

Lincoln County Leader.

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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 Li Chiao 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 Yokohama 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 Tokyo and Peking, but their tendency is not generally known.

LONDON, July 23.—A dispatch to the Times from Shanghai says war between China and Japan is considered certain. 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 Chinese 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 counseled 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.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 23.—"The thousand or more missionaries in China will have to leave in war with Japan begins," said the Rev. W. H. Chalfant to-day. "As all foreigners will be treated alike," Mr. Chalfant 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: "Russia has long desired to gobble the Korean kingdom to have sea ports on the East open the year round, those she has now being 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." Mr. Chalfant mentioned as another circumstance that he had often seen Chinese soldiers carrying muskets which had been used in America during the rebellion.

Land Office Decision Affirmed.

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appeal of the Southern Pacific Railroad in the case against James Brady, involving lands near San Francisco, has been withdrawn.

Controls the Silberman 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 Silberman 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 Coxey army arrived here to-day, and went into camp, having marched from Badensburg, 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 Coxey 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 affects 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 railroad matters. The men who returned to work to-day were crowded into the vicinity of the former headquarters of the railway union, where crowds had congregated all the time, were entirely deserted to-night, and only a sickly light was visible through the windows. The place was formerly a dive, but had 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 poured over the foot bridge into the heart of the city in such a body that nobody dared to 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 to-day. Many of the city elements 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 the test conducted by army officers. The test did not have the same result as the one conducted from a gunboat, and although the latter test had been 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 17x13 inches, and is 1 1/4 inches in thickness. A shot from a .45-caliber rifle was first fired into the shield, and penetrated 2 1/2 inches. Another shot from a .45-caliber rifle was fired into the shield, and penetrated 2 1/2 inches. 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 the measure of interest to the wine men of the State, and on his recent visit secured their passage through the Upper House of Congress. They were not included in the bill as it came from the House of Representatives, and were therefore among the subject 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 still wines in casks is 50 cents a gallon. The Wilson bill as amended by the Senate makes the duty 30 cents on sweet and 30 cents on dry wines. The amendment extends the bonding period for spirits from three to eight years, thereby giving the necessary time for maturing in bulk.

TILLMAN AND GROSSHOPS.

South Carolina's Dispensary Law to be Again Enforced.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 23.—Governor Tillman stated to-day that he would issue his proclamation reopening the dispensaries 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 1893, the non-enforcement of which since April 17, when the decision was pronounced, he explained by saying that he had determined not to leave the saloon men an opportunity to bring a test case. He appears to take it for granted that Justice Gray, who succeeded Justice McGowan July 20, is settled in his opinion as to the law's validity. Gray was President of the State Senate when the law was passed, and assisted in its enactment. The Governor's proposed action causes the greatest anxiety.

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.

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 to-day. The jury, composed of August Weisse, Alexander Olsen, William Goodland, Axel Livan, George Foster and John Clark, were sentenced to eight months' imprisonment. The other four men, James R. Rix, Alex. Rix, and two others, were sentenced to four months' imprisonment.

OPIUMSMUGGLERS

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:

UNCLE SAM PREPARING TO SUPPRESS THEM ENTIRELY.

"If you supply to me, as Chairman of the Subcommittee on Trusts and Manufactures, the information asked for here, 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 the tax may be levied on the merits of its demand may be formed. If, upon an actual and necessary investment of cash capital, you cannot save yourself from loss without burdening the taxpayer, then sugar has as much justification (and more) for being fed to the public resources by taxation as many industries which we aid in passing the Wilson bill, and it should be allowed to remain upon the charity list. If, however, its profits have been excessive, when figured up on an actual cash and unwatered capital stock, then you, as a fair-minded man, will agree to a tax that you should not have any legislative favors. In such an event a tax of 1 cent per pound 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 lower viscosity. Such a tax as this, while taking nothing from the treasury of your company, would pour a great many millions into the government coffers. The information asked for is comprehended under four heads:

VIGOROUS WAR TO BE WAGED

Four Fast Steam Launches to be Purchased by the Federal Government for the Purpose of Breaking up the Illicit Traffic in the Deadly Drug.

