

CURRENT EVENTS OF THE DAY

Epitome of the Telegraphic News of the World.

TERSE TICKS FROM THE WIRE

An Interesting Collection of Items From the New and the Old World in a Condensed and Comprehensive Form

Kansas and Missouri are again being scoured by heat.

Six persons were killed in a mountain slide a few miles from Berlin Saturday.

A non-union coal miner was shot and killed at Scottsville, Pa., during a quarrel with striking miners.

The poters of Trenton, N. J., and the sheet iron workers of Philadelphia, N. H., now threaten to go on a strike.

The monitor Puritan broke her rudder in New York and will be laid up for a month, and will cost about \$6,000.

George H. Walker, a Washington, D. C., lawyer and former correspondent, has been appointed assistant postmaster-general.

Four boys were drowned at Kansas City while swimming, four in Winthrop and two more at Boston, one of whom was 80 years of age.

Bluejackets from the warship Yorktown and Boston were stoned and beaten by Japanese at Kobe, Japan, and some of them were badly used.

Andree's north pole balloon is reported to have been blown to sea recently, but each time away off its course. Many have given him up as lost.

Professor Arion, a professional high-wire performer, fell from his wire, a distance of 75 feet, while riding a bicycle at Ridgewood Park, N. J., and was killed.

The monthly statement issued by the director of the mint shows that during July, 1897, the coinage executed at the United States mints amounted to \$670,850.

War is going on in several countries in Africa, in which Great Britain and Portugal are involved; also in India, Egypt, and trouble is brewing in Turkey, Greece and Cuba.

A Missouri Pacific train ran into a freight standing on the main track at Yates Center, Kan., and Engineer Joseph Clow and Fireman Carl Rowan were killed. Other persons were injured.

Captain General Weyler has pardoned forty political offenders under death and other sentences at the suggestion of the home government, and 1,000 Cuban exiles have been granted amnesty.

The state department has paid over to Count Vinci, the Italian charge in Washington, \$66,000 as indemnity for the death by a mob of three Italian subjects who were lynched at Hahnville, La., a year ago.

War talk is beginning to be heard in Spain again. The premier says that war in Cuba will cease when the government funds give out, and that will be soon. In that case Spain will declare war against the United States.

The German press still actively discusses Great Britain's denunciation of the commercial treaty, and the agrarian section thereof demands a tariff war, and agitators for reprisals against the United States. Veiled and open suggestions are made for a European trade league against America, with threats of serious consequences should England refuse to join such a league.

The flux grown for fiber on the Corvallis college farm has been pulled. A portion of it is to be made into 18 inches, while the average length is about 40 inches.

The treasury officials have discovered a number of inconsistencies in the new tariff law, some of them, it is feared, incapable of reconciliation. It is pointed out that section 263 places the duty on plums at 25 cents per bushel, and section 264 fixes it at 2 cents per pound. An error in the paragraph referring to currants was corrected in conference.

The desire of Germany to institute an European control of Greek finances still hampers the settlement of the indemnity question. It is understood that the Volo-Larissa railway will be transferred to the Greek administration, with the stipulation that the same facilities shall be granted to Turkey for the transportation of troops as are granted to Greece.

A dispatch from Ottawa announces that the Canadian government has decided to impose a royalty on all placer diggings on the Yukon in addition to \$15 registration fee and \$100 annual assessment. The royalty will be 10 per cent each on gold or less monthly, and 20 per cent on every claim producing above that amount yearly. Besides this royalty, it has been decided in regard to all future claims staked out on other streams or rivers, that every alternate claim should be the property of the government, and should be reserved for public purposes and sold or worked by the government for the benefit of the revenue of the Dominion.

The recent appointment of T. V. Powderly as commissioner-general of immigration has been greeted by the president. Mr. Powderly's nomination to the office failed of confirmation in the senate because of the opposition of labor organizations.

After having accomplished one of the most remarkable and perilous trips ever recorded in the marine history of the Pacific ocean, the little stern-wheel steamer H. C. Grady, Captain Denny, steamed through the Golden Gate and docked at San Francisco.

