

# EUGENE CITY GUARD.

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EUGENE CITY, OREGON.

## FROM THE ORIENT.

### War Between China and Japan Seems to be Inevitable.

### THE MIKADO MUST RECEDE.

Mongolian Empire is Now Making Every Preparation to Assert Its Claims of Rights in the Korean Peninsula—A Missionary's Opinion.

SHANGHAI, July 23.—China continues to make preparations to assert her claims in Korea, and from present indications it is judged that war will be inevitable unless Japan recedes from the position she has hitherto maintained. Orders were recently issued for 12,000 Chinese troops to prepare for departure for Korea. The preparations were hurriedly completed, and Friday last the soldiers went on board the transports that will convey them to the peninsula. To guard against contingencies the transports were conveyed by eight gunboats, the commanders of which were instructed to fire upon the Japanese should the latter attempt to obstruct the landing of the Chinese. Warlike preparations are also being made in other directions. A strong body of troops will soon leave for the Liaochow Islands. It is the government's intention to employ the Canton and Nankin fleets in harassing the Japanese coast if actual hostilities are commenced. Orders have been sent to every Chinese province calling upon them to furnish 20,000 troops to support the government.

LONDON, July 23.—A dispatch received this evening from Shanghai says it is stated that Korea demands the withdrawal of Japanese troops from the peninsula before considering the reforms proposed by Japan. The Japanese government is much surprised by this demand. Korea has never before been so firm, and her present attitude is regarded as proof that she has been influenced by China to defy openly Japan's wishes. Negotiations have been in progress for several days between Tokio and Peking, but their tendency is not generally known.

### AT THE ENGLISH LEGATIONS.

LONDON, July 23.—A reporter visited the Japanese Legation here to learn, if possible, whether the report was true that war had been declared between China and Japan in regard to Korea. No official denial or confirmation of the report could be had, but the whole staff of the Legation made no attempt to disguise their delight at the thought of war with China. At the Chinese Legation it was stated no news of the declaration of war had been received. It was added that, if the rumor were true, the first report of the matter would come from Japan, and not from China. Another visit was made to the Russian Legation to-night. The officials stated no late news had been received owing to an interruption of the cable service. The latest information received at the Legation was that 10,000 Chinese troops would start for Korea. Japan had rejected the proposals made by the British Minister, although the latter had conducted a peaceful settlement of the dispute. The Chinese government had thereupon declared that, unless the Japanese troops were withdrawn from Seoul and Chemulpo, China would break off negotiations. The officials, further questioned, said they discredited the rumor that war had been declared. Inquiries were also made at the foreign office, but it was stated no news had been received there.

### OPINION OF A MISSIONARY.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 23.—"The thousand or more missionaries in China will have to leave when war with Japan begins," said the Rev. W. H. Chaffant today. "As all foreigners will be treated alike," Mr. Chaffant has lately returned from an eight years' stay in Shanghai, a province of North China, where he was in charge of a Presbyterian mission. He is thoroughly informed upon the condition of affairs in that part of the globe, and says war is inevitable. It will involve Russia, Great Britain, France and Germany. He says he has desired to gobble the Korean kingdom to have a seaport on the East open the year round, and she has now been closed by ice in the winter. While China is fighting Japan, Russia will jump in after Korea. This will draw Great Britain into the fray. France will then be obliged to join forces with Russia to protect her possessions in Tonquin. Japan will not then have to fight alone, for Germany stands ready to help her."

### Land Office Decision Affirmed.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Secretary of the Interior Smith today affirmed the action of the general land office, rejecting the applications in the cases of Ferdinand Garbaro, Theodore Barlan, Isaac L. Williams, Serafin Wunderle, Lou Wark, James Brown, John Anderson and Timothy Hedd, to enter land in Oregon City, on the ground that a previous patent was given to the Oregon and California railway. The appeal of the Southern Pacific railroad in the case against James Brady, involving lands near San Francisco, has been withdrawn.

### Controls the Silberhorn Concern.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 23.—The Chicago Packing and Provision Company, one of the strongest corporations in the country, has secured control of the Silberhorn packing-house in this city, which has been idle since the financial troubles here, and will reopen it for business. The house has a capacity of 3,500 hogs and 500 cattle daily, and is the biggest institution of its kind in the city.

### Going to See the Bosses.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 23.—Carl Browne and seventy members of the Coxy army arrived here today, and went into camp, having marched from Bladensburg, Md. Browne says the army has been to Washington to see the servants of the bankers and brokers and is now going to New York to see the bosses themselves. General Coxy is expected here to-morrow.