TACOMA, July 25.—The United States government will take up the suppression of opium-smuggling with increased vigor. Four fast steam launches will be purchased by it to establish a systematic water patrol on Puget Sound and the Columbia river. One launch will be stationed at Tacoma, one at Port Townsend, one at Astoria and one at Portland. The customs force in this district will be augmented by the addition of four active young men, who are not afraid, and the launches will cruise constantly. Other small launches and revenue cutters owned by the government will be placed at various places on the Sound to watch for smuggling operations. This grows out of the recent trip here of Assistant Secretary Hamlin of the Treasury Department and J. J. Crowley, Supervising Special Agent. Heretofore smugglers have had things much their own way, owing to the customs officers' slow vessels and small force. Leslie Cullom, Special Agent of the Treasury, says there will be no further excuse for smuggling with the new service becomes efficient. More opium is shipped across the border in this State than at any other part of the United States.

A dispatch was received to-day from Representative Doolittle here of Assistant Secretary Hamlin of the Treasury Department and J. J. Crowley, Supervising Special Agent. Heretofore smugglers have had things much their own way, owing to the customs officers' slow vessels and small force. Leslie Cullom, Special Agent of the Treasury, says there will be no further excuse for smuggling with the new service becomes efficient. More opium is shipped across the border in this State than at any other part of the United States.

NATIONAL NEWS.

Railroad Selections Approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Secretary of the Interior Smith has approved lists of railroad selections, embracing 196,841 acres of land in Utah, included in a grant to the Central Pacific, and 5,983 acres within the primary limits of the grant of the Southern Pacific. The approval has been on supplemental lists of sections of land made on account of all claims of mining rights in the fiscal year. The selections, embracing 12,958,802,446 pounds, fully 9,000,000 of which were above this limit. It follows therefore that the sugar trust and independent refiners in the United States must have received over \$40,000,000 of the people's money, while the government received only \$40,000,000. 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 of business as yourself. You are a Democrat, and will, I trust, join me in the sincere proceedings against the national bank note firm that printed the warrants.

MISSISSIPPI WARRANTS CASE.

The alleged violations of the laws of the United States by the State of Mississippi in issuing warrants bearing a similitude to United States money was considered at the Cabinet meeting. The matter was referred to Attorney-General Olney with power to act. He directed the District Attorney at St. Louis to commence proceedings against the national bank note firm that printed the warrants.

TO PREVENT SMUGGLING.

Senator Power of Montana has introduced a bill to transfer the customs revenue along the Northern border to the War Department. The object is to have the border better patrolled, so as to prevent the smuggling of Chinese and opium.

A MINORITY REPORT.

The minority of the House Committee on Pacific Railroads, who voted against the Reilly bill for adjusting the debts of the Central and Union Pacific, is drawing up a report in opposition to the bill granting an extension of time for the railroads to settle their debts.

THE DESKY QUEEN PROTESTS.

The President submitted to the Senate to-day a letter from Minister Willis, dated June 23, in which he reports the receipt of a protest signed by Liluokalani, earnestly requesting the United States not to extend its recognition to any government formed.

ARMOR-PLATE FRAUDS.

Chairman Frick Considers the Decision of the President Unjust.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Chairman Frick of the Carnegie Steel Company was before the Naval Committee in the armor-plate investigation to-day. Frick asserted that, while the company's output in 1893 was more than 3,000,000 tons, only 5,000 tons was armor-plate. He left the details entirely to Superintendent Hunsicker. Frick regarded the penalty levied by the Navy Department as exorbitant, and appealed to the President, as he was permitted to do under the law. He considered the President's decision unjust. Frick said Informer Craig came to him before the information was given out, intimating a conspiracy was on foot; also received a visit from an unknown elderly lady, who intimated that for money she would give valuable information. "If the government inspectors had done their duty, there would have been no trouble," said he. "I knew they were there to see the work properly done, and depended on them." Frick did not indorse the conduct of his men in deceiving the inspectors.