The big battleship Indiana is to be sent to Halifax to be docked and cleaned. No dock in this country is available for the purpose.

When Collector of Customs Bidwell of New York made the formal announcement that duties in the Dingley rates would be collected on goods entered on the day the tariff bill passed, many protests were at once filed by importers of goods entering on that day. The duties under the new tariff on the goods on these vessels amounted to about \$900,000. Under the Wilson tariff the duties would have amounted to about \$600,000.

RIGHT OF FREE SPEECH.

Governor Atkinson's Advice to the Miners' Committee.

Charleston, W. Va., Aug. 5.—Governor Atkinson has written to Messrs. Gompers, Sovereign and Ratchford, a committee on behalf of the striking miners of this country, in reply to a letter concerning the injunction against them. They asked what were their rights in connection with addressing the miners. The governor reminds them that his office is executive, and that he cannot interfere with the action of the courts, but he goes on to say, in his opinion, that there is the utmost freedom allowed in discussion in public places on any subject, the only restrictions being that they must not trespass upon the property of others, nor incite to riot or unlawful violence. He assures the men that he will not interfere with their exercise of rights of free speech, warning them at the same time that if they abuse that right by interfering with the rights or property of others, he will just as energetically use the power of the state to repress all lawlessness and preserve the peace.

JOINING THE STRIKERS.

DeArmitt's Men Are Slowly Coming Into Line With Strikers.

Pittsburg, Aug. 5.—The strikers will continue to gain accessions to their number from the company men. The Cleveland Land Company's men, Sandy Creek and Turtle Creek mines are idle, and the Plum Creek men are slowly but surely coming into line with the men encamped in the vicinity. Today nearly half of the diggers at this stronghold of the company men are working in sympathy with the movement, and only their signatures to a contract prevented them from staying out.

There are close upon 2,000 strikers camped at Turtle Creek, 350 at Plum Creek, and 300 at Sandy Creek. If this number is not sufficient to deter the DeArmitt men from working, all these camps will be largely increased before the end of the week.

EASY ROAD TO CLONDYKE.

A Salem Man Claims One Could Be Quickly Opened.

New York, Aug. 5.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: There is a short and easy route to the rich gold fields of the Clondyke, according to a communication to the interior department, from J. M. O. Lewis, a civil engineer, of Salem, Or., who says he can open up at small expense a route from south of the Copper river by which the Clondyke may be reached by a journey of not much more than 300 miles from the coast.

The route which he proposes will follow that of the Clondyke, to the river near the 20-mile glacier, about 25 miles east of the entrance to Prince Williams sound. He says Copper river is navigable for small steamers for many miles beyond the mouth of its principal eastern tributary, called on the maps the Chillina river, which is itself navigable for a considerable distance.

From the head of navigation on the Chillina, Mr. Lewis says either a high road or a railroad could be constructed without great difficulty or heavy grade through what he calls the "Low Pass," probably a local name. From this point, the road would follow the valley of White river to the point where it empties into the Youkon on the edge of the Clondyke gold fields.

FIVE HUNDRED KILLED.

Awful Loss of Life by the Outbreak of a Volcano.

Chicago, Aug. 5.—A Chronicle special says: Five hundred reported killed up to July 1 is the record of the terrible outbreak of the volcano of Mayon, on the island of Luzon, one of the Philippine group. On the night of June 26 the volcano began throwing up ashes and lava in immense quantities, and flames were thrown upward considerably over 100 feet. The next day 56 bodies were recovered at a considerable distance, and the recent dispatches to Hong Kong up to July 8 state that not less than 500 were known to be killed.

The Turks Angry.

Constantinople, Aug. 3.—It is reported here that Lord Salisbury, British prime minister, has suggested urging the immediate withdrawal of Edhem Pasha, the commander-in-chief of the Turkish forces, from Thessaly. The Turks are very angry, and accuse the British government of trying to jockey them out of Thessaly without compensation being made.

