

EUGENE CITY GUARD.
L. E. CAMPBELL, - Proprietor.
EUGENE CITY, OREGON.
AGAIN VICTORIOUS

The Japanese Destroy China's
Greatest Battleship.

TWO CRUISERS ARE CAPTURED

The Encounter Means an End Has Been
Put to China's Fighting on the Sea.
The Japanese Handled Their Guns,
Etc., With Greater Skill.

SHANGHAI, August 1.—News has just
reached here of a desperate battle be-
tween the fleets of China and Japan in
which the Chinese were defeated and the
Chen Yuen, the largest battleship but
one in the Chinese service, was sunk
and two other large Chinese vessels, said
to be first-class cruisers, captured or de-
stroyed. The battle was hotly contested,
but the Japanese appeared to have
handled their guns, ships and torpedoes
with more skill than the Chinese. The
Chinese fleet engaged carried nearly 1,000
men, and a large number are reported
killed or drowned. Later dispatches
say that few, if any, of the Chinese en-
gaged in the battle escaped. Two Ger-
man officers in command of the Chen
Yuen are reported to have met death
with the crew.

The news of the battle was received
here by private telegram from Tien-Tsin.
If the report is true, of which there is
little doubt, it means an end has been
put to China's fighting on the sea. The
Chen Yuen must have started from
Taku after leaving the Chinese trans-
ports there.

The two Chinese cruisers supposed to
have been captured or destroyed during
the engagement which ended so fatally
for the Chen Yuen are supposed to be
the Chen Yuen and the Foo Ching. The
Chen Yuen was a protected cruiser, built
at Emsworth, England. She had a dis-
placement of 2,500 tons. Her armament
consisted of three 8-inch Krupp and
two six-inch Armstrongs, protected by
splinter-proof shields, several eight-
pounder rapid-firing Hotchkiss guns, six
gallies and four torpedo tubes. The
Foo Ching was also an English-built
protected cruiser, very much similar to
the Chen Yuen. She had a displacement
of 2,500 tons, was built of steel in
1880, and carried ten guns of about the
same caliber as those carried by the
Chen Yuen.

Tientsin, August 1.—A naval battle
was fought yesterday between the Chi-
nese and Japanese fleets. The Japanese
sank the Chinese warship Chen Yuen.
Two large cruisers, supposed to be ves-
sels built for China by Armstrong, were
captured or destroyed. The Chen Yuen
was a battleship of 7,400 tons displace-
ment, carrying 14-inch and compound
armor at the same time. Her armament
included four twelve-inch guns protected
by armored breastworks and two small
Krupps, eleven Hotchkiss cannon and
trials for Whitehead torpedoes, two 8-
inch and six-inch Krupp and a second-
ary battery of Hotchkiss revolving can-
non. The Chen Yuen was built for China
at the S.W. works. She was a sister
ship of the Ling Yuen, and was the
most powerful ship in the Chinese
Navy with the exception of the Ling
Yuen.

ANOTHER BATTLE REPORTED.

SHANGHAI, August 1.—It is reported
today that the Japanese forces attacked
the China position at Yachan Friday and
Saturday last. The Japanese, it is said,
were repulsed with heavy loss. The
Chinese loss was trivial.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

Japanese Government Gives Its Report
of the Situation.

YOKOHAMA, August 1.—The following
official statement of the difficulties be-
tween China and Japan has been issued
by the Japanese government: Japan
and China were approaching a settle-
ment of the difficulties when China sud-
denly suggested that Japan withdraw
her fleet from Korea and give formal
compliance with the Chinese demands
by July 27; otherwise the whole Chinese
force were to land, and a sea advance
upon the part of China would be made.
The Japanese regarded this as an ultim-
atum, but, acting under the advice of
the friendly powers, agreed to the pro-
posals in the principle in an amended
form, at the same time declaring that, if
the threatened Chinese advance were
made on July 20, it would be regarded
as an overt act. It is conjectured the
Japanese commanders were instructed
to be on the watch for the Chinese war-
ships, and, seeing the latter advancing
July 27, opened fire. The Japanese do
not believe the Kow Shung, the Chinese
transport sunk by a Japanese cruiser,
was flying the British flag, but were
using the flag as a ruse. The Japanese
indignantly deny the charges of brutal-
ity brought against the officers and crew
which sank the Chinese transport.