### Union Men to be Discharged.

JACKSON, Tenn., July 23.—The Mobile and Ohio has issued orders that members of the union in its employ would be immediately discharged. This afternoon several hundred men on the Jackson and St. Louis division.

## STRIKE ON THE COAST.

The Situation Yesterday Presented No New Features.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24.—The railroad strike in California presents no new features. The Southern Pacific officials now insist that they are conducting their regular business without hindrance. It is true, too, that all or nearly all of their trains are running pretty regularly. The union men at Oakland insist, however, that the strike is still on in all its force, and that they are bound to win, or at least be taken back on their own terms. In Sacramento the strikers continue to quarrel among themselves, the trouble having arisen over a public meeting of strikers, at which a majority of those attending voted to return to work and so notified the railroad company. A number of strikers at Sacramento claim this action was without authority. They insist the strike is still on at that point. The most important thing to-day was the ordering of Company F of the State militia from Woodland to Dunsmuir on the Oregon branch. The strikers at Dunsmuir are said to threaten trouble. Company H at Grass Valley has also been ordered out. Five companies of the Fifth Regiment, which is in service at Oakland, have been released and allowed to return to their homes. It is conceded that there is no longer danger of serious trouble at Oakland.

### NO SIGNS OF A STRIKE.

SACRAMENTO, July 24.—There is nothing new here in the railroad matters. The street in the vicinity of the former headquarters of the railway union, where crowds have congregated all the time, was entirely deserted to-night, and only a sickly light was visible through the windows. The place was formerly a dive, but has been closed for some time before the strikers occupied it. Eight hundred and ten men went to work in the railroad shops to-day, and 1,000 applications were received. The boiler shops and the molders' shops were opened for the first time since the strike. The men who returned to work to-day crossed the foot bridge into the heart of the city in such a body that nobody dared say anything about non-union men. The military was not required to protect the dinner-pail brigade. As a matter of fact there are no indications of a strike here whatever. Many of the strikers are leaving the city to avoid arrest. United States Marshal Baldwin having started in to corral those on the list accused of conspiracy, obstruction and other crimes.

### BULLET-PROOF SHIELD.

The Invention of a Brooklynite Tested at Governor's Island.

NEW YORK, July 23.—W. A. F. Leonard of Brooklyn, who has invented a bullet-proof shield, went over to Governor's Island to-day to submit his invention to a test conducted by army officers. The officers did not have the same faith in the shield that its inventor had, and although the latter urged that he be made a target of, the officers would not consent to it, and the shield was fastened on the face of some heavy oak plank. The shield measured 17 1/2 inches, and is 1 1/2 inches in thickness. A shot from a .45-caliber rifle was first fired into a 45-degree angle from a forty-foot range. The bullet penetrated 2 1/2 inches. Another fired its projectile 2 1/2 inches into the solid wood. Then the aim was directed at the shield. The first shot penetrated 1 1/2 inches, and the impulse of the second was checked after a penetration of 1 1/2 inches. Five shots were fired in all, and none succeeded in piercing the shield. One of the missiles struck on the edge of the shield and, chipping off a piece, buried itself in the wood. The test was conducted under the supervision of Captain Colton and Lieutenant Andrews, both of the regular army.

### IMPORTANT AMENDMENTS.

Wine Men in California Much Benefited by Them.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23.—Charles A. Wetmore of the Viticultural Commission has returned from Washington, where he has been interested in tariff legislation. On his trip to the national capital in January he secured a favorable recommendation from the Senate Committee on Finance on two measures of interest to the wine men of the State, and on his recent visit secured their passage through the Upper House of Congress. The bill is now in the hands of the House of Representatives, and were there among the subjects of consideration by the conference committee. One of these measures is the change of duty on wine from an ad valorem to a specific tax. Under the McKinley bill the specific duty on Russia is 50 cents a gallon. The Wilson bill as amended by the Senate makes the duty 50 cents on sweet and 20 cents on dry wines. The other amendment extends the bonding period for spirits from three to eight years, thereby giving the necessary time for maturing in bulk.

### TILMAN AND GREGGHOFFS.

South Carolina's Dispensary Law to be Again Enforced.

