

Lincoln County Leader.

J. F. STEWART, Publisher.

TOLEDO, OREGON

NOTED MINISTERS.

Archbishop Ireland and Rev. Mr. Dixon on the Strike.

BOTH SPEAK THEIR MINDS.

The Archbishop Blames Labor, and the New Yorker Advocates the Government Ownership of Railways—A Great Injustice Perpetrated.

CHICAGO, July 15.—Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul, when asked to-day what he had to say upon the railway strike, spoke as follows:

"I do not desire to speak of the Chicago strikers, because in so doing I shall blame labor, while because of my deep sympathy with it I should wish to have never said but words of praise for it. But in a moment of social crisis, such as the one through which we are passing, it is our duty to speak loud and true, to make the avowal of the truths and principles which will save society and justice.

"The fatal mistake which has been made in connection with this strike is that property has been destroyed, the liberty of business interfered with, human lives endangered, society menaced and the institutions and freedom of the country put in most serious jeopardy. The moment such things happen all possible questions as to the rights and grievances of labor must be dropped, and the sight and all efforts of law-abiding citizens and of public officials must be given to maintaining public order and guarding at all costs the public welfare. Labor must learn that, however sacred its rights be, there is something above them and absolutely supreme—social order and the laws of public order. There is no crime so heinous, so pregnant of evil results as resistance to law and the constitution of the country. This resistance is revolution; it begets chaos; it is anarchy; it disrupts the whole social fabric.

"Labor, too, must learn the lesson that the liberty of the citizen is to be respected. One man has a right to cease from work, but he has no right to drive another man from work. He who respects not the liberty of others shows himself unworthy of his own liberty and incapable of citizenship in a free country. Riots and mob rule, such as have occurred in Chicago, do immense harm to the cause of labor, and set back its advance for whole decades of years. Labor thereby loses the earnest sympathy of thousands of friends, and gives courage and triumph to its enemies. Worse yet, the principle of popular government suffers.

"It is no wonder that, reading of the occurrences in America, Europe announces that the Republic is a failure, and that a strong monarchy only can hold society together.

"I am far from saying that labor has not had its grievances in America, nor that redress must not be sought. I would not respect the laborer who seeks not to defend his rights and to improve his condition. But all this must be done within the lines of social order and law. The remedy for these ills is to be found in public opinion, and fair public legislation, and all legitimate efforts in these directions, whether by single or united force, are laudable. For my own part I believe the large number of men who join strikes are more to be pitied than to be blamed. They are led on by irresponsible and tyrannical chiefs, and the income of the strikers, that they put the liberties of tens of thousands in the keeping of one man or a few, who become their absolute masters, their despotic czars.

"The solution to the differences between capital and labor is necessarily complicated, and no one precise formula has been or can be found. A generous sense of justice toward all, a deep love of one's fellows and attentive listening to the teachings of Christ will lead on all sides to a better understanding and to happier mutual relations. A heavy burden is laid upon the shoulders of the laborer, but so far as it is possible, the laborer should not lack support for himself and family. He should not be overburdened either in weight or time of labor; he should be treated as a rational and moral being, with all the respect due his human dignity. His remuneration, if diminished in periods of depression, should increase in periods of prosperity."

REV. MR. DIXON'S REMONSTRANCE.
NEW YORK, July 15.—Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., who finds a text for each Sunday's sermon in the events of the previous week, preached in Association Hall to-day of the strike. He said in part:

"This great uprising of the laboring classes, which has cost the country \$1,000,000 and is likely to cost it \$5,000,000, had its origin in a great injustice perpetrated by somebody. It is impossible to imagine the laboring classes, after enduring the miseries consequent on the depression of the past year, leaving their workshops unless there was injustice somewhere. Three lessons, however, have been learned by the strike:

"The railroad managers were utterly incapable to handle the railroads the moment the strike was declared; that non-violence and disorder will under circumstances be tolerated by the American people, and that the national government alone has the power to break such a strike and raise the railroads' blockade.

"From these follows the logical conclusion that the national government should own the railroads outright. The railroads were built strictly for accommodation, and neither labor leaders nor railroad managers should have the power nor be permitted to interfere with the public rights. If the national government owned the railroads, it could be high treason to do such a thing."

BI-CYCLE RIDERS.

The Englishman Is No Match for the American.