AN OMNIBUS COMPLAINT.

It Will Include All Strikers in Jail
in Northern California.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31.—The United
States District Attorney is preparing an
omnibus complaint against all union
men who are in jail in Northern Califor-
nia charged with offenses against the
Federal law. Complaint will probably
be lodged before United States Commis-
sioner Peacock as committing magistrate
today. This complaint is to take the
place of the individuality of complaints
now on file against the railroad strikers.
The charge will allege interference with
interstate commerce and trade and a
conspiracy to retard the progress of the
United States mails. The desire is to
simplify the many charges against the
strikers of overt acts occurring at dif-
ferent times and places. Assistant District
Attorney Knight said:

"We do not want these men to feel
that we are piling up charges against
them. There is a desire to treat the
strikers in a spirit of fairness and not to
persecute them, but to punish them for
their criminal acts."

The defendants will include between
thirty and forty strikers from Sacra-
mento and Red Bluff, several of whom
are now incarcerated in San Francisco.

Spokane in Luck.

WASHINGTON, August 1.—Spokane won
its fight for a public building, and gets
not only site purchase money, but \$100,-
000 for the building. An attempt to
force the Tacoma fight meant defeat for
any Washington city. The fight in pro-
gress over the river and harbor bill con-
tinues. It is mostly confined to Eastern
projects. There is a probability that the
bill will go over until the next session.

THE RECENT STRIKE.

The Investigating Committee to Meet
in Chicago.

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

Whereas, The President of the United
States has appointed the undersigned a
commission to visit Chicago, Ill., and
such other places in the United States
as may be proper in the judgment of the
commission, to the end that it may make
full inquiry into the causes of any pend-
ing disputes or existing controversies
between the Illinois Central Railway
Company and the Chicago, Rock Island
and Pacific Railway Company and cer-
tain of the railway employees and hear
all persons interested therein who may
come before it; and

Whereas, Section 6 of chapter 1,063 of
the laws of the United States, passed
October 1, 1888, makes it the duty of the
said commission to examine into the
causes of said controversies, the condi-
tions accompanying and the best means
of adjusting the same and to report the
result of such examination to the Presi-
dent and to Congress; and

Whereas, The questions involved in
such controversies affect all interstate
railroads and their employees; and

Whereas, It is desirable that the rec-
ommendations of the commission should
be based upon the facts and the best
means of adjusting the same and to re-
port the result of such examination to the
President and to Congress; and

Resolved, That this commission will
meet at the United States postoffice
building in the city of Chicago, Ill., the
15th day of August, 1894, at 10 a. m., for
the purpose of taking testimony in rela-
tion to said controversies and to hear and
consider all facts, suggestions and argu-
ments as to the causes thereof, and the
best means of adjusting the same and to
report the result of such examination to the
President and to Congress; and

That all railroads, labor organizations
and citizens having either a personal or
patriotic interest in the right solution of
these questions, and who cannot con-
veniently attend such public hearings as
aforesaid, are requested to present their
views and suggestions in writing to the
commission at any time prior to the date
of such public hearing.

ANIMALS IN THE PIT.

The Bulls and Bears Excited Over the
Corn Market.

CHICAGO, July 31.—There was plenty
of excitement in the corn pit today.
Reports of ruined crops came in thick
and fast, and the price jumped up rapidly.
There was an advance of nearly 3 cents,
and the market closed at the top figures
of the day. The excitement started with
the posting of a statement showing the
receipts of live stock in Chicago to be
97,000 head, the largest receipts for one
day ever known. It brought traders to
the realization of the drought in the corn
belt and its consequences, such as they
had not previously conceived. The mag-
nitude of the receipts showed that West-
ern stock-growers had become alarmed
over the long drought, and fearing they
would be unable to secure feed for their
cattle, had resolved to sell out at once.
While the brokers have taken cognizance
of the drought, they had not heretofore
had it so strongly impressed upon their
minds. The showing that 60,000 hogs,
20,000 cattle and 10,000 sheep had been
shipped to Chicago in the week ending
last, and that the railroads had been
unable to handle the suddenness and
force of a knock-out blow.

