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NO. 24.

DR. FRAKER IS ALIVE

The Famous Insurance Swindler Has Been Caught.

WAS IN HIDING IN MINNESOTA

The Court Had Decided He Was Dead and Ordered the Policy Paid Over to His Heirs.

Duluth, Minn., Sept. 4.—Dr. George Fraker, of Topeka, Kan., supposed to have been drowned in the Missouri river two years ago, was captured in the woods near Tower, Minn., yesterday. Fraker's life was insured for \$25,000. Suit was brought in the Kansas court to recover this. The case went to the supreme court, and the insurance companies were defeated in the final decision, recorded last month.

It was always maintained by the companies that Fraker was alive. Recently it became known in some way that Fraker was near Tower, and known under the alias of Sohwell. Attorney Robert T. Horrick and Deputy Sheriff Wilkinson, of Topeka, organized a party to search for him. Fraker was found in the woods and his capture effected in a strategic manner. He was brought to Duluth today, and will be taken to Topeka at once. Fraker will go without a requisition.

He has been living near Tower for six months. He admitted his identity, and said he did not leave home on purpose to defraud the companies, but he fell in the Missouri river, swam across the river and got on land. The next day he read in the paper that he had been drowned, and concluded to carry out the deception and allow the collection of the insurance. The case is one of great general interest, because a reward of \$20,000 was offered for his capture. Fraker is a physician and up to the latter part of 1893, was physician to the St. Elmo hotel, the leading hotel in Excelsior Springs, a famous health resort near Kansas City. Together with seven or eight companions, the doctor went fishing in the Missouri river, and after dark and while in company with George Harvey, James Triplett and Jake Crowley, a negro, he disappeared and was seen no more. The parties afterward swore positively that they witnessed his drowning while rowing in a leaky boat, but after a search his body could not be found. Some three months previous, he began leading up with life insurance, taking \$20,000 in the Kansas Mutual Life of Topeka, \$15,000 in the Hartford Life Annuity, \$15,000 in the Hartford Providence Savings Life of New York, and \$3,000 in the benevolent societies of that place, a total of \$58,000.

Immediately after his disappearance, the insurance companies held a conference and discovered that while the doctor's income was about \$1,800 a year, his premium amounted to \$1,000 annually. Besides this, George Harvey and James Triplett, who swore to having witnessed Fraker's death, were men of bad characters, Harvey being arrested only the other day in Eastern Missouri, charged with having committed burglary in New Mexico. Triplett was a well-known character in Indian territory and was said to have been drowned a short time ago.

Attorney Horrick and Sheriff Wilkinson left Duluth on the afternoon train for St. Paul and will go right to Kansas City. They did not call upon the county authorities here, and the latter are pretty sore in consequence. Had Fraker refused to accompany them, they could have done nothing without the aid of the sheriff of this county.

American Armor Plate Accepted.

Bethlehem, Pa., Sept. 4.—The Bethlehem Iron Company is advised by cable of another successful armor plate test in Russia. The plate tested represented a lot of seven-inch armor made by the company for the Russian battleships Souviavim and Oushakoff. The test took place at St. Petersburg, and was very satisfactory to the Russian officers. The Russian government has now accepted all the armor plate made for these vessels.

Mackay's Daughter Has Her Boys.

Naples, Sept. 4.—The court, which has been hearing the controversy between Prince Colonna and his wife, the daughter of Mrs. John W. Mackay, has ordered that the sons be given to the princess, and that if necessary, force is to be used. The princess received the boys yesterday, and it is doubtful if the prince, who has recently had possession of them, will ever have them again.

Marines Stood Up for the Flag.

San Francisco, Sept. 4.—The Bulletin has a story of a fight, July 4, at Monte Video, between sailors of the United States cruiser Newark and British marines on shore at the same time. The Englishmen pulled down the American flag in a saloon and stamped on it. The result was a fight in which an American sailor was stabbed, probably fatally. Many others were wounded. The native police arrested forty combatants.

Colorado Will Protect Its Buffalo.

Denver, Sept. 4.—General O'Brien, commander of the department of Colorado and Wyoming, Grand Army of the Republic, said today: "If the Indians attempt to hunt in Red desert, Wyoming, they will never return alive. At the last session of the state legislature a stringent law was passed to protect the only herd of buffalo in the state. The state will stand by that law, even though it brings Wyoming up face to face with Uncle Sam."

