than it was just prior to the February bond issue. The statistics of the treasury officials show that the government is really far better able to meet its obligations today than it was just prior to the February bond issue. The statistics of the treasury officials show that the government is really far better able to meet its obligations today than it was just prior to the February bond issue.

TO IMPROVE RIVERS.

Agreement Reached by River and Harbor Conference.

WASHINGTON, August 2.—Dolph has had a rather hard struggle, but he has pulled out of the conference committee with all the Oregon appropriations in the river and harbor bill. Practically an agreement to that effect has been reached, and the agreement will probably be reported to the Senate tomorrow for a vote. The bill has been reported to the Senate today. In the case of New Mexico a constitutional convention is provided for, the delegates to which are to be chosen at an election to be held the second Tuesday in June, 1895, and the convention is to meet the second Tuesday of the following July. In the case of Arizona the provision is made for the election of a delegate to become a voter in six months instead of sixty days, as in the House bill. Arizona has already adopted a constitution, and the bill in her case provides for admission August 1, 1895, and the election of a Delegate to the Fifty-fourth Congress.

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