COLUMBUS, S. C., July 23.—Governor Tillman stated today that he would issue his proclamation reopening the dispensary August 1. He says he is determined to enforce the law more vigorously than ever. The Governor explained his position, saying the decision against the constitutionality of the law was due to the political prejudices of the Supreme Court. He said that the decision did not affect the act of 1863, the non-enforcement of which since April 17, when the decision was pronounced, he explained by saying that he had desired to see the law enforced. He has had an opportunity to bring a test case. He justifies his position by saying that he has desired to see the law enforced. He has had an opportunity to bring a test case. He justifies his position by saying that he has desired to see the law enforced.

### Victory for the Armor.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Carpenter's shells, weighing 850 pounds each, fired from a twelve-inch rifle, failed to penetrate the eighteen-inch Bethlehem plate, and 600 tons of armor, worth \$400,000, had been accepted by the Navy Department. These are the results of to-day's tests at the Indian Head proving ground. The Harveiseid process has been very successful in the tests established for ordnance. The first of the heavy-armor battleships, which has been so long delayed for its protective belt, can now be rapidly completed.

### Adolph Sutor a Populist.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24.—There was a meeting of the State Populists' Committee this evening, at which Adolph Sutor appeared and made an address, practically endorsing the platform. This is looked upon as an indication that he will be the Populist candidate for Mayor.

## PULLMAN'S POLLS.

Another Outcome of the Great Railway Strike.

QUITE AN UNUSUAL SIGHT.

At Pullman the Presence of the Militia Was Necessary to Preserve Order During an Election—Laundry Girls Attacked by Women.

CHICAGO, July 21.—The unusual sight of militia to preserve order at the polls was witnessed at Pullman to-day. At the sixth primary-district polling place of the Thirty-fourth Ward, located at the Pullman engine-house, a fight was waged between the factions supporting John W. Miller and Frank Robey for nomination for the Third Senatorial district. Miller's interests at the Pullman polls were in charge of Alderman Chadwick, while the American Railway Union candidate, Robey, was supported by a large crowd of the strikers. The latter claimed that their men were not having fair play, and that Miller had two of three judges and all of the clerks. They placed William Birkhoff at the polls as a challenger, and Alderman Chadwick demurred, claiming that Birkhoff was not a resident of the district. This caused a lively row, and for a time it looked as if the crowd, which had rapidly increased, would clean out the polling place. The police were notified, and sent a patrol wagon with Lieutenant Hasset and eight officers to the scene. At the same time some one sent for the troops, and two detachments of Company F, First Regiment, were sent to the polling place. The show of force prevented any trouble, and the police drove the crowd back. The result of the election was the return of the union delegates by a vote of 214 to 104.

No more trouble occurred until 4 o'clock, when the laundry girls (all work) when they left the works they were followed by a demonstrative crowd of from 100 to 1,000 women and children. Several policemen were on hand, and gave them protection. No arrests were made. The police were not accustomed to dealing with a crowd of the feminine gender, and did little more than keep the mob from reaching the polling place. At 5 o'clock fifty Hollanders, who have been employed about the works as lumber shovers and track graders and repairers, left the works for their homes in Roseland. They had a guard of sixteen policemen, commanded by Lieutenant Hasset. Scarcely had they reached home when 100 strikers surrounded them. The police charged the crowd several times with a liberal use of clubs before they dispersed.

### TIME HAS EXPIRED.

Northern Pacific Coal Miners Did Not Sign the New Scale.

ROSELIN, Wash., July 23.—Six o'clock Saturday evening the time expired for the acceptance of the contracts of its late employes by the Northern Pacific Coal Company, and at that hour no signatures had been received, and it was tacitly understood they could not settle with the company short of a 10 per cent compromise. General Manager Kangley was here until late in the afternoon, when he left for Tacoma. The impression prevails with many that the company will conduct no further negotiations for a settlement with old employes, but take immediate steps to secure a new force of men. From the unusual activity on the part of the local management it is evident some preparations are being made to that end. It has been given out that the demand for coal makes it imperative to start the mines by August 1. It is pretty certain that, if the company proposes to work the plant on the terms proposed in its contract, it will be necessary to import coal from other sources, which by standing out practically declared their positive intention not to accept the new schedule of prices for work. The impression is general in camp that, if new men are brought in, they will be negroes to the number of 400 or 500, and that their entrance will be by way of the railroads. The introduction of colored miners here in 1889 engendered a very bitter feeling.

It is scarcely to be presumed that the local miners will submit to their coming in without demonstrations of some character. A home guard of about 100 men and the body has been drilled almost daily since, having attained considerable proficiency in foot movements. Weapons of no character are produced on the drill ground or in parade, but it is rumored there is evidence about the entrance of a rule have been exceedingly quiet and orderly since the inauguration of the strike, and it was thought by some that the differences between the company and men could be settled without extreme measures. May 1, when the men went out, they were about 100 men on the job roll, and very few have left for other fields. The inactivity of the mines has occasioned a complete paralysis to local business.