During all of last week corn was on
the jump. The signal service reports of
showers in various localities caused
prices to drop 2 cents, but when it was
reasoned that the rain had been only
a limited territory prices advanced.
Saturday night prices closed pretty well
advanced, with the exception of the
market being influenced by the weather
Monday. When the traders came down
to business today they consulted the
weather map and press dispatches, and
saw that the chances of Illinois, Missouri
and Kansas showers had been falling,
but there had not been sufficient to break
the drought in the big corn belt, which
extends from Ohio to the Rocky Moun-
tains. Then came the announcement
regarding the live-stock receipts, and it
began to be realized that the 75 per cent
of the portion of the corn was still
affected by the drought. The "surplus"
corn States—Iowa, Illinois, Missouri,
Kansas and Indiana—which last year
raised 1,000,000 bushels out of 1,600,-
000,000 constituting the entire crop, and
shipped much of it because the weather
was so good, it had not been materially
affected, it was declared, and the brokers
were set to thinking. It did not take
them long to figure out with consider-
able unanimity that the Western pack-
ers, who had been heavy buyers of corn
during the closing days of last week,
knew more about the exact situation
than they did themselves, and that
indications of the serious effect of the
drought had been seen in the West before
they were seen here. All these things
influenced the market, and the alarm
became general. One thing that averted
a panic was the pulling against each
other of wheat and corn. Every indica-
tion was favorable to forcing wheat down
and corn up. The excitement continued
unabated until the close.

Successful Rain-Making.

YANKEETON, S. D., August 1.—Ten days
ago rain-making experiments were
begun in this county under the direction
of two citizens who visited a Kansas
rainmaker, obtained his chemical formula,
and received instructions in its use.
One ton of chemicals was consumed and,
last night one of the most copious rain
storms of the summer was ushered
in.

It extended over an area of twenty
miles square in all directions from the
experiment station near this city, and
in localities as much as two and a half
inches of water fell. The rain saved late
corn and insured a half crop of hay.

THE KOW SHUNG.

Chinese Give Their Version of
the Sinking of the Ship.

CARRIED THE ENGLISH FLAG

Several German Officers Lost With the
Vessel—England and Germany May
be Involved—Large Chinese Army
Marching Down the Peninsula.

SHANGHAI, July 31.—The following is
the latest version of the sinking of the
troopship Kow Shung: The Japanese
cruiser sent a boat alongside the trans-
port with a prize crew to convey her to
Japan. Captain Galsworthy, an English-
man, refused to obey orders, and the
Japanese withdrew. The cruiser then
opened fire, using machine guns mounted
in the tops of the Japanese ship. This
fire soon cleared the Kow Shung's decks.
The cruiser then discharged two torpedoes
at the transport, sinking her and drown-
ing nearly all the 200 souls on board.
Colonel Von Houcken, a German, formerly
the Viceroy's aide-de-camp, and other
foreign officers were among those killed
by the fire from the torpedoes. According
to reports received here two German pas-
sengers on the way to Korea to settle up
their business affairs before the war began,
succeeded in swimming to the Japanese
cruiser, but in spite of their appeals were
shot. The Chinese who swam to the
cruiser shared the same fate. The French
warship Lion rescued some unfortunate
Chinese soldiers, but all foreign-
ers are reported killed. The Japanese
are said to have behaved with utter
disregard of the laws of civilized war-
fare.

A large Chinese army has crossed the
northwestern frontier of Korea, and is
marching down the peninsula. A second
army is being hastily equipped. No de-
tailed news has been received as to the
date of the march. It is reported that
Chinese and Japanese forces. It is re-
ported that several Chinese steamers
have been captured and others destroyed
at Taku. Torpedoes have now been
placed in the Shachuan channel of the
Yangtze-Kiang river in order to compel
vessels to pass within easy range of the
Woo Sung forts.

CHINESE SIDE OF THE STORY.