HAD NOT JURISDICTION.

A Decision Against the Northern Pacific Receivers.

Seattle, Sept. 4.—By the decision of Judge Gilbert, concurred in by Judge Hanford, Receivers Oakes, Payne and Rouse must appear in the United States court for the northern district of Washington, in this city, October 2, and defend themselves against the charges of maladministration made by Brayton Ives, president of the Northern Pacific.

The opinion of Judge Gilbert was read in court this morning, and the opinion of Judge Hanford was filed late in the afternoon. The receivers are each ordered to file with this court a bond for \$10,000, and also a report of their actions from the time of the last report confirmed by Judge Jenkins up to the present. It is held that the acts of the receivers are not invalid, and that the \$5,000,000 receivers' certificates are valid liens as soon as confirmed by the respective courts.

By the decision the question of jurisdiction is settled, and the court here becomes the court of primary jurisdiction, settling the question of collateral attack.

The second part of the Ives application will come up at the hearing of the order to show cause, and the question of fact as to whether the receivers have been lax in their administration of the trust estate will then be opened. Judge Gilbert says: "The actual possession of the property of the insolvent corporation by the first court, through its receivers, could extend no further than the territorial limits of that court's jurisdiction. The rights of receivers are accorded in courts, whose jurisdiction is superior to that of initial proceeding, have their basis in comity. Such comity rests upon the fact that another court is in the actual possession of a portion of the property, which cannot well be segregated, and which the best interests of all concerned require to be managed by a single system. Here, however, it is shown that at the time of filing this application to remove the receivers there is no part of the railroad lines of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company within the jurisdiction of the court that first appointed them, and that there is in that district no personal property held in receivership. All the property that remains to be disposed of is in other jurisdictions. It follows from this state of facts that the court is utterly powerless to make an order which affects in any way the management or possession of any property of the corporation. No foreclosure sale of said mortgages can be had, no possession to a purchaser can be given, until the courts which have the actual possession of said railroad shall consent thereto.

"In our judgment the rule of comity, which has been invoked in opposition to the motion, does not apply to such a case as this. The foundation of the rule is the recognition of the right that exists in another jurisdiction. It is predicated upon the fact that another court has first taken and retained the possession of property. Its reason consists in the fact that the court of initial proceedings has in its possession and must necessarily administer a portion of property which a wise policy declares must not be disintegrated. That reason does not exist in this case. Not only does it not exist, but many considerations lead us to believe that a wiser, more satisfactory management of a railroad may be obtained by a court which has jurisdiction over, at least some of the territory wherein the same is situated, or in which the home office of the company is located."

In his opinion Judge Hanford considered as parts of one proposition the question of remitting Ives to Judge Jenkins' court as the court of preliminary jurisdiction, and of collateral attack. The application he said was a direct proceeding and the assertion that for the court here to take cognizance of the matter was a collateral attack was untenable. Want of jurisdiction apparent on the face of the record was the ground on which the attack was made and on such grounds the rights of the parties to litigate was not concluded by any decree of the court whose jurisdiction was questioned. The railroad and real estate of the defendant being immovable could not be brought within the jurisdiction of the Milwaukee court nor could jurisdiction be acquired by taking possession of such assets as money bonds and other securities or railroad cars migrating over other lines; and no consent of parties could give to a court jurisdiction that it never possessed. As to the doctrine of foreclosure proceedings Judge Hanford says:

"A mortgage may also be foreclosed in a court having no jurisdiction of the person of the mortgagor by proceeding in the rem, if it had jurisdiction of the res. Proceedings may be of a double nature; that is to say, both in personam and in rem. This argues nothing for the elementary principle that a purely personal judgment is not valid against a person who is not being due process or his voluntary appearance brought within the jurisdiction of the court which pronounced it remains in full vigor; and proceedings in rem are impossible in a court having no jurisdiction of the res. Now, as the custody, control and operation of a railroad, through receivers, is due to a court, through receivers, jurisdiction thereof cannot be acquired by a distant court, although it may have jurisdiction to foreclose the mortgage by suit in personam."

No Buyers for a Railroad.