### Worden's Disclaimers.

WOODLAND, Cal., July 24.—When Samuel D. Worden was asked in court to-day as to the truth of the rumor that he had made a confession, he indignantly denied it, and wrote and signed the following statement to the press and the public: "I saw yesterday an article purporting to convey to the public the idea or impression that I have made a confession in regard to the demurrals, if it was demurred, of a train in Yolo county on July 11. I wish to ask all the newspapers in California in my name to deny as utterly false any and all such statements as tending to give the public the idea that I have admitted my participation in this, or any other matter, which has been offered away my life. I am innocent myself, either as a principal or an accessory, of any such deed or act with which I am charged."

### Judge Field Will Not Transfer.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24.—A letter from Supreme Justice Stephen J. Field has been received by the judiciary of the Ninth United States circuit and the judiciary and bar of the California Supreme Court, in which Justice Field in response to the previous request of his correspondents states that he will decline the offer of a transfer to the New York circuit and will remain on the Pacific Coast circuit.

### French Anti-Anarchist Bill.

PARIS, July 24.—The anti-anarchist bill was again discussed in the Chamber of Deputies to-day. The government refused to accept any amendments to the measure despite the protests of several members.

## HARTER TO HAVEMEYER.

The Representative Writes the President of the Sugar Trust.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The following letter from M. D. Harter, Chairman of the House Subcommittee on Trusts, to H. O. Havemeyer, President of the American Sugar Refining Company, was mailed to-day:

"If you supply to me, as Chairman of the Subcommittee on Trusts and Manufactures, the information asked for here-in, I will see that it is laid before the public. A free trader myself, and believing no tax should be levied on sugar (nor anything else) except for revenue; nevertheless, as practically every article of general consumption is to retain protection, I feel no prejudice against the sugar interest as such, and I think a large number of the members of the House entertain the same view. As, however, the sugar trust demands protection, or, more properly speaking, the taxation of the public for its profit, it should put before Congress and the public its real condition, so that an intelligent opinion of the merits of its demand may be formed. If you can not do this, you cannot invest in cash capital, you cannot save yourself from loss without burdening the public resources by taxation as many Wilson bills, and it should be allowed to remain upon the charity list. If, however, its profits have been excessive, when figured upon an actual cash and unwatered capital stock, then you, as a fair-minded man, will agree with me that you should not have any legislative favors. In a national tax of 1 cent, for instance, upon 100-degree sugar, for revenue only, would be a fair and equitable one, permitting a reduction of one-hundredth of a cent for each degree of sweetness lacking. Such a tax as this, while taking nothing from the treasury of your company, would in passing the many millions in the government coffers. The information asked for is comprehended under four heads:

"First—What is the present tax value, i. e., cost of replacing its plants actually in operation and necessary to produce the quantity of refined sugar turned out by your company? They deny that the actual profits of the American Sugar Refining Company for each full fiscal year since its organization, and what are its profits so far in the current year?

"Third—What annual salary is paid to each of its general officers?

"Fourth—What is the actual paid-in cash capital, including the plants turned in at their real cash market value, and what is the present surplus fund of the company, including all individual profits?"

"The McKinley bill giving the sugar refiners an opportunity of collecting from the consumer a tax of one-half of a cent per pound upon all sugars above No. 16, Dutch standard, and the consumption of all classes of sugar during the past three fiscal years, aggregating 12,956,802,446 pounds, fully 9,000,000,000 of which were above this limit. It follows therefore that the sugar trust and independent refiners of the United States must have received over \$40,000,000 of the people's money, while the government received during the three years \$470,751. As your company has asked certain favors, the propriety of supplying the country with the information asked herein will not be questioned by so reasonable a man as yourself. You are a Democrat, and will, I trust, join me in the hope that within a few years the present wretched system of taxing the people (under the misleading notion of protection) for the benefit of private interests would be done away with entirely and forever."

### DEFENSE OF DEBS.

Appeal of the Federation of Labor to His Behalf.