PARIS, July 16.—Fifteen thousand people assembled to-day at the Velodrome to witness the contest between Zimmerman and Barken, an Englishman. The first race, one mile, was easily won by Zimmerman, who finished seven lengths ahead of his competitor. In the second race, five miles, Zimmerman followed with the pacemakers until the fifth lap was entered upon. Then he let himself go, and shot ahead so fast that Barken, seeing there was no chance to win, retired. Zimmerman's time was 11:30.25. Zimmerman then won another race, Wheeler finishing second. The crowd went wild over Zimmerman's victories, and he was given an ovation. A number of spectators waved small American flags when they saw how easily Zimmerman had won.

TRIAL OF HUGH LYNN.

He is Charged With the Murder of Two Men Last October.

VANCOUVER, B. C., July 18.—The trial of Hugh Lynn, charged with the murder of Hugh Green and Thomas Taylor on Savary Island last October, commenced this morning before Justice Drake. The murder was one of the most atrocious ever committed in the province. Green kept a store and Taylor was an employee. Lynn, the accused, and a kloonchan lived on the island, he being employed by Green. When the bodies were found, Lynn and the kloonchan were missing. Both men had been shot with rifle bullets, but the murderer had placed shotguns in the hands of the deceased to make it appear that death was the result of a duel. The house and store had been ransacked, and the money, furs and provisions had been stolen. Lynn left by his own boat, which was found subsequently adrift off Comox, where he had purchased a canoe. A trail of shot was discovered from Green's store to where Lynn embarked, and similar shot were found in the boat. Lynn was arrested last spring at Orcas Island, in United States territory. It was learned that he had traded a rifle similar to one belonging to Green and also had sold furs like those missing from the store. Lynn's kloonchan and little boy gave damaging evidence against him at the preliminary hearing, and these facts have been worked up by the officials into a strong case. Lynn is a native of British Columbia, his father having been one of Colonel Moody's engineers, sent here by the British government in early days. He has the reputation of being a desperado.

LETTER FROM JUDGE COOLEY.
He Warns and Feelingly Commends Cleveland's Course.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—In view of the criticisms that have been uttered in certain quarters on the legality of the course pursued by President Cleveland in using Federal troops, notably at Chicago, not to preserve the peace, but to execute the decrees of the Federal judiciary and keep in operation the provisions of the interstate commerce law, the following letter from one of the ablest exponents of the constitution in the land, Judge Thomas H. Cooley, has been followed or is now in progress. It was sent to-day to President Cleveland:

"Not that the great strike in which your official intervention became so necessary has been clearly shown to be a failure, I beg to be allowed to express my unqualified satisfaction with every step you have taken in vindication of the national authority and with the restoration of law and order which has been followed or is now in progress. The caution and deliberation with which you have proceeded are, I think, worthy, like the accompanying firmness, of high praise, and I am specially gratified that a great and valuable lesson in constitutional construction has been taught by the strike. You and the Attorney-General also have won the gratitude of the country, not for this generation only, but for all time, and may God bless you for it, in my sincere prayer."

UNION PACIFIC BRANCHES.

Receivers Ask That They Be Separated From the Main Road.

ST. PAUL, July 18.—To-morrow the receivers of the Union Pacific will be asked to appear before the court pursuant to an order to show cause why a large number of the branch lines of the Union Pacific road should be considered and conducted as a part of the Union Pacific system and not be hereafter regarded as independent lines. The reason for this action is that the branch lines are not earning sufficient money to pay operating expenses and taxes. They are a constant drain upon the income of the Union Pacific road, which has been obliged to advance money to maintain them. The present receivers ask that their action at previous times in making these advances be approved by the court. The names of the branch lines are indicated in the petition as follows: Carbon Creek, Boulder branch, Junction City and Fort Kearney railway, Omaha and Republican Valley, Salina and Southwestern, Denver, Leadville and Gunnison railway, Kansas Central railway, Kansas City and Omaha railway, Atchison, Colorado and Pacific railway, Atchison, Jewell City and Western railway, Washington and Idaho railway, the Oregon Railway Extension Company.

Approved by the House.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—With less than half an hour's discussion and with practically no opposition the House to-day adopted the following resolution offered by McCreary of Kentucky: "That the House of Representatives indorses the prompt and vigorous efforts of the President and his administration to suppress lawlessness, restore order and prevent improper interference with the enforcement of the laws of the United States, and with the transportation of the mails of the United States and with interstate commerce, and pledges the President hearty support, and deems the success that has already attended his efforts cause for public and general congratulation."