Murdered His Son.

Boulder, Colo., Aug. 4.—H. C. Mellor, an old and respected resident of this county, shot and killed his son James, aged 25, at Quigleyville today in a quarrel over the right to use a certain field as a pasture. James first struck his father. The murderer gave himself up and said he merited punishment, as he had committed a terrible crime.

A Long Hammer-Throw.

Albany, N. Y., Aug. 5.—John Flanagan, the champion hammer thrower, surpassed all records today by throwing the 16-pound hammer 187 feet 4 inches. He was giving an exhibition at the athletic meet of the Hibernians, and the record will not stand as the world's record. On his second throw he set a record of 150 feet 9 inches by one inch.

Others see our faults as plainly as we see theirs.

Britannia Beat Meteor.

Coes, Isle of Wight, Aug. 5.—In the race for the queen's cup today the Prince of Wales's yacht Britannia, with her royal highness on board, beat Emperor William's yacht Meteor, on the time allowance.

A Small Boy's Suicide.

Akron, O., Aug. 5.—Respected young, 13 years old, son of George Young, committed suicide this morning by hanging himself with a rubber hose. The hose had stretched, but the boy pulled up his feet and slowly strangled to death.

A PANIC IN HAVANA CITY

Inhabitants Leaving as Fast as They Can.

THE ATTACK ON THE SUBURBS

The Insurgents Are Well Armed With Dynamite and Rapid-Firing Guns—Many Killed.

Tampa, Fla., Aug. 3.—The stories telegraphed from Havana last week about an attack by insurgents on the suburbs of that city is confirmed by passengers who left Havana on the plant steamer Mascot and arrived here tonight. Among the number was Senator Calhoun, a wealthy Spaniard, and his wife and daughter, who are now to be reckoned among the refugees who have fled from Havana.

The attack referred to was made on the little village of Mariano, about 10 miles southwest of the city, and the terminus of the antiquated and dilapidated Mariano railroad. Senator Calhoun was an eye witness of the attack. He says that the attack was led by Juan Delgado and Hernandez. The insurgent chiefs left 100 of their troops outside the town and carried 300 to the attack. They were well armed with dynamite and rapid-fire guns, and met with but slight resistance. The engagement was short and desperate. Forty-nine Spanish troops were killed and 130 wounded; two Cubans were killed and 40 wounded. The inhabitants of the town fled for their lives, leaving the insurgents in complete possession. They sacked and secured \$40,000 in gold and a large quantity of supplies that they could not carry away.

Other passengers tell the same story, and say that the wildest terror reigns in Havana, that the well-to-do inhabitants are leaving as fast as local laws will permit.

PETROLEUM LAKE IN ALASKA.

It Contains Coal Oil in an Unlimited Quantity.

San Francisco, Aug. 4.—While the whole world is excited over the gold discoveries in the North, sight has been lost of another discovery that promises to be of great value in the development of that section.

Some months ago a lake of almost pure petroleum was discovered and named the "Petroleum Lake." The assayer's report on these has just been made public, and the find is reported to be of incalculable richness. A company has been formed in Seattle to handle the product, and travelers from there say that the company intend to put it on the Alaskan market at once.

The lake is of unknown depth, several miles wide and five or six in length, and the quality of the petroleum is said to be of the finest. It is fed by springs and the hills surrounding it are rich in coal and asphalt. The lake is only two miles from the ocean, so that the difficulties of transportation are reduced to a minimum. It is the intention of the owners of the lake to take its product right into the mining camps of North-west Alaska wherever the waterways will permit.

ANDREE'S BALLOON.

A Manitoba Farmer Believes That He Has It.

