

Lincoln County Leader.

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TOLEDO, OREGON

BIDS FOR BONDS.

Portland's Water Issue Bring Satisfactory Premiums.

THEY WERE UNCONDITIONAL.

Boston and Chicago Firms Offer 109.89—Other Straight and Close Offers Made—Portland's Credit Good in All Parts of the United States.

PORTLAND, Or., August 8.—An adjourned meeting of the Water Committee was held yesterday to receive proposals for the purchase of \$500,000 of water bonds of the city of Portland. Chairman Henry Failing presided, and Messrs. Frank Dekum, C. H. Lewis, C. H. Rafferty, C. A. Dolph, J. Loewenberg, H. W. Scott, L. Therkelsen, C. H. Carey, C. H. Hill and R. B. Knapp were present. Nineteen bids were received, and thirteen agents of bond buyers were in attendance and were admitted to the meeting while the bids were opened. The proposals were for \$200,000 of bonds, to be paid for and delivered to the purchaser on August 15, and for \$300,000 on September 15; the proposals to be for the whole or any part of the \$500,000. The bonds, as is well known, bear 5 per cent per annum interest, are dated July 1, 1893, and are payable thirty years from date. The bidder was required to pay the accrued interest from the date of the bonds up to the time of delivery; that is, the interest coupons up to that time are to be removed before the bonds are delivered.

There was quite a flutter of excitement among the agents collected in the hall when the committee met, and one or two came in shortly after and asked to withdraw his bid. As there was no way of telling for a certainty which was his bid it was opened, this could not be done, and he concluded to let the bid stand.

There have been so many attempts to get in bids at the different sales of bonds which were indefinite, or which might be understood in more ways than one, that the committee has been obliged to reject all bids which imposed any conditions or did not comply strictly with the terms of the advertisement. Most of the buyers have come to understand that it was no use to put in anything but "flat" bids. There was such a number of agents present that the committee could not help wondering whether they were putting in any bid or not, as some new scheme to avoid making a straight-up or flat bid had been tried by some of the agents at every previous sale of bonds.

Before beginning to open the bids Mr. Dolph said if any question was likely to arise in the committee met, and one or two should be considered, as had happened at the last sale, it would be advisable to settle the matter at that time.

Chairman Failing said it was understood that the proposals were to be unconditional. There were to be no conditions attached to them at all. If the bidders were fully advised of this, he would proceed to open the bids. It may be remembered here that the bids as a whole were the most satisfactory lot received yet. Only a few, mostly from persons who had not bid for Portland water bonds before and who apparently did not understand stand their value, attempted to impose any conditions. The bids ran higher than was expected, and the premium received amounted to \$49,450, which was considered by the committee as a very successful sale. Bids came from the principal cities of the East—Boston, New York, Cincinnati, Chicago—which goes to show that the credit of Portland is good in all parts of the Union.

THE NEW STATES.

The Tariff Bill Interferes With Action Upon Their Admission.

WASHINGTON, August 7.—With the session of Congress drawing to a close and all attention likely to be concentrated upon the tariff bill, it is not considered probable the Senate will act upon either the Arizona or New Mexico state bills before the final adjournment. This was the understanding when the bills were reported from the Committee on Territories. The date of admission in the case of Arizona and the constitutional convention in the case of New Mexico was so deferred in the Senate bills that no change will be necessary in case of postponement. The provision in the Arizona bill is for admission August 1, 1895, while the constitution adopted in 1891 on account of the irrigation and silver payment features.

Based on the Gullford-Miller Bill.

WASHINGTON, August 7.—The Secretary of the Interior has affirmed the decision of the general land office in the case of the Central Pacific Company against W. A. Calkins, T. M. Morse, John T. Clark, Lea Burch and John C. Watts, involving lands near Shasta, Cal., and a large number of cases involving selections of lands made by the Union Pacific Company. The selections of both companies are held for cancellation on the ground that other parties in the cases settled on the lands prior to their selection by the companies. The decision in these cases is based on the recent Gullford-Miller ruling.

The British Harvest.

LONDON, August 6.—The Mark Lane Express in commenting on the British harvest estimates, as based upon the usual reports from all parts of Great Britain, says that the yield of wheat will be 16 per cent better than 1893 and will be the best crop gathered in several years; that the conditions generally are calculated to cause rejoicing among farmers, and that the harvest altogether will be better than previous harvests for many years, if the weather favors gathering.

River and Harbor Bill.

WASHINGTON, August 7.—The conference report on the river and harbor bill has been agreed to by the Senate. This completes the bill, and it goes to the President.

SHANGHAI, August 7.—Denmark is demanding the release of Herr Mublenstedt, a passenger on the dispatch boat, Teao Kiang, captured by the Japanese July 25.

DESERVES TO SUCCEED.

Indications Are That the Interstate Fair Will be a Grand Affair.

TACOMA, August 7.—The Northwest Interstate Fair, to be held here from August 15 to November 1, is to be a great big exposition. That is a fact of which the people of the Northwest have been but lately convinced. To such an extent did the strikes and floods set back the enterprise that many feared it could not be held at all. Notwithstanding all the difficulties that they found in their way, the business men of Tacoma, who have the project in hand, determined that the fair should be held, and that, too, on a big scale. The past two weeks has shown that they are capable of carrying out what they promise. The very best amusement enterprises to be held in the United States have been secured, and the industrial business men of the commonwealths the fair aims to represent have become interested; an exhibit of the resources of the entire Pacific Northwest on a grander and greater scale than ever before attempted has been secured; counties and States are springing up to exhibit the best exhibits at the fair, and last, but not least, there is enough money already on hand and in sight to open the fair as advertised, August 15, without one cent of debt. All this requires work, and lots of it, but that work is going on with a rapidity and vim that is astonishing.

As an example, one week ago the concessionaire who is to exhibit the great cyclorama of the battle of Lookout Mountain broke ground for his building. To-day the structure, which is circular in shape, 125 feet in diameter and 100 feet high, is nearly completed. The fair is less rapid has been the work on the recently village, which is to be an exact duplicate of a street in Cairo with all the accessories of donkeys, donkey boys, camels and Arab drivers. The fair buildings proper have all been completed, but many concessionaires are hurrying their work with marvelous rapidity. Decorator Gorman is now about to begin his work of decorating both the fair grounds and the interior of the buildings. There is ample scope for him to exhibit his renowned artistic ability in the decorations. He is to have a fair ground on the fifty-two-acre park on which the Interstate Fair is located could not be found. Mr. Gorman will expend \$6,000 on draperies, flags, bunting and streamers. Blue, yellow and white are the colors he has selected for the prevailing decorations. There will be known as the Interstate Fair colors. Already they have become a fact here in Tacoma. Gentlemen wear them in their button-holes; ladies wear them in their gowns. Blue, yellow and white sunshades are becoming popular; in fact, one can go nowhere without seeing some patriotic citizen flaunting them.

At last the officers of the Fair Association, those gentlemen who have devoted so many long, weary months to making the project come up to their ideal, and that, too, without any hope of compensation, are happy. The success of the enterprise is assured. From August 15 to November 1 the people of the great Pacific Northwest will see a fair such as was never before seen in this section of the country. It is their fair, and in it they may well feel a pride.

ENGLAND'S STAND.

She Will Not Attempt to Define What Is Contraband of War.

LONDON, August 7.—In the House of Commons to-day Sir Edwin Gray in reply to a question from Mr. Gourley, a