Alleged Jury-Bribing.

CHICAGO, July 18.—A sensational jury-bribing case developed in Judge Baker's court to-day in the condemnation suit of the Metropolitan Elevated railway vs. Millionaire Warren Springer over a strip of land valued by Springer at \$700,000. One of the jurors, George Marmon, told the judge that a woman had called on his family and offered a bribe in Springer's behalf, intimating that the caller was Springer's wife. Judge Baker suggested that Mrs. Springer appear in the court and make an explanation. Her husband indignantly denies that she is connected with the affair, claiming that she is in Wisconsin.

The President Will Be Circumspect.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—It is understood that the selection of the Commissioners to investigate the late strike was under discussion by the Cabinet to-day, but so far there are no open indications of speedy action in the matter. The President is disposed to act with the greatest circumspection in choosing men of national reputation, whose findings are likely to carry weight with the entire American people.

The Cholera Virulent.

LONDON, July 17.—A dispatch to the Times from St. Petersburg says the cholera epidemic is assuming alarming proportions. The present visitation is of a more intense and more fatal character than was the outbreak of the two previous years. The disease has even penetrated into Finland, which has hitherto been free from cholera.

THE NEW STATE.

She Will Take Her Place as the Forty-fifth Star.

HER FUTURE VERY BRIGHT.

The Conditions Under Which the Territory of Utah Is to Be Admitted to the Union—Polygamous or Plural Marriages Forever Prohibited.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Private Secretary Thurber has in his custody at the White House a gold pen set in a silver holder. The implement is from an artisan's standpoint a fine piece of work, but if it fulfills its mission, it will be dipped in ink but once. That will be Monday, July 16, 1894, and it will inscribe the name of Grover Cleveland on a parchment headed:

"An enactment to authorize the people of Utah to form a constitution and State government and to be admitted to the Union on an equal footing with the original States."

Delegate Rawlins of the Territory of Utah, whose efforts were largely instrumental in bringing about the enactment of the act, secured the pen and holder and entrusted them into the keeping of Secretary Thurber until the time for their use. To-morrow Rawlins, having secured the signature of Vice-President Stevenson and Acting Speaker Richardson to the enabling act, will carry it to the White House for the Presidential signature. The ceremony would have taken place Saturday but for Richardson's absence from the city, and it was hoped to have Speaker Crisp's name on the document; but the Speaker will not return from Georgia in time. No one but the President will sign the act, and when he has done so, Rawlins will take charge of the document. At first it was intended to have a solid gold pen and holder, but as Utah comes in as a bimetallic State, and Westerners, who are making the silver fight in politics attach some sentiment to the fact, the white metal (silver) was accepted. After the pen has done its work, Rawlins will take possession of it. It will be suitably engraved and enshrined in the State capital of the new State with its other historical souvenirs.

The signing of the act does not make Utah a State, but merely sets in motion the machinery which will make it one. December of 1895 will probably be the time when Utah will be entitled to the forty-fifth star in the flag. The constitutional convention will meet next March to frame a State constitution, which will be submitted to the people for ratification. The convention will be held in the fall of 1895, and the Governor and other State officers and a member of Congress will be elected. If the constitution is ratified, and if the President finds that it provides for a republican form of government under the provisions of the act of Congress, he will proclaim the new State. The Legislature elected at the November election will meet early in December, and one of its first acts will be to choose two United States Senators. It may safely be said that the senior Senator will be the President-elect, and the junior Senator will be the Governor-elect. The new State will be entitled to the forty-fifth star in the flag. The constitutional convention will meet next March to frame a State constitution, which will be submitted to the people for ratification. The convention will be held in the fall of 1895, and the Governor and other State officers and a member of Congress will be elected. If the constitution is ratified, and if the President finds that it provides for a republican form of government under the provisions of the act of Congress, he will proclaim the new State. The Legislature elected at the November election will meet early in December, and one of its first acts will be to choose two United States Senators. It may safely be said that the senior Senator will be the President-elect, and the junior Senator will be the Governor-elect.