NEW YORK, July 23.—Now that the bitter railroad strike is over, the leaders of the local labor organizations are talking up the matter of securing proper defense for Debs. This activity is in accordance with an appeal issued by President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, which will be published in the August number of the American Federation, the official organ of the Federation. It reads as follows: "Eugene V. Debs stands as one of the most conspicuous and interesting figures before the country. None doubt his honesty and devotion to the cause of the wronged against the wrongdoers. Yesterday he was in the State Court in the Court of Appeals in the Northern Pacific case, and the court had no desire to interfere with it. Gregory said the injunction did not enjoin the leaders of the union from inducing the men to quit work, whereupon Judge Woods said: 'The injunction was a general order that no one should induce any man to quit work. Whether advising was an interference is a question to be decided.'"

### KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

McGuire's Scheme to Foreclose the Union Pacific Mortgage.

OMAHA, July 24.—It was rumored this afternoon that Delegate McGuire had a scheme for having the government foreclose the mortgages on the Union Pacific and have this railroad operated by the government in the future, as has been advocated by the Knights of Labor. McGuire seems to think this could be done without further delay. If only Congress will take action upon the matter, and if this Congress does not do the right thing, he thinks the next Congress will be made up of more friends of the people, so that the people, as well as the railroads, will receive some consideration at the hands of the government. The leaders now here are in hearty sympathy with Debs, and express themselves as willing to do all in their power to assist him in making an able defense. Among other things to be considered by the Executive Board while in Omaha is the question of forming labor militia companies, and from the expressions made by the members of the National Executive Board it is quite probable that an order will be issued asking all members of the order to become members of the State militia in the various States of the Union.

### Evicted Tenants' Bill.

LONDON, July 24.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Chamberlain resumed the debate on the evicted tenants' bill. He denied that there was any necessity for exceptional legislation. There were no districts in Great Britain in which the annual number of evictions had not been in excess of proportion the evictions which the House is called upon to deal with in Ireland. The bill originated in the Irish system of clamor, and was forced from the government, not by social, but by political and parliamentary exigencies. It might be established a small minority of tenants, while it would injure the rest to demand further legislation. He suggested that the measure be withdrawn and the evicted tenants in Ireland be relieved through the re-enactment and extension of the thirteenth clause of the land act of 1801.

### San San Day Debs.

VANCOUVER, B. C., July 24.—The Lynn train was cancelled at a 10 o'clock last evening. As anticipated, the defense was that the shooting was done in self-defense. The jury was out over three hours, and brought in a verdict of murder with recommendation to mercy. The Judge then sentenced him to be hanged five weeks from to-day.

## MR. DEBS ON TRIAL.

Most Important Legal Battle in the Nation's History.

TO BE STRENUOUSLY FOUGHT.

If It is Decided Against Them, an Appeal Will be Taken to the Supreme Court—Congress Will be Applied to if It Should be Necessary.

CHICAGO, July 24.—What is considered by labor leaders as one of the most important legal battles in the nation's history was begun in the United States Circuit Court to-day, when President Debs, Vice-President Howard, Secretary Kellner and Director Rogers of the American Railway Union by their attorneys, W. W. Erwin, S. S. Gregory and C. S. Darrow, filed an answer to the contempt proceedings. The defense proposes to carry the case to the Supreme Court in the event of an adverse decision here, and if defeated to appeal to Congress. It will be contended that what the court has done amounts to a usurpation of power. The defense will follow closely the lines of the information, and say that the strikes were declared or discontinued by a vote of a majority of the members in the service affected. They deny they ordered a strike on the Illinois Central, and declare the employees struck of their own accord, but not for the purpose of hindering the transportation of the mails or interstate commerce. They deny that the defendants were declared or discontinued by a vote of a majority of the members in the service affected. They deny they ordered a strike on the Illinois Central, and declare the employees struck of their own accord, but not for the purpose of hindering the transportation of the mails or interstate commerce. They deny that the defendants were declared or discontinued by a vote of a majority of the members in the service affected. They deny they ordered a strike on the Illinois Central, and declare the employees struck of their own accord, but not for the purpose of hindering the transportation of the mails or interstate commerce.

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## REFUSED TO ALLOW IT.

The Government's Claim, Rejected by the Stanford Estate.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24.—Mrs. Leland Stanford by her attorneys, Wilson & Wilson, has notified the government through United States District Attorney Charles A. Garter, that its claim for \$15,000,000 against the estate of Senator Stanford has been rejected. This means that Mrs. Stanford considers the demand of the government unjust and without foundation, and it will be paid, if ever, only at the end of long litigation. So far as the government is concerned, the matter will rest as it is for several months. At least District Attorney Garter has notified the Department of Justice that he has received formal notice of the rejection of the claim by Mrs. Stanford, the executrix of the estate, and no further action will be taken by him, unless instructed to do so by the Attorney-General.