PEKING, July 31.—Following is the
Chinese official version of the engage-
ment between the Chinese and Japanese
fleets: A collision between Chinese and
Japanese ships occurred in Prince
Jerome Gulf, an inlet on which they
were escorting the second and smaller
division of troops dispatched from Taku
to reinforce the army at Asan. The
Japanese opened fire, the Chinese hav-
ing strict orders not to fire unless they
were attacked or if the landing of Chi-
nese troops was opposed. The result of
the action was that one Japanese iron-
clad was disabled by the Chinese bat-
tle-ship, the Kow Shung, the Kow Shung,
which was sunk by the Japanese, was a
chartered transport flying the British
flag. No news has been received here
of the loss of the Chinese warship Tao
Kiang, said to have been captured by the
Japanese.

ENGLAND MUST NOTICE IT.

LONDON, July 31.—The news that the
Kow Shung was flying the British flag
when sunk, and that the Chinese bat-
tle-ship, the Kow Shung, which was sunk
by the Japanese, was a chartered trans-
port flying the British flag. No news has
been received here of the loss of the Chi-
nese warship Tao Kiang, said to have been
captured by the Japanese.

LATEST SOUTHERN REVOLT.

Fifteen Hundred Nicaraguan Troops to
Meet at Greytown.

MANAGUA, July 31.—Five hundred
troops left Grenada and 1,000 left here
today for the coast. They will meet at
Greytown. It is reported that 700 volun-
teers from Honduras are on the way to
the coast. President Zelaya has issued
notes on the Mosquito question to all the
Central American governments. He has
asked aid from Guatemala and Honduras.
Colon, Colombia, July 31.—Refugees
from Rana and Bluefields tell horrible
tales of the cruelties perpetrated by Gen-
eral Cabanas and his subordinates when
they found Chief Clarence approaching.
Not even the women escaped their fury.
Chief Clarence captured large quantities
of arms and captured all his cannons.
General Cabanas expected to retake Blue-
fields within ten days. He threatened
to kill all the Indians and those who
aided them and destroy their property.
PANAMA, July 31.—News has been re-
ceived from Bocas del Toro that the
schooner Enterprise has been chartered
by the refugees. The vessel is being
fitted and armed for a new expedition
against Corn Island and an attack on the
Nicaraguan authorities. A British
warship has gone to Mosquito reserva-
tion via Bluefields.

The Strike in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30.—To-night Com-
mander McCallie and F. of Provillo, of
the Eight Regiment, National Guard, left
for their homes. It is thought that they
will have been sent home. The regulars
will remain here for awhile, as there
are some points along the line of railroad
where trouble may be maintained in
order to hold in check a few men of the
more reckless and vindictive class who
seem disposed to be troublesome. It is
expected that some additional men will
be put to work by the railroad company
August 1. Upward of 100 cars of fruit
left here for the East today and much
other freight.

General Kelly on the Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31.—General
Charles Kelly, who led the Industrial
Army from Oakland April 3 last, has re-
turned from Washington to his home in
West Oakland. He is now convalescing
from an attack of typhoid fever con-
tracted at Washington, and as soon as
he has regained his strength, says he
will enlist another army and take it to
Washington, which he is of the opinion
is the best way of bringing the at-
tention of the people to the absolute
needs of a large portion of the working
classes. The new army will be composed
of the contingents from Los Angeles,
Oakland and this city.

Washington's Public Buildings.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Tacoma and
Spokane are at loggerheads over the lo-
cation of the State's public buildings.
Each of the four new Western States
provided for a site. Spokane won in
Washington by Wilson's efforts, and an
amendment was reported to that effect.
Doubtless is now raising the dust because
Tacoma is not in it. Unless some agree-
ment is reached, Washington will be left
out altogether. Senators from other
States will recommend that course in
order to save themselves.

Jack McAniff Knocked Out.

BROOKLYN, July 31.—Jack McAniff, the
prize fighter, was married this morn-
ing to Catherine Rowe, known on the
stage as Pearl Inman.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Emperor William continues to enjoy
his trip to Norway, and is doing his
best to suit the popular taste.

Ferdinand of Bulgaria says the Rus-
sian fleet has professed readiness to em-
brace the orthodox Russian creed, have
his heir baptized in the orthodox Rus-
sian Church and reinstated in the Bul-
garian army all the military Protestant,
if in return they will only recognize him
as Prince of Bulgaria.