There will be a new registration of the voters, upon which the apportionment of 17 delegates to constitute the convention will be made. Each county is to have at least one delegate and one additional for every 2,000 of population. The new State will be entitled to the forty-fifth star in the flag. The constitutional convention will meet next March to frame a State constitution, which will be submitted to the people for ratification. The convention will be held in the fall of 1895, and the Governor and other State officers and a member of Congress will be elected. If the constitution is ratified, and if the President finds that it provides for a republican form of government under the provisions of the act of Congress, he will proclaim the new State. The Legislature elected at the November election will meet early in December, and one of its first acts will be to choose two United States Senators. It may safely be said that the senior Senator will be the President-elect, and the junior Senator will be the Governor-elect.

TO FORECLOSE BONDS.

Suit Brought Against the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

TOPEKA, July 17.—Suit was filed in the United States Circuit Court to-day against the Union Pacific Railroad Company to foreclose bonds amounting to \$111,725,000. The suit was filed by George J. Gould and Russell Sage, trustees of the bondholders of the Kansas Pacific, by their attorneys, Rossington, Smith & Dales. It is alleged the bonds are in default. It is also alleged that since the property of the Kansas Pacific passed under the control of the Union Pacific its revenues, which were sufficient to protect bondholders, have been used to defray expenses on other parts of the system. Plaintiffs ask for the appointment of receivers to look after their interests. Judge Foster appointed S. H. H. Clark, Oliver W. Mink and E. Ellory Anderson, three of the five receivers of the Union Pacific, as receivers of the Kansas Pacific, with instructions to continue to operate the road as a part of the Union Pacific system, keeping the accounts separate. It is rumored here that this is a step toward the reorganization of the Kansas Pacific.

Nicaragua Canal Bill.

DES MOINES, July 17.—The Chamber of Commerce to-day received the following from the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce:

"Will you aid by telegraphing to your Senators and Representatives in preventing an adjournment until the Nicaragua canal bill is reported?"

After due consideration the following telegram was sent to Representatives Pence and Bell:

"On behalf of our Pacific Coast neighbors we urgently request favorable action on the Nicaragua canal bill before Congress adjourns."

To the President of the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco this message was dispatched:

"Reciprocating favorable action on silver by your people, we have sent a telegram to Messrs. Pence and Bell urging your request."

THE ELEVENTH CENSUS.

Operations for the Year Reviewed by the Superintendent.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The operations of the census office for the fiscal year ending June 30 are reviewed in detail in the report of Superintendent Wright. The total disbursements on account of the eleventh census to and including June 30, 1894, amounted to \$10,365,677. This was expended under different appropriations as follows:

Expenses of eleventh census \$4,575,149
Furnish, houses and mortgage statistics 1,287,073
Printing, engraving and binding 500,438

The total force receiving compensation at the end of the year was 672. It is expected that this number will be reduced during the month, so that the census work can be completed, ready for the printer, under the present appropriation. Small appropriations, however, will be necessary at the opening of Congress in December for printing and binding the final results and for continuing a force of proof-readers and revisers. The total number of printed pages of the census volumes is 22,240 pages. The number of copies have been prepared, and the rest will be finished in a few months and under available appropriations. In accordance with the act approved April 21, 1884, an abstract of the census has been prepared, containing, however, only the results as far as race and color are concerned.

A previous act called for a digest of the census, which Colonel Wright considers unnecessary, and he recommends that Congress provide in some deficiency bill next December for dropping the digest and substituting for it a second edition of the abstract, extending its size to 300 pages, containing all essential totals and comparing them with the tenth-census totals. The report concludes:

"In accordance with an act of Congress I took charge of the census office October 6, 1893. After examining the results of the eleventh census, I reported that by June 30, 1894, copy for all the volumes could be on hand except for parts of three reports relating to the population, vital statistics and farms and homes. This work has not been carried on as far as it was contemplated. The remainder of the census reports can be put in copy in a very short time and under the appropriations now available. In completing the eleventh census the plan laid down by my predecessor, that it should be purely a statistical census, has been adhered to. The census is a valuable and permanent binding of schedules to conform to the custom of the past, for which I will at the proper time make the requisite recommendations."

AN EDITOR'S VIEWS.

What a Chicago Journalist Says of the Strike.