Winnipeg, Aug. 3.—A Whitesmout, Man., dispatch to the Free Press says: Inquiries regarding a large balloon which was seen passing in a northeasterly direction on the evening of the 29th, three miles from Whitesmout, have elicited the fact that the evening star was seen by a farmer, James Henderson, who was standing at the door of his barn, and was taking a glance around the sky when he saw a large oblong object sailing slowly across the horizon. Gradually he made out the car, and then he saw a large sail, which he took to be a picture of Andree's balloon, and declared that the airship he saw is of the same character. The balloon was floating very low, and Henderson says it could not have been more than half a mile away. He could see no signs of life, and it showed no light.

THE YELLOW FEVER GERM.

Dr. Senarelli's Account of His Recent Discovery.

Washington, Aug. 3.—Surgeon-General Wyman, of the marine hospital service, has translated the account by Dr. Senarelli, of Montevideo, of his discovery of what he claims to be the yellow fever germ, and which he calls the ieteroid bacillus. He says the bacillus was discovered in the second case examined. The doctor dwells upon the difficulty of making sure of results because of the numerous microbes to be found in yellow fever. The germ which he holds to be responsible for yellow fever, Dr. Senarelli says, is found in the blood or tissues, and not in the gastro-intestinal cavity. He notes the fact, however, that being carried by the intestinal tract is the seat of abundant bacilli coil, but does not associate these with real yellow fever microbes. He concludes, therefore, that the virus of yellow fever does not reside in the intestinal tube, and that it is, instead, of being carried by the intestinal walls, is elaborated in the interior of the organs and in the blood.

Two Fires in Ottawa.

Ottawa, Ill., Aug. 3.—The Pioneer Fireproof Construction plant, the largest of its kind in the world, was partly destroyed by fire today, entailing a loss of \$100,000, partly insured. The fire was of incendiary origin. The large elevator of J. N. Shulter was burned to the ground this morning. Loss \$6,000; insurance \$3,000. It is now thought this building was set on fire. Had there been any breeze at the time of the fire, the city of Ottawa would have been almost wiped out, as both buildings were situated close to the business center.

One Dies and One Burned.

Butte, Mont., Aug. 3.—The ore bins and ore chute of the Boston & Montana Leonard shaft were burned this morning. The origin of the fire is not known. The company loss will not exceed \$10,000.

Alleged Filibusters in New York.

New York, Aug. 3.—Captain Selva and Mate Lewis, of the filibuster Three Friends, now held by the United States authorities at Jacksonville, Fla., arrived here from that city by steamer today. As they left the dock, they could not be interviewed as to the cause of their arrest.

Five Deaths From Heat.

Hopkinsville, Ky., Aug. 4.—Five deaths from the intense heat have occurred here within the past two days.

Two Thrifty Goldseekers.

Butler, Ind., Aug. 4.—Albert and Clara Franks, of Toledo, were found in a Lake Shore stock car by a conductor, beating their way to Clondyke. The woman had on men's clothing and was good looking. They had a large sum of money, but were beating their way to save it to buy their outfits for the gold fields, which they expected to reach early in the spring.

In Kansas City a Horse Wandered

from its stable fell into an abandoned well, 22 feet deep, but was not injured.

MASSACRED BY NATIVES.

Fragile Fate of a Party of Australian Goldseekers.

Vancouver, B. C., Aug. 4.—The steamship Miowera, from Sydney, brings information that news of still another massacre has been received at Sydney. Not long ago a number of Australian goldseekers, who were attracted by stories of fabulous gold panning at Papua and other interior New Guinea points. Their ranks have been terribly thinned by murder, starvation and fatal swamp fevers. To make matters worse, every native who helped a white was marked for the tomahawk.

The remnant of these white pioneers went to Vanapa for a final effort to make their fortunes. Their stores gave out for months they lived on "damper" and tea. Natives in the vicinity claimed to be ill-treated by the government in the way of scant stores, and decided to teach the government a lesson by killing all the whites within reach. The whites were raided at night and put to death with tomahawks, being easy victims. After long suffering and weariness, and unable to defend themselves, many massacres had occurred in the same place previously, but the government has never attempted to punish the murderers.