W. W. Thomas, late United States
Minister to Norway and Sweden, with
Mrs. Thomas and their boy, are spend-
ing the summer in Lysvik, Sweden.
He is enjoying his leisure in writing a
lecture on Sweden and the Swedes,
which he will deliver in various parts of
the United States during the coming
winter.

The Prussian committee of the Vista-
la basin reports twenty-two deaths from
cholera and eleven new cases of that
disease during the past week. A stric-
ter inspection has been ordered at the
border, and Cologne and Cologn. Suspi-
cious cases have been reported from Thorne,
Ronsack and Graetz. The cholera com-
mittee of the health office met in Berlin
to determine upon the precautions to be
taken along the Russian frontier.

In connection with the withdrawal of
the Equitable Life Insurance from doing
business in Prussia it must be said that
public opinion in Berlin is not favorable
to the American enterprise. It is said
that the Mutual Life Insurance Com-
pany is in the same fix as the Equitable.
It must be added, however, that the new
position of the government is directed
against all companies, among which are
many English ones and all the German
capitalists.

The heat throughout Germany has been
intense, causing much suffering, and
many suicides have been seen. The
outdoor work has often been sus-
pended, and complete lethargy prevails
in Berlin. Every one able to do so has
left town, and those who remain are
sweating in the torrid atmosphere. This
hot wave is another fulfillment of
Fahle's prophecy, and he predicts the
warm weather will last for another fort-
night, after which there will be much
rain.

The sugar manufacturers have held
several conferences at the office of the
imperial treasury to discuss the new sug-
ar tariff of the United States. They
are almost unanimous in begging the
government to retaliate in case the Amer-
ican import tax on sugar be increased.
The manufacturers are not, however, op-
posed to anything like a tariff war with
the United States. Under the treaty of
1891 Germany would still be the most
favored nation, even if the tariff be
left at the figure fixed in the Ger-
man bill.

Several battalions of pioneer troops,
who had been ordered out to practice
bridge-building on the Vista-la basin, to
reinforce the army at Asan, have been
ordered to the Vista-la basin. It is impos-
sible to obtain a clear idea of the disease,
as the boatmen conceal whenever possible
all deaths from cholera and refuse even to
report cases of sickness. The Vista-la
basin, a distance of about twenty miles
from the coast, is a low-lying tract, and
the boatmen and their families, who
live on the Vista-la basin, have been only
a few isolated cases of cholera or cholera
in Prussia.

The Bergen Post tells a remarkable
story of a mad drive taken by the Em-
peror of Germany recently from Voss to
Stalheim, a distance of about twenty
miles, which he covered in two
and one-half hours, or two hours less
than the usual time. The temperature
was 90 degrees in the shade. The Em-
peror took the reins at the start, and
stopped but once on the way. The coach-
man told the bystanders at Stalheim
that it was the most terrible ride of his
life, and that half of the time he was
sure he would never live to tell the tale.
The pace was killing on the horses, and
he expected to see them go down at any
moment in the last half hour. He added
that the money he had won did not
induce him to go driving again with the
Emperor.

Prince Bismarck has consented to re-
ceive a Posen delegation of 700 at Var-
sew the first week in September, and he
is expected to then give a review in de-
fense of his policy toward the Social
Democrats. The Hamburg Nachrichten
said the week in Berlin, and the Ger-
man representatives are to be expected
to have the dangers threatened by the
Social Democrats and declined to have a
guard of secret police until the old Em-
peror commanded it. The editor added:
"The present political leaders do not
need such protection, as the parties from
which the outgrowth are to be expected
are the supporters of the government."
The editor of the Nord Deutsche Allge-
meine Zeitung replies: "That is a
sure and inexcusable insinuation. The
Hamburg Nachrichten cannot believe that
the Social Democrats can venture to
keep the peace in power any more than
they did Bismarck."

THE OREGON NAVIGATION.

Commission on Route There From the
Hawaiian Islands.