NEW YORK, July 16.—Among the replies received by the World to a request for views as to the Pullman strike was the following from Joseph Medill, editor of the Chicago Tribune:

"I believe the result of this strike will be of great benefit to the country. It is like a thunder storm that suddenly sweeps over, purifies the atmosphere and results in better supply of health-giving ozone. It will result in Congress devising laws whereby disputes between railroads and their employees will be harmoniously adjusted. I have great faith in the Anglo-Saxon race to govern themselves. I believe that we have been asleep until awakened by this great economic earthquake. I believe that in twelve months we will have laws that will provide for the full settlement of future disputes. I think the contract system can be applied successfully by the railroads. Employees should be engaged under contract and hold their positions so long as they abide by the rules of the company and perform their duties faithfully. No man should be discharged without due notice, and no man should leave the employ of the company without serving notice. I endorse the scheme evolved by the huge labor of Bismarck in the German empire."

Proceeding, he gives a detailed scheme for the complete regulation, through a pension-fund law for railroad employees, which should be made by Congress, which will provide for the retiring of employees and for the payment of a pension of fifty-five years on half pay for the rest of his life, and the pension should be paid to his family in case of his being killed; also to provide for the payment of a certain sum to employees who are ill during their term of illness. Many of these points, which he suggests, are of a nature long felt by the employees of great corporations to be the only measure which could ameliorate the strained conditions now existing between employers and employees.

More Trouble for Lillian Russell.

NEW YORK, July 15.—A permanent injunction has been granted by Judge Gaynor of the Supreme Court at the instance of Canary & Lederer, managers of the Casino, restraining Lillian Russell from singing or dancing, either for money or gratuitously, in private, under any management, except that of Canary & Lederer. The papers will be served upon Miss Russell or her lawyers. Unless this injunction is dissolved, Miss Russell will be guilty of contempt of court and liable for damages when she sings in London September 3 under Grant's management. She has engaged passage for London on the Paris, which sails next Monday.

Spears Are Preferable.

PORT TOWNSEND, July 16.—Captain McAllen arrived from Unga Island, Alaska, to-day. He reports having discussed the new sealing regulations with the natives, all of whom expressed the opinion that seals could be more successfully hunted by Indian spearsmen than with firearms. With the latter many wounded seals escape and die, but with spears it rarely happens any of the wounded escape.

French Ironclad Set on Fire.

TOULON, July 14.—Just previous to the launching of the new French ironclad Carnot a dockyard official discovered smoke issuing from the hold. The fire was quickly extinguished. A large bottle of turpentine was emptied over the woodwork in a manner well calculated to cause a rapid spread of the flames. It is reported a dockyard workman, suspected of being an anarchist, was arrested and confessed he and his accomplices planned to burn the Carnot.

Shipments of Money Resumed.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—That the Treasury Department regards the strike as practically over was shown by the issuance of an order by Treasurer Morgan for the resumption of shipments of money between the several subtreasuries, which was suspended when the labor troubles became acute.

A Father's Terrible Crime.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., July 16.—James Hogan, after an altercation with his son Daniel, went to his son's bedside early this morning, while the latter was asleep, and dealt him several blows with a piece of stick, causing a compound fracture of the skull. He then made his escape. Young Hogan will die.

WE WEREN'T IN IT.

The American Team Beaten by the British Team.

JOHN BULL IS MUCH ELATED.

But the Spirit of English Fair Play, of Which They Are Wont to Boast, Was Supplanted by One of Most Intense Jealousy—Mr. Bayard Attended.

LONDON, July 17.—Despite the love of fair play, of which the English are wont to boast, the crowds which witnessed the contests between Oxford and Yale teams to-day were generally most unfairly partisan. Of course, in the box, where the American Ambassador and a number of prominent Englishmen were gathered, the Englishmen made it a point of clapping their hands when the Yale team was successful, and Mr. Bayard was equally careful to applaud the successes of Oxford men, but everywhere else the most intense jealousy was manifested. In front of what was supposed to be reserved for Americans a crowd of well-dressed men and women gathered, and when the little knot of Yale men gave the college cheer many of these people would turn around and make insulting remarks. "They call themselves gentlemen," scornfully remarked a lady in the American party, and when Yale won some event and her partisans were rejoicing, a big, burly Britisher yelled: "Remember the Britannia beat the Vigilant six times!" None of these remarks were made good-naturedly, but with the most intense passion. The scene at the end expressed the whole feeling. While the track had been dry the pluckiest races ever seen, was lying in his friends' arms, the Oxonian who had saved the Englishman from being tied was being borne triumphantly to the pavilion, men and women following with faces aflame and running and yelling in mad delight. It was all typical of the British feeling.