Frankfort, Ky., Sept. 4.—The Kentucky Midland railroad was offered for sale at public auction by Commissioner Posey at 12:30 o'clock. The upset price was \$320,000, but no sale was made for want of a bidder.

FOUR STATES SHAKEN

Three Distinct Earthquake Shocks Are Felt.

HOUSES SWAYED, GLASS BROKEN

Flasque Opened Over One Hundred Feet Deep in One of the Hills of Philadelphia Park.

Brooklyn, Sept. 3.—Three distinct earthquake shocks were felt by residents of Brooklyn about 6 o'clock this morning. No damage to life or property is reported from any section of the city. The districts of East New York and South Brooklyn received the greatest shocks, but the rumblings were distinctly felt in other sections of the city. Contradictory reports are given as to the severity of the shocks. The first shock, which was felt at 6 o'clock, was followed by a rumbling noise like distant thunder. This was followed by two slighter shocks, which, according to some reports, died away in low, grating tones.

Superintendent of Police McKelvey telephoned to the police headquarters from his Green-avenue residence that he had been awakened from a sound sleep by the earthquake. He said the house oscillated and that the bed he was sleeping in moved perceptibly.

Deputy Commissioner of Police Crosby, who was sleeping at Coney Island, also telephoned to headquarters that the shock was very severe in that section of Brooklyn. He described it as a low, rumbling noise, and added that many houses had been shaken, all the inhabitants being aroused from their sleep.

James Jackson, night watchman at the municipal building, said that residents of the Twenty-fifth ward were startled by three shocks in rapid succession, and heard a rumbling noise. The houses trembled and many pictures and other ornaments hanging on the walls were thrown to the floor.

Two conductors of the Atlantic-avenue railroad, who were dining in a restaurant on Washington street, reported that they felt the shock. The building trembled and plates and other dishes on the table were moved. The second shock was like the effects of a distant explosion. At many hotels the guests were so frightened by the vibrations that they hurried into the hallways to find out the cause of the troubles. The guests at the Pierpont hotel were very much alarmed, and many of them went down stairs and asked the night clerk what had happened. They thought an explosion must have occurred.

New York, Sept. 3.—According to Weather Forecaster Dunn, the earthquake reached this city at 6:11 o'clock this morning. The earthquake lasted ten minutes and lasted ten seconds from south to north. Comparatively few persons in the city noticed the disturbance.

St. Louis, Sept. 3.—A shock, apparently that of an earthquake, lasting about three seconds, was felt about 6:08 A. M. today.

Jersey City, Sept. 3.—New Jersey felt the force of the earthquake. The tremor extended throughout the northern part, while the southern section appears to have escaped the experience entirely. From all of the cities and villages in the northern section, the shock received is the same. The shock story preceded and accompanied by a low, rumbling sound, which marks the earthquake. This rumbling lasted several seconds. In some places the estimate of time is three seconds, while other sections place the duration at from fifteen to twenty seconds. The general course of the shock was from east to west.

Philadelphia, Sept. 3.—An earthquake lasting several seconds was felt at 6 o'clock this morning. The disturbance was violent enough, while it lasted, to create a good deal of consternation and not a little damage. Buildings perceptibly swayed, windows clattered and banged, and clocks and pictures toppled from their places. The shock was most severely felt in the suburban districts, and it is said that in one part of George's Hill in Fairmount park, a fissure was opened, permitting the entrance of a plummet, which extended down over 100 feet without touching bottom. A large plate-glass window in the store of Michael Lett, on Germantown avenue, was split from top to bottom. Similar cases are reported from other sections of the city.

The Alliance Afloat.

Madrid, Sept. 3.—The Polish count, Hobakari, who was a passenger on the American steamer Alliance when she was fired upon by the Spanish gunboat off Cape Maisel, Cuba, and who accuses the captain of the Alliance of suppressing his evidence that the Alliance carried contraband of war while in Cuban waters, has arrived here and has been seen by the ministers of war and marine regarding the matter. The government, however, declines to reopen the question. Hobakari has published his story in the Spanish newspapers and it has caused a sensation here.

District Legally Organized.

Ogallala, Neb., Sept. 3.—In the district court of Keith county, Judge Neville, in the case of the Alfalfa Irrigation Company, decided the district was legally organized, the issue of bonds regular and valid and holds the district irrigation law, passed at the last session of the legislature, to be constitutional. The case will be docketed in the supreme court and the court asked to give it precedence, as provided in the law.