JANUARY 16, 1895, there will be due to the United States for aid extended to the Central Pacific Company the sum of \$2,362,000. It is alleged that the Stanford estate must pay a large proportion of that indebtedness. Between January 16 and March 16 of next year the government must bring suit in a Superior Court of this State against the estate or its claim will be forever barred. It can not commence any suit prior to the first named date. It is understood Mrs. Stanford will not undertake to pay any of the beneficiaries and legacies under the will, unless the legality of the government's claim has been fully determined. The other administration proceedings will go on just as they have since the estate has been in probate, and the Probate Court will continue to grant all allowances for the payment of the legitimate claims for maintaining the property and those who are dependent upon it.

### ITALIAN SENATE.

Crispien Wants to Turn Emigration From America to Africa.

ROME, July 23.—In the Senate to-day Prime Minister Crispien in the course of a speech referred to the recent capture of Kassala by the Italian forces. He announced reinforcements were not required to enable the Italians at Kassala to maintain their position. He said that the Italian Government had further exposed themselves in battle with the Dervishes. Crispien added that it was to be hoped Italy would find means to colonize Africa. The great object to be attained was to substitute emigration to Africa for emigration to America. The capture of Kassala has not altered Italy's relations with the powers. Her relations with Great Britain are excellent. On motion of Cavalletti the Senate expressed its thanks to Crispien and the President of the Senate for their devotion to the service of their country. The adoption of the motion was the signal for an unusual scene. The Senate then adjourned for the summer recess.

### The Commission Chosen.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—It is stated on what is considered reliable authority that the President, in addition to Carroll D. Wright, has chosen Judge Lyman Trumbull of Chicago and a prominent New Yorker, who has always taken a deep interest in the cause of labor, and whose judgment in questions of this kind is regarded as fair and impartial, to serve as members of the commission to investigate the Chicago strike. The name of the New Yorker, it is stated, has not been mentioned, except in confidence to one or two of the President's advisers. It is asserted that he has accepted, and as soon as Judge Trumbull indicates his acceptance, the commission will be announced.

### Playful Geysers.

MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS, Yellowstone Park, July 23.—A telegram received here to-day from a reliable source says a shock resembling an earthquake was felt at the Norris geyser basin at 4 A. M. The new crater geyser, which has been quiet for some time, broke out with terrific force, throwing a column of scolding twenty-five pounds to the height of 200 feet. Steam rose 500 feet, and was accompanied by a roar equaling the combined exhaust of a thousand locomotives, which could be heard ten miles. Every geyser in the Norris basin played for hours.

### Still Harping on Impachment.

CHEYENNE, July 21.—A petition to Congress, praying for the impeachment of Attorney-General Olney, was signed by every member of the union here, and will be circulated among the citizens by a committee from the union. Both male and female residents of the State will be requested to sign it. All of the local branches throughout the country are taking similar action. The petition is signed by the following: M. W. Walker, July 21.—The Federated Trades Union, representing 10,000, took steps to-night to petition Congress to impeach the Attorney-General for his action in the railway strike.

### British Columbia Trouble Settled.

NANAIMO, B. C., July 24.—The trouble in regard to wages existing between the miners of this district and the management of the colliery, which threatened to close down the mines and throw out of employment 1,500 men, was virtually settled to-day by the miners in mass meeting assembled agreeing to work under the existing rates until the end of the year.

### Decision at Seattle.

SEATTLE, July 24.—The seven rioters who were arrested at Spokane July 5, charged with contempt in attacking a Northern Pacific train, were found guilty in the United States District Court today. Of the prisoners, August Weis, Alexander Olsen, William Goldberg, Axel Livan, George Foster and John Clark were sentenced to eight months' and Alex Rizzante to four months' imprisonment.

### Will Return to Work.

BUTTE, Mont., July 21.—The local union men on the Northern Pacific today voted to a man to return to work. The men on the Union Pacific and Montana Union still hold out, but will probably return if assured they can have their old positions. There is no trouble of any kind at Butte.

### Help From Outside Necessary.

EL PASO, July 20.—A fire here to-day caused a loss of \$176,000. The fire started about 9 o'clock this morning in a basement of a dry-goods store, and was not got under control until noon, then only by the aid of the Bloomingdale and Minonk fire departments. The insurance is about half.

### Lot of the Coxeyites.

ST. LOUIS,