Hickok of the Yales and Frye of the Oxfords were interviewed after the games. Frye was very happy. He said the Oxford team were delighted with the Yale athletes. He thought the Americans had done their best, and certainly were not up to the record. This was not when proposed by the Yales for building the Minneapolis, it was found that the Bath Iron Works were the lowest bidder at \$2,600,000. Cramps coming next with a bid of \$2,745,000. The Secretary of the Navy thought the Bath Iron Works had hardly a sufficient plant to undertake the construction of so large a ship, and he offered to bestow the contract on the Cramps if they would reduce their bid to the figure of the Bath Iron Works, which they did, so that the total cost is \$3,204,600.

NO CHANGE IN COREA.

Chinese Government Still Demands the Removal of Japanese Troops.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Latest telegraphic advices received here indicate that the Korean situation is substantially unchanged. It states that the Russian government has expressed itself as satisfied with the reply of the Japanese government, disavowing any design upon Korean territory, and has agreed to draw the Japanese troops from Korea until some action was taken to prevent the constant recurrence of the disturbances in that country of which Japan complains. It is also stated that the Chinese government has promptly refused to consult with the Japanese government for the purpose of devising means to assist Korea in her cause and simply reiterates its demand for the removal of Japanese troops from Korea. This, it is understood, was the substance of the answer made by Sun Liang Yamen last week, when the British Minister in Peking tendered his protest to the Chinese government, and the Chinese government to effect an amicable settlement of the difficulty between the two countries.

OLNEY IN DOUBT.

As to Exact Nature of Bill in Equity Filed Against the Southern Pacific.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Attorney-General Olney to-day expressed his doubts of the correctness of published reports as to the basis and purpose of the suit brought against the Southern Pacific Railway Company at Los Angeles. Late last week the Attorney-General received a telegram from Attorney Denis, stating that he had reasons for believing the Southern Pacific was not making proper efforts to run its trains and asking for Corcoran to take the case. Olney said he had in equity under the anti-trust act of July 2, 1890. This authority was given, and its intention was to compel the company at least to try to fulfill its contracts with the government toward resuming interstate traffic. The conduct of the Southern Pacific Company had been in marked contrast with that of some other companies in this respect, and it was the Attorney-General's understanding that the suit would be brought to compel the performance of its duties under the law and, so far as he knew, for no other purpose. Olney questions the correctness of that part of the report which stated that one purpose of the suit was to cancel and annul all agreements by which the Southern Pacific and certain other companies were considered. It is the opinion of the officials at the Department of Justice that such consideration is not only legal, but was contemplated by the Interstate act. Just what the facts are has not yet been learned.

Breckinridge and the Ladies.

LEXINGTON, July 18.—Congressman Breckinridge and Mr. Owens addressed large audiences at Donerail and Muir in the Ashland district to-day. There were many ladies present at both meetings. They threw bouquets at Breckinridge when he came upon the stage, and when he bowed to the women they were so sympathetic with Stephen when stones were being cast at him, Breckinridge left for Washington to-night after kissing his son Desha goodbye in the presence of the audience. Mr. Owens handled Breckinridge's Congressional record without gloves. After a talk about the Breckinridge case, which he generally believed his name was dropped from the rolls.

It Was Found in the Water.

HELENA, July 16.—Particulars of the recovery of the cash box stolen from the Great Northern express messenger at Wick's Friday are at hand. The box was recovered with all its treasure, \$1,600. The robbers were closely pursued and, eluded to hide it, the heavy box, considered a creek, in such a way that the water would flow over it. Further on they abandoned their wagon and guns, riding off on horses. Two of the pursuers yesterday morning saw the end of the box sticking out of the ground and not covered by water.

Willings to Take Back Strikers.

CHICAGO, July 17.—Vice-President Wickes of the Pullman Company says the company is willing to take back its striking employees. He says the managers for several weeks to start up the works as soon as enough men are ready to go to work to make the running of the departments possible, or about 1,000.

The Milk Was Poisoned.

MARSHALL, Ill., July 16.—About thirty persons were poisoned by eating ice cream last week at West Union, ten miles south of this city. All have been under physicians' care. Mrs. B. L. Dunham has died in great agony, and two or three others are at the point of death. It is supposed that the milk was poisoned by being in a vessel with a copper bottom.

ALIENS GOING HOME.

Exodus From Chicago That Will Make Demand for Labor.