Later news confirms the massacres which occurred 85 miles from Port Moresby. The entire settlement of natives and whites had their heads split open by a large band of savages. The government has sent a large body of military police to surround the natives and shoot if necessary. Wholesale arrests will be made. The natives will be brought back manacled in the hold of a steamer chartered for the purpose.

DISPUTED PALMYRA ISLAND

United States Has Valid Claim by Right of Discovery.

AN AMERICAN LANDED IN 1802

But the British So-Called Occupation and Annexation Did Not Occur Until 1859, 57 Years Later.

New York, Aug. 2.—A Herald special from Washington says: In support of their claim to Palmyra island, which has been taken possession of by the British government, the London authorities refer to the fact that the British flag was hoisted over this territory in 1859. Even if the official records of the Hawaiian government fail to show the title of the Dole regime to the island, the United States is in a position to raise the claim that the island belongs to this government by virtue of discovery by an American citizen.

This fact is recognized by the authorities in an official publication which contains a reference to its discovery and the action of the British in placing their flag over it. The publication is the official directions of the hydrographic office of Great Britain issued by the admiralty. In regard to Palmyra island, the volume states:

"Palmyra was discovered by Captain Saule, of the American ship Palmyra, in 1802, and was formally annexed to Great Britain by Commander Nicholas, of H. M. S. Cormorant, May 18, 1859. There were no inhabitants on the island at the time of its annexation, although Messrs. Henderson and McFarlane, of New Zealand, contemplated cultivating it."

A high official of the state department said last night that an investigation regarding the rights of Hawaii and Great Britain to Palmyra island is now being made.

Senator Morgan of Alabama, said he had taken into the question of the validity of the Hawaiian title to Palmyra island, and was not prepared to express a definite opinion on the subject, though he was inclined to think it a matter of comparatively small importance to the United States whether Great Britain had the island or not, on account of its distance from the United States and Hawaii.

The action of Great Britain in taking possession of Palmyra at this time is generally regarded here as a step in her policy of strengthening her military line. Another step in that policy has been brought to the attention of the state department in a report of Consul Miller, at Port Stanley, Falkland isles, who reports that surveys are in progress at that point under the direction of Colonel Lewis, with a view to the establishment of a naval station and hospital. Such a station at this point, with repair shops and fortifications would be of the utmost importance to a British fleet operating in the Southern Pacific.

NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA.

An Account of the Trial and Conviction of a Murderer.

San Francisco, Aug. 2.—The steamship Alameda arrived from Australia port this morning via Samoa and Honolulu. The Alameda brings from Sydney papers describing the trial and conviction of Butler, the murderer, who was captured in San Francisco and returned to Australia, and who has since been hanged. The trial lasted three days, and in some respects was sensational. When the prosecution finished its case Butler was asked if he had anything to say. The murderer was in a state of collapse apparently and the court adjourned until afternoon. He then in a few minutes made a statement to the effect that he had started for the mines with Weller at Weller's solicitation. On the way Weller acted queerly, and when he displayed a pistol Butler thought Weller was going to shoot him. Instead, however, Weller placed his arms in the air and said that Butler grabbed it in an endeavor to take it away the weapon was discharged and Weller was shot through the head. Butler said he had used Weller's papers to enable him to ship as a sailor. The case was then given to the jury, who deliberated for an hour and twenty minutes before bringing in a verdict of guilty.

Crushed to Death.

Salt Lake, Aug. 2.—A special to the Tribune from Cedar City, Utah, says: Mrs. Joseph Smith was instantly killed and Mrs. Amelia Webster badly injured in an accident today. Joseph Smith was hauling timber over the mountain road, having on the wagon Mrs. Smith, his wife; Mrs. Daugherty, Mrs. Webster and five children. While coming down the mountain the horse broke and the wagon went down the hill at a terrific speed and fell over an embankment. Mrs. Smith was crushed to death, and Mrs. Webster badly injured. The five children jumped off at various places and were unharmed.

Killed by Lightning.

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 4.—William Sadler and William P. Parks, Garrard county farmers, were struck by lightning and instantly killed yesterday afternoon during a storm.