WASHINGTON'S SCHOOL TAX.

Law Authorizing County Commissioners to Levy a Tax in Force.

Olympia, Sept. 3.—The question as to whether chapter 68, laws of 1895, providing for the levy of a school tax by the state board of equalization, widely known as the "hardfoot school law," repeals the law authorizing county commissioners to levy a county school tax, is one which has been considerably discussed of late. Assistant Attorney-General Haight has addressed the following opinion to the prosecuting attorney of Whitman county on this subject:

"You inquire in your communication of the 23d inst. whether chapter 68, laws of 1895, providing for the levy of a school tax by the state board of equalization, repeals so much of section 64 of the revenue laws of 1893 as authorizes the boards of county commissioners to levy a county school tax. "An inspection of the act of 1895 shows that there is no express repeal. As to whether there was any repeal by implication, it must be said that there is no inconsistency between the two provisions of law and both must stand, unless it clearly appears from the act of 1895 that that act was intended to cover the whole subject of taxation for school purposes.

"Whatever might have been the intention of those who originally drafted the bill, it is understood to be a part of the history of this bill that its passage was secured by a compromise reducing the amount to be obtained by the state levy from \$10 to \$8 per child of school age in the state. It is also a fact that the average disbursement for school purposes per child of school age within the state during the past year was \$1.11. It is quite apparent, therefore, that the actual condition of the schools of this state, with reference to which the law of 1895 was passed, would indicate that the law of 1895 was not the sole provision for the maintenance of the schools of the state. The fact is in harmony with the language of the act of 1895, which nowhere intimates or suggests or implies that its provisions are to furnish the sole authority for the levying of taxes for the support of the public schools of the state.

"I am, therefore, of the opinion that the provisions of section 64 of the revenue law of 1893, empowering the county commissioners to levy a school tax, are still in force."

A HANDSOME SHOWING.

The Year's Production of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company.

Denver, Sept. 3.—The annual report of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, just made public, shows that the gross earnings for the year were \$5,667,185, as compared with \$4,475,747 for the preceding twelve months. The company owned all its fixed capital, and increased 8 per cent at the end of the year had a surplus of \$4,874. The net earnings were \$504,229, an increase of \$143,461 over the preceding year. The coal product showed an increase of 141,049 tons, and the coke product increased 65,993 tons. The total product of coal was 1,450,435 tons, and of coke 249,389 tons. The company produced upward of 550,000 tons of manufactured iron. It has been shown that the fuel and iron company can produce iron and steel at prices that compete successfully with the large Eastern factories.

Nebraska's Beet Crop.

Norfolk, Sept. 3.—There are about 4,000 acres of sugar beets in Norfolk district all "paid by" and in much better condition than any previous year. Recent rains have benefited the beets greatly. With continued favorable conditions for roots, the result of the harvest will exceed other seasons, and will probably be more than 40,000 tons, which would mean an output of some 7,000,000 pounds of granulated sugar, and a run of more than 100 days and nights. The advantages of beet culture were clearly demonstrated last year. Dry weather reduced the tonnage, but made the root richer in sugar. It is believed that the enormous sugar output of the state this year will be a factor in the world's sugar market.

SHU Another Hero.

Seattle, Sept. 3.—Train No. 2, on the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern road, and its engine, tender and refrigerator car were derailed this afternoon, about twenty miles from this city. A tree had been burned about the roots and fell down the bank across the rails, spreading them badly. The train consisted of eight coaches, several of them filled with excursionists. Engineer Gabriel did not see the tree until within two car lengths, but stood at his post and saved the train. As the engine tilted over he jumped, striking his spine against a tie, injuring him severely. The passengers did not know their danger till it was over.

The Sons of Veterans.

Cincinnati, Sept. 3.—The Sons of Veterans held their annual encampment at Knoxville, Tenn., September 16 to 19. This is the first meeting by the national organization south of the Ohio and the Potomac, and like the Grand Army encampment at Louisville, marks a new era in national history. Commander-in-Chief W. E. Bundit, of this city, has made every preparation and has been ably assisted by his staff and by the people of East Tennessee.

Extent of the Dreaded Disease.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 3.—Official returns show that there have been 2,350 cases of cholera and 718 deaths from that disease in the government of Volhynia, between July 11 and August 17.