CHICAGO, July 18.—The Evening Journal prints the following: The European low rates inaugurated by the trading steamship lines may result in a wholesale exodus from Chicago of many men connected with the late strike. Never before in the history of steamship rates has it been possible to go from Chicago to an European port so cheaply. Since the cut rates have been inaugurated, the exodus from Chicago toward the Northwest to various points in Europe has figured up a third of the local traffic to New York according to estimates of local steamship lines, and the announcement of the last cut in rates has started a real heira of European-born people. Dozens of men who said they were now on strike have been making inquiries at the local steamship office within the last few days, expressing their intention of going to the "old country" in case the strike was a failure. There were a half-dozen interesting phases of the present situation, and their is much food for thought in the depletion of this country by return of workers to their homes abroad. It is estimated that before long labor will be at a premium instead of a discount, and there are not a few who figure on a season of prosperity as a consequence of the return to Europe of thousands who have been in the past six months unsuccessful candidates for employment.

CRUISER MINNEAPOLIS.

Her Speed Even Better Than at First Indicated.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The Minneapolis has done even better than the first reports indicated on her trial trip. Yesterday Commodore Selfridge telegraphed the Navy Department that the vessel made 23.05 knots, subject to tidal corrections. These corrections were made last night, and to-day the Commodore reported that after making allowance for knots and currents the average speed was 23.07 knots. By the contract the vessel was required to make 21 knots, and the contractors were to receive a bonus for excess of speed on the basis of \$50,000 for each quarter knot, so that according to Commodore Selfridge's figures the premium earned will amount to \$414,000, the largest ever earned by a vessel. When proposed by the Yales for building the Minneapolis, it was found that the Bath Iron Works were the lowest bidder at \$2,600,000. Cramps coming next with a bid of \$2,745,000. The Secretary of the Navy thought the Bath Iron Works had hardly a sufficient plant to undertake the construction of so large a ship, and he offered to bestow the contract on the Cramps if they would reduce their bid to the figure of the Bath Iron Works, which they did, so that the total cost is \$3,204,600.

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TARIFF CONFERENCE.

A New Plan Suggested for Revenue on Whisky.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The tariff conference have had suggested to them a plan for revenue on whisky, one of the largest revenue-producing items, which has not heretofore been considered in either the House or Senate. It was proposed by one of the Senators, and sent toward it is quite favorable. The plan contemplates a sliding scale, the minimum tax being 10 cents per gallon, and the maximum 15 cents per gallon, the whisky out of bond at the end of five years and advancing 5 cents per gallon for each year in bond beyond five years and not exceeding nine years. On this basis the tax would be: Five years, \$1.10; six years, \$1.05; seven years, \$1.00; eight years, \$0.95; nine years, \$0.90; the eight years' bonded whisky is secured by the distillers, although it is offset by the tax of \$1.15 per gallon if advantage is taken of the full nine years.

Spokane Banker Escapes.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—H. L. Cutter crossed into Mexico at Tia Juana the night of June 30, and thus evaded arrest by officers who were in pursuit of him. The fleeing banker, for Cutter was cashier of the defunct First National Bank of Spokane and President of the Spokane Savings Bank, is wanted at Spokane for embezzlement. Upon this charge the grand jury indicted him. Governor McGraw of the State of Washington issued requisition papers, which were approved by the Governor of California, Cutter having left Spokane and taken up his residence in San Diego.

Receipts Greater Than Expenditures.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Receipts from internal revenue so far this month amount to \$16,664,537, as against \$15,915 during the same period last year. The almost unprecedented increase is no doubt due to the expectation that in the pending tariff bill the tax on spirits will be materially increased. The receipts from customs for the first half of the month were \$3,535,000, which is 5 per cent more than last year. For the first time in many months the receipts of the government are exceeding the expenditures, the excess so far being over \$2,500,000.

England's Eye on the Canal.

LONDON, July 17.—In the House of Commons to-day attention was called to the bill regarding the Nicaragua canal introduced in the United States Senate, and the government was asked what steps it would take to maintain the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. The Foreign Secretary replied that attention would be given to the subject. The House finished this evening the report on the third reading of the Exchequer, announced the third reading.

Four Years in Folsom.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 17.—Walter D. Furnand, originally accused of stealing the Jacobson diamonds, but who was allowed to plead guilty to receiving goods, was to-day sentenced by Judge Ingberfield to serve four years in Folsom prison.

THE SMALL POSTS.

Will Practically Be Abandoned by the Government.

THE OUTCOME OF THE