Expelled From Cuba by Weyler.

Havana, Aug. 4.—Captain-General Weyler has signed an order expelling from Cuba Edouard Garcia and George Eugene Bryson, correspondents of New York newspapers.

A Moonshiner Killed.

Huntsville, Ala., Aug. 4.—A band of moonshiners attempted to enter the house of Frank Simmons, 20 miles north of this city, Sunday morning, and the leader, Dudley Johnson, was killed. The desperadoes broke the door from its fastenings and when Johnson appeared Simmons fired. The leader stepped backwards and after firing several shots into the house the party retired. This morning Johnson was found dead in the woods near the house. The moonshiners were afraid Simmons would testify against them.

Amoson Locomotives for Japan.

Philadelphia, Aug. 2.—The Baldwin locomotive works yesterday booked an order for 30 locomotives for Japan. This, with other orders makes a total of 50 for that empire. Thirty have just been shipped. The order just received is for the Japanese government.

Captain Hatfield at Large.

Huntington, W. Va., Aug. 2.—A report has reached here that Captain Hatfield, the notorious outlaw, held for a week, by the Miga jail this morning, by cutting his way out. A large reward is offered for him.

GREAT MASS MEETING.

More Than Five Thousand Strikers at McCrea Schoolhouse.

Pittsburg, Aug. 4.—The mass meeting of miners at the McCrea schoolhouse today was the greatest gathering of the kind ever seen in Allegheny county. More than 5,000 striking miners were gathered for an all-day session, and labor leaders harangued them in various tongues, while bands of music served to stir up the enthusiasm to the highest pitch. From early morning miners of every nationality were gathered at the schoolhouse. They came in big bands and small ones, but the one that set the camp wild with enthusiasm came from Turtle creek. It had 1,600 miners from that camp, and when they came in sight there was such cheering that it has not been heard since the strike started.

They came down to the schoolhouse with bands playing stirring airs and banners waving in the breeze. Cheer after cheer went up from the camp, and the marchers returned to the camp will. When the miners of the two parties met there were some wild scenes. Men rushed around shaking hands, shouting, and even embracing each other. The crowd that had gathered was so much larger than the men had anticipated that they were wild with joy.

A few minutes after the arrival of the Turtle Creek division the speakers arrived in carriages. They were A. P. Carrick, president of the Painters' and Decorators' Union; W. A. Carney, vice-president of the Amalgamated Association; Mrs. Jones, the female agitator of Chicago, and M. C. Monahan, of the Painters and Decorators' Union. In addition to these, the leaders of the miners were lined up to speak as the occasion demanded.

T. McCoy, a prominent member of the typographical union, extended the sympathy and financial support of the printers of the country, and said the organization made a per capita assessment for five weeks to be paid for the benefit of the strikers.

Two new camps were instituted this afternoon after the meeting. The one at Plum Creek is Camp Resistance, and the one at Sandy Creek will be called Camp Isolation. Each camp in the besieged district will be kept supplied with guards. Headquarters, as heretofore, will be at Camp Determination, at Turtle Creek.

The force of deputies was kept busy during the entire night. Every move was watched, and trouble seemed to be in the air. The condition is said to have been critical. Both sides feel that there is a crisis near at hand. The officials of the New York & Cleveland Gas Coal Company gave out the statement tonight that their forces were increased in the Turtle Creek and Sandy Creek mines, and that more men were at work at Plum Creek than since the campaign against the company started.

The hearing of Patrick Dolan will be held tomorrow before Justice Semmins of Turtle Creek. The miners' officials have retained attorneys, and the case will be fought to the end.

Whatever the immediate culmination of the strike situation may be, it is evident that Sheriff Lowrey considers the time a critical one. Tonight he telegraphed Governor Hastings fully concerning the conditions existing here, with the evident purpose of having the governor prepared for any emergency that may arise in the near future. It is learned that the governor has been impressed with the gravity of the situation, and that he has instructed his adjutant-general to remain in his office awaiting any requisition that may be made on him for troops.