NORTH PACIFIC NEWS

Happenings of Interest in the Progressive Northwest.

BRIEF REPORTS OF LATE EVENTS

A Budget of Items Gathered From All Parts of Oregon, Washington and Idaho.

Already the farmers around Colfax, Wash., have begun hauling their grain in from the fields.

The average price for twelve cayuses sold at the North Yakima, Wash., pound the other day was \$1.75.

Assessor Jackson has assessed the Southern Pacific roadbed at \$10,000 per mile in Jackson county, whereat the railroad officials are considerably exercised.

The officers of the Salvation army in Washington and Oregon, forty or fifty in number, will celebrate the harvest home festival in Tacoma September 26, 27 and 28.

The war in Okanogan, Wash., over cows running at large in the city, seems at an end, as the court has issued a mandamus to the mayor to sign the ordinance.

The point has been raised that Washington is not legally represented in congress because the legislature has failed to divide the state into congressional districts.

A petition has been sent to Governor McGraw from Spokane for the pardon of William Matthews, who is in the penitentiary for assaulting Deputy Sheriff Pugh.

The appeal bond in the case of the state vs. Cummings has been fixed at \$5,000. Cummings is the man who not long ago was found guilty of killing his hired man.

Friday, November 1, is the day set by Judge Hume, of Seattle, for the execution of Henry Craemer, convicted of murdering Mrs. Philippa Mueller and her baby boy Fritz.

Mount Baker, Wash., was visible Sunday evening for the first time in eight weeks, the smoke of the forest fires having died away. The new peak, whether the work of avalanche or volcanic eruption, is still there, so that it is certainly not composed of soft snow, says the Revellie.

The sawmills up the north Santiam are all busily employed at present getting out lumber and timbers for the O. C. & E. railroad. The Santiam Lumbering Company, at Mill City, will put in a night shift and run day and night, getting out bridge timbers. The force of bridge carpenters is to be largely increased.

Reports from Haystack, Or., are to the effect that Stegert, the victim of the recent stabbing affray, is getting along all right, and has no intention of dying at present. Young Swift, who did the stabbing, was among the prisoners who recently attempted to escape from the Canyon City jail. However, he was recaptured.

The superintendent's report shows that there were in Thurston county, Wash., during the school year 3,410 school children between 5 and 21 years of age, 1,790 males and 1,701 females. There were 2,575 enrolled in the public schools, and 288 in private schools, leaving 692 of school age who had no schooling. The average daily attendance in public schools was 1,884.

Some of the old residents of Marshfield, Or., claim that grading for the new school building will disclose the graves of a few whites and Indians, who were buried there about thirty years ago. The site at one time was used as a cemetery, but most, if not all, of the bodies were removed to what is now known as the old graveyard, when the lot was deeded for school purposes.

Prosecuting Attorney Stewart has filed suit against ex-Treasurer Clump and his bondsmen for \$36,000, the full amount of the funds that should have been turned over by Clump to his successor, says the Port Angeles, Wash., Times-Tribune. He ignores the settlement made by the commissioners with the First National bank, which, if allowed, would leave Clump's shortage a little over \$4,000.

The civil service commission at Washington has ordered an examination held at the customhouse in Port Townsend October 1, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M., for eligibles for the positions of clerk, day inspector, night inspector, messenger and boatman in the Fager sound customs district. Only citizens of the United States can be examined. No application will be accepted unless filed with the secretary of the board of examiners at Port Townsend, in complete form on the proper blanks before the house of closing business September 11, 1895.

The wheat crop in Wasco county, Or., is turning out much better than was anticipated a few days ago. The cool weather has allowed the berry to ripen slowly, and very little shriveling which will be harvested. Max Voight, who has a large ranch fifteen miles from The Dalles, will harvest 2,500 bushels of wheat from his place, when two weeks ago he only counted on getting about 1,800 bushels. One of the large warehouse buildings of R. Feldman & Co., of Marcus, Wash., was burned Saturday night, resulting in a total loss of the building and \$2,500 worth of groceries stored therein. There was no insurance. The origin of the fire is supposed to have been incendiary. Soon after the fire the little 6-year-old boy of Mr. Feldman, while playing about the smoldering ruins, fell upon the coals and was severely burned.

CHOLERA IN HONOLULU.

Eight Deaths From the Disease Have Been Reported.

San Francisco, Sept. 2.—The steamer Monowai, which arrived tonight from Australian ports, did not stop at Honolulu as usual. When off that port the steamer was hailed by the American consul in a small boat, who announced that cholera had broken out in Honolulu. Already there had been eight deaths from that disease among the natives and Chinese. As the cholera broke out soon after the steamer Belgic left on her trip, it is presumed that the disease was brought by that vessel. The Monowai did not enter Honolulu harbor, but steamed direct to San Francisco. Her passengers for Hawaii were brought here.

The Belgic carried a large number of passengers in the steerage, but most of them were landed in Honolulu. It was among the Honolulu passengers that sickness broke out. According to the story as shrouded from a small boat to the people on the Monowai, three Chinese steerage passengers bound for Hawaii died at sea. The doctor said that one died from heart disease and the other two from pneumonia. No mention of deaths at sea was made by the steamship officers when the Belgic arrived here, and it seems strange that they should have neglected to mention the fact that there had been sickness and death on board. The Belgic brought to San Francisco six white passengers, sixteen Japanese and forty-five Chinese. Eighteen other Chinese were in transit, and have already proceeded East or to Mexico. The Belgic brought a cargo of tea and silk, which has already been shipped East. There is no danger that cholera germs may be in the cargo, but there is some alarm felt as to the spread of cholera by the passengers who were landed here. The sickness on board the Belgic was confined to the party that was bound for Honolulu, but, as the other steerage passengers associated with them on the voyage, it is feared they may spread the disease.

NEW YORK'S EXCISE LAW.

Over Seven Thousand Dollars Paid in Fines in Two Hours.

New York, Sept. 2.—Four hundred and twenty-five excise cases were set for a hearing today before Justice Jerome, in the new court of special sessions. An immense throng filled the courtroom and the halls leading to it when court opened. The rush was precipitated by the justice's announcement Wednesday last that all the liquor dealers who would plead guilty today would be let off with a \$25 fine; that any one who would plead guilty after September 3 would be fined \$300, while those who stood trial and were found guilty would be sent to the penitentiary for three months.

When the court opened Justice Jerome, Justice Hayes and Justice Holbrook were present. Justice Jerome at once declared that all liquor dealers who would plead guilty would be let off with a fine of \$25. He said:

"All those who did not plead guilty will please withdraw. Another day will be set down for their trial."

There was immediately a tremendous rush for the bar.

"Don't come in all at once," cried the clerk, who was astonished at the rush of the liquor dealers. It was like a football game, and the liquor men fought to be first in line.

"Have your \$25 ready, please," again said the clerk, and immediately there was a rustle of bills and the greenbacks were flourished. In a little while bills were piled a foot high on the desk in front of the clerk, and he was obliged to call for a respite from his task.

It was said that at least half of those on the calendar would plead guilty, and, judging by the proceedings, the estimate was not too much. Six big policemen had to keep the crowd in order, and they had to keep hustling.

In two hours before noon \$7,700 in fines was received. The collections from excise fines for the month of August amount to \$20,000.

Zella's Suit Against George Gould.

Jersey City, Sept. 2.—Counsel for Zella Nicolaus-Ruhman was today granted permission by Judge Lippincott, of the supreme court, to incorporate in the suit against George J. Gould for the face value of a check for \$40,000, which the latter is alleged to have forcibly taken from her, the additional charge of assault recently made by Mrs. Ruhman against Mr. Gould. The complaint asserts that as a result of the alleged assault, the date of which is set in April, 1893, her life was for a long time despaired of. Counsel for Gould was given thirty days in which to put in his answer to the amended complaint.

American Interference Resented.

Paris, Sept. 2.—Estafette protests against the statements of some American papers relative to ex-Frenchman Waller, saying that if Frenchmen sold arms to enemies of the United States Americans would never tolerate any interference on the part of the cabinets of Europe. "Moreover," continued Estafette, "we need pay no attention to the idle complaints of these American papers. Indeed, Waller ought to have been immediately shot for his glaring treason."

Home Rule for Cuba.

Havana, Sept. 2.—At a reunion last night of leaders of the autonomist party, an agreement was entered into providing for an active propaganda in the interest of the party. An effort will be made to bring to the attention of the Spanish government the necessity for the establishment of the principles of home rule. This, it is hoped, will satisfy the liberal element and put an end to the struggle with the insurgents.

He Will Go to Japan.

Little Rock, August 30.—Dean Davis, who for two years has been in charge of Trinity cathedral, has accepted the position of professor of systematic divinity in the seminary at Toldo.

RULES OF THE ROAD

England Will Probably Agree to Our Regulations.

TO PREVENT COLLISIONS AT SEA

New Committee Will Be Appointed at This Session of Parliament to Look Into the Matter.

Washington, August 31.—The prospect for international acceptance of the Washington rules to prevent collisions at sea is reported bright by Navigation Commissioner Chamberlain, who has just returned from an informal consultation with Ambassador Bayard and the British authorities on the subject. After the assent of nearly all maritime nations to the rules had been secured last year by the United States, Great Britain joined the other powers and asked delay until the rules could be referred to a parliamentary committee. This committee, which was about to render a general favorable report, came to an end with the abrupt dissolution of parliament upon the defeat of the late ministry. That a new committee must be appointed at the present session of parliament has been clearly indicated to the British government. Delay in appointing the committee until February might impede action by congress, should any be necessary, and it is expected that parliament will show the courtesy to the United States which congress at the last session showed to Great Britain.

The secretary of the treasury today issued the following circular to collectors of customs further modifying the circular of July 24, 1895, relative to the transportation of goods in bond through the Mexican free zone:

"It having been reported to this department that merchandise transported in bond through the United States to interior points in Mexico beyond the limits of the free zone is invariably entered at the Mexican custom house on the frontier, whence it is forwarded after full duties are paid, collectors are instructed that the consular verification provided for by the order of July 24, 1895, will be at the Mexican frontier, said order being modified so as to provide for the consular verification for the district through which the merchandise was imported, and they shall certify that the merchandise has passed beyond the limits of the free zone, and shall require satisfactory evidence of payment of the full and regular duties, as assessed by the government of Mexico, on goods destined for points beyond the limits of the free zone."

The controller of the treasury's decision that the statute allowing double fees to United States marshals, district attorneys and clerks in Washington, Oregon, California, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, North and South Dakota, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah and Nevada did not apply to mileage, has caused much dissatisfaction among those officials. Previous to the decision, double mileage had been allowed on account of greatly increased cost of traveling in Western states and territories. The United States marshal of Kansas claims that mileage comes under the term "fees," and suggested that the case be brought to the attention of the justice.

This will probably be done. Controller Bowler based his opinion on the opinion of the supreme court several months ago in a case involving that maximum fees be allowed, the court holding mileage was not fees.

Minister to Mexico Ransom, after taking the oath of office and holding a conference with Acting Secretary McAdoo, expressed his intention of starting on his return to Mexico within the next few days. His health has improved to the extent that he thinks he will be able to endure the high altitude better than during his first stay. It is understood one of Ransom's principal missions will be to induce Mexico to recede from her position on the extradition of American criminals who have fled to that country and have announced their intention of becoming citizens.

As a result of the recommendations of the Chicago drainage canal board, the engineer corps of the war department will make observations and take measurements so as to determine the probable effect of the operation of the proposed canal upon the level of the great lakes. No further steps can be taken until this is accomplished, and it is announced that the observation will be started as soon as practicable.

The Lyle-Goldendale Road.

Goldendale, August 30.—L. Gerlinger, of Vancouver, Wash., and Ernest C. Dalton, of Chicago, arrived in Goldendale today and made a proposition to the Klickitat Valley Railroad Company, to tie, rail and equip a railway from Lyle to Goldendale, provided the right-of-way is procured and the grade made. No decision has yet been made by the company.

Boyd Given His Liberty.

North Yakima, August 30.—At the preliminary examination of Louis A. Boyd, charged with stealing \$500 from the safe of the Hotel Yakima while he was employed there, the evidence was of such character that the defendant could not be held, and was given his liberty. The costs of the prosecution were charged up against Peter Beiles, the complaining witness.

He Will Go to Japan.

Little Rock, August 30.—Dean Davis, who for two years has been in charge of Trinity cathedral, has accepted the position of professor of systematic divinity in the seminary at Toldo.