Willard Hunsicker, Assistant to Chairman Frick, and who had been in charge of the armor-plate departments, testified that he had no personal knowledge of the frauds. Mr. Hunsicker furnished a statement of the number of armor-plates made from the beginning of the old contract in December, 1889, to June 1, 1894. This showed a total of 1,506 plates, of which 935 were shipped, 153 condemned and 418 were on hand. Of the 935 shipped 62 were regular armor-plates, the remainder were small plates. Most of the plates condemned had been condemned by the action of the company itself.

Honors for Canadians.

LONDON, July 24.—The Canadian marksmen at Baisley have won about 4550, besides cups and trophies. The corporation of London gave fifteen prizes to the colonial and Indian volunteers making the highest scores. In what is known as the grand aggregate the Canadians won all but one.

The Sailors Withdrawn.

OAKLAND, Cal., July 25.—The sailors of the United States navy, who have been at the pier, were withdrawn this afternoon and sent back to Vallejo.

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MR. DEBS ON TRIAL

Most Important Legal Battle in the Nation's History.

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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.

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DEFENDANTS DENY IT

The American Railway Union or themselves to vesp the management of the union with power to order strikes, as alleged in the information, and say the strikes were declared or discontinued by a vote of a majority of the members in the service affected. They deny they were in operation, and say they were 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 after the issuance of the injunction the organization of the unions was continued other than by generally advising railway men to become members. They deny that any telegrams sent forth in the information, except those counseling the strikers to first be sent by them. They deny they advised, approved or participated in acts of violence. The defendants allege that after the injunction was served upon them they acted upon the advice of counsel.

A GREAT CROWD OF SPECTATORS

A great crowd of spectators thronged the courtroom of the Federal building, and struggled for places in the courtroom when the hearing began. United States Judges Wood and Grosscup occupied the bench, and immediately after taking their seats ordered the courtroom cleared of the crowd which stood in the aisles. Mrs. Kelher and Mrs. Rogers were in court early and greeted the four prisoners when they were brought in. The prosecution was represented by District Attorney Milchrist, Special Counsel Edwin Walker and Assistant District Attorney Band, while the Atchison and Topeka railroad was represented by Corporation Counsel John Miller and E. A. Bancroft. Attorney Gregory opened the main case with the suggestion that the hearing of Debs and the others be postponed until after the trial under the indictments pending against them, but the suggestion was not sustained by the court.

After the reading of the information against the prisoners by the District Attorney and the hearing of the answer by the defendants' lawyer, Attorney Erwin moved formally that the defendants be dismissed. He also asked that the government elect whether it would try the prisoners on their original indictments or the injunction. Judge Woods replied the government would elect by going on now, and Attorney Gregory began his argument in support of the motion to dismiss the bill. He said the injunction restrained the defendants from preventing the employees from performing their duties, and inducing them by threats, violence, force or intimidation to leave the service of the roads. In the injunction order the word "persuasion" was stricken out. This called for a statement by Judge Woods, who said the defendants were enjoined from inducing other men to join their work. The question is now 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 not to interfere with the operation of the roads. 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 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 will be the question of forming labor militia companies, and from which the members of the Board of the General 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 did not far exceed in 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 exigencies, but by the small minority of tenants, while it would in fact 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 1891.

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.

TIME HAS EXPIRED.

Northern Pacific Coal Miners Did Not Sign the New Scale.

ROSELIE, Wash., July 23.—Six o'clock Saturday evening the time expired for the acceptance of the contracts of its late employees 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 employees, 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 miners, for the old miners have 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 under the protection of the soldiery. 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 150 men was organized here two weeks ago, and the body has been drilled almost daily since, having attained considerable proficiency in foot movements. Weapons of character are produced on the drill ground or in parade, but it is rumored arms have been secured to be used if there is a demand for them. The men as 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 the miners could be settled without extreme measures. May 1, when the men went out, there were about 650 employees on the pay roll, and very few have left for other fields. The inactivity of the mines has occasioned a complete paralysis to local business.

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