While the ranks of the strikers at Turtle Creek were being augmented, parties of marchers were in the field to induce miners not to go to work. About 250 gathered at Plum Creek mines before the men started to work. A line was opened up and as the diggers neared the pit mouth they passed between the lines of strikers. There was no attempt at force, but a number of diggers stopped and talked with the strikers and then passed into the mine. Some were induced to come out. About an hour later the strikers moved on to the direction of the McCrea schoolhouse.

At Oak Hill mine a demonstration was made, but no men were induced to quit. At Sandy Creek mine, many men are out. The company say 100 are at work, while the strikers say only 25 went in.

Workmen Are Deserting.

Washington, Aug. 2.—The navy department has felt the evil effects of the gold craze. The firm of Moran Bros., located in Seattle, is building the torpedo boat until the Alaskan case set in. Now they have informed the department that so many of their workmen have dropped their work to go to Alaska that they are obliged to appeal to the navy department for an extension of time in which to complete the boat. The land office is receiving many applications for copies of the public land laws by persons who profess their intention of going to Alaska. The office has been obliged to notify the applicants that the land laws have not yet been extended to Alaska, though the mineral laws apply.

Decree Passed On in Omaha.

Omaha, Aug. 2.—Judge Sanborn passed on the decree of sale in the Union Pacific foreclosure case this morning. He accepted the American decree with but few corrections. There was a sharp debate over the government's decree, the attorneys for the reorganization committee objected. The upset price was placed at \$60,000,000. Judge Cornish was appointed special master to conduct the sale. He will fix the date later.

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A GREAT ADVANCE

THE RISE IN SUGAR TRUST STOCK EXPLAINED.

Cause Lies in the Fact That the Trust Had Imported 700,000 Tons of Raw Sugar Under the Low Tariff and Will Make an Immense Profit on It.

E. F. PARSONS, Special Correspondent.

Washington, D. C.—Why has the sugar trust stock advanced so enormously during the past fortnight, and especially since the action of the tariff conference on this subject became known? Does the tariff bill give to the sugar trust any undue advantages and if not is there any other cause for the advance in the stocks of the trust?

These are inquiries which every citizen is making, and properly. They are pertinent to the occasion. It is right that he should make them, and it is right that they should be answered, and answered frankly.

Now what is the cause? Does the bill give the trust any secret and mysterious advantages of which the public does not know in detail? Are Chairman Dingley, Representative Payne, Senator Allison and others mistaken when they say it does not? The people will not believe that these men in whose long public career there has been no suspicion of dishonesty, are willfully and knowingly mistating the facts or making this assertion, but they are based upon facts, or at least what they believe to be facts.

These men assert that the tariff rates of the bill give the refiners no more protection than the actual cost of refining, viz.: One-eighth of a cent per pound. Nobody who knows the men making this assertion will believe that they are stating other than what they believe to be the truth. The question then is as to whether they are mistaken, whether, to use the term of the day, they have been "boomed" by the sugar trust or by experts upon whom they have to rely for their information. If not, is there any other cause which would legitimately result in the advance in sugar trust stock as has been the case?

It was generally conceded when the bill passed the house that it was not in any way advantageous to the trust, but that on the contrary it took away from it the advantages which it had under the Wilson law. As the bill left the house the rates on refined sugar were 12½ cents per hundred pounds higher than the rates on raw sugar. Of course the rates on refined sugar are of raw sugar are different, but taking the number of pounds of any grade which were required to make a hundred pounds of refined sugar it was found that the rates were on an average of 12½ cents per hundred pounds less than the rates on raw sugar. This means that the refiners of the country, whether in the trust or out of it, were allowed a difference of 12½ cents per hundred pounds, or one-eighth of a cent per pound difference between raw sugar when imported, thus giving them an opportunity to improve their position by a difference of a cent a pound less than the rate at which refined sugar can be imported. Since it is generally conceded that the cost of refining sugar is not less than about one-eighth of a cent a