CHICAGO, July 30.—H. A. Wiedeman,
Samuel Parker, J. A. Grimmins and
Major Seward passed through Chicago
this evening on route to Washington
from Honolulu. Mr. Wiedeman, who
spoke in behalf of the party, said they
bore credentials from the ex-Governor.
He declined to make the object of the com-
mission known, but stated the "cat
would be out of the bag soon after their
arrival at Washington," adding:

"In a general way, the object is for
the good of the Islands, no matter what
is the government, monarchical, provi-
sional or republican."
In addition to the credentials from the
ex-Governor the party were armed with
passports from the new Republic, and
hope to accomplish their object. Mr.
Wiedeman added that he had no doubt
that the present government of Hawaii
was aware of the object of the commis-
sion, and that it sympathized with it.
Regarding reports from Honolulu that
the party bore a petition signed by roy-
alist residents of the Hawaiian Islands,
the United States Mr. Wiedeman said "No,"
most emphatically, and added:

"While we all regard annexation as
our ultimate destiny, such a thing is im-
possible under the present form of gov-
ernment."
Asked as to the prospects for a resto-
ration of the ex-Governor, Mr. Wiedeman
winked significantly, but refused to make
further response.

China Buying American Rifles.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 31.—From a rail-
road official it is learned Hang Hoo and
Ye Chung, agents of the Chinese gov-
ernment, have large shipments of rifles
on the way to China. Four carloads left
Montreal last night via the Canadian
Pacific and Soo. Two hundred and fifty
thousand rifles have been ordered.

Telegrams to China.

NEW YORK, July 31.—The Commercial
Cable Company and the Anglo-American
Telegraph Company announce that cab-
legrams to China must be written in
English and Chinese except to Shanghai,
Amoy, Hong Kong and Macao.

SAMUEL GOMPERS

His Opinion of President Debs
of the Railway Union.

THE STRIKE DID GREAT GOOD

He Calls the Strike One of the Greatest
Labor Struggles in the History of the
Country, and Says No Man Doubts
Debs' Honesty and Sincerity.

NEW YORK, July 30.—Samuel Gompers
will publish in the August number of the
American Federationist an editorial on
the recent great strike. He says in part:
"The strike of the American Railway
Union to influence Pullman to submit to
arbitration in the controversy between
himself and his employees will long live
in the memory of man as one of the
greatest labor struggles in the history of
the country. Like many of its prede-
cessors, it has failed of its immediate
object, but it has accomplished more
good in directing attention to the under-
lying wrongs of modern society than all
the lectures and publications could secure
in a decade. Out of all the tumult it has
revealed to the world the character of
one of its noblest sons, Eugene V. Debs.
His earnestness, honesty and sincerity
no man doubts. It must be borne in
mind that the proposition he desired to
submit to the Managers' Association con-
tained no other condition than the rein-
statement of the striking railroad men.
In other words, the question which
the men had come out for had been
abandoned. In view of the fact that
the railroad men asked to be rein-
stated, we submit to the calm judgment
of all whether it would have been either
wise, just or expedient to advise our
fellow-workmen of all trades throughout
the country to lay down their tools and
cease work."

UNFORTUNATE VESSEL.

The City of Peking Ashore in Japanese
Waters.

YOKOHAMA, July 27.—The American
steamer City of Peking, Captain Zarie,
which sailed from Hong Kong July 11
for San Francisco via Yokohama, is
ashore at Yeddo Bay, Japan. She was
obliged to jettison a portion of her cargo.
She lies in an easy position, and it is ex-
pected she will float the next high water.

TO DESERT FULLMAN.

All the Skilled Labor to Go With a
Rival Concern.

CHICAGO, July 30.—If negotiations now
pending are carried to a successful ter-
mination, the striking car-builders at
Fullman will quit the "model town" in
a body and become the employees of a
powerful new corporation organized for
the manufacture of palace and freight
cars and day coaches. For more than
a week secret communications are said
to have been passing between the agent
of the corporation in Chicago and the
striking car-builders. The offer to the
men is in writing and signed by a man
of wealth and prominence in the
business circles of the city. The names
of a number of capitalists who are con-
nected with the enterprise are also men-
tioned to give the communication greater
weight. Thus far the deliberations of
the central committee of Pullman seem
to have been abandoned. The men re-
ply to the advances made by the corporation
have been kept wholly secret, but it is
known that every member is heartily in
favor of the change if reasonable terms
can be agreed upon. As soon as the
negotiations have reached a more definite
stage, the matter will be laid before the
body of strikers for their sanction and
approval. A man who has had part in
the negotiations said today:

AN INDIAN OUTLAW.

A Nephew of Chief Moses is a Double
Murderer.

SPOKANE, July 29.—Jack Osakin, a
nephew of Chief Moses of the Colville
reservation, is an outlaw, alike from In-
dian and white man's justice. He is
hiding in the mountains of the western
part of the reservation. Moses has given
orders that he be shot on sight. July 20
he killed his own mother, Bintah, a
full sister of Chief Moses. The old chief
was grief-stricken. To quote his words,
he has a "very sick heart" from the
crime. Particulars of the crime have
not been received.
Osakin's hands were dyed with family
blood before he killed his mother. Last
December he slew his own brother, a
favorable nephew of Chief Moses, who
designated him to the chieftainship of the
tribe. Princes of the blood being few,
Moses was loth to see Osakin hanged for
that crime, and used his influence to
save the murderer, pleading that the two
were engaged in a drunken quarrel, and
both were equally to blame. Osakin was
released and set free. He has since
been a double murderer. The Indian police
and reservation authorities are seeking the
murderer, but it is feared he may escape
across the Canadian border and join
there some of the renegade bands re-
cruited through years of flight from the
law of the United States. The funeral
of the murdered woman was one of the
most largely attended in the memory
of the white men of the country.

TO WORK THE MINES.

Negro Miners Expected to Arrive in
Roslyn.

TACOMA, July 27.—A train bearing 500
to 600 negro coal miners, bound for the
Roslyn mines, is expected to arrive here
in a week or ten days. In May 600 white
miners at the Roslyn mines, which are
owned by the Northern Pacific, refused
to accept a reduction of about 20 per
cent in wages and quit work. The com-
pany did not make any effort to reopen
until two weeks ago, when it gave the
miners until last Saturday night to sign
contracts at the new scale of wages. The
white miners still refused, though thirty
or forty of the negro miners brought from
the South at the time of the trouble in
1889 were willing to work. Assistant
General Manager Lytle says that the
negroes will be brought to take the mi-
ners' places, but refuses to state from
what point they will come. He says
they can be had in any one of half a
dozen States. The old miners at Roslyn
have organized a branch of the National
Miners' Union.

Our Vessels Would Look On.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Secretary Her-
bert has prepared orders for the Petrel
and Concord on duty with the Bering
Sea patrol. They will proceed immedi-
ately to the Chinese station because of
the threatening aspect of affairs in Korea.

WAS FAR FROM RICH.

France's Late President, Sadi-Carnot,
Died a Poor Man.

PARIS, July 27.—The executors of the
estate of the late President Sadi Carnot
made an official report today of their
final inventory, and the official state-
ment is the subject of universal comment
on the boulevards and in political circles.
It had generally been supposed that the
murdered President was well endowed
with this world's goods, but the opposite
proves to be the case. Although his
salary as President of the Republic was
regarded not only as ample for all em-
eriences, but also sufficient to leave a
fair balance for savings or investment,
it transpires that the late President had
not only lived up to every dollar of his
official income, but also drew upon the
returns from some small holdings of real
estate, in order to maintain what he re-
garded as the dignity of his position.
The balance of his account in bank on
the day of his death was less than 40,000
francs, not more than sufficient, based
on the current expenditures of the Elysee
for the past year, to provide for the re-
quirements of the executive mansion for
a couple of weeks. In the face of these
disappointments, the executors of the
President in absolutely refusing a pension
of 55,000 a year, suggested by the Cab-
inet Council, is being universally com-
mented upon.

Mr. Harris, the Kansas Representative,
Would Like to Have the Government
Operate a Transcontinental Line—He
Opposes the Reilly Bill.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Harris of
Kansas, a member of the House Com-
mittee on Pacific Railroads, has sub-
mitted the following supplementary
statement to the minority report against
the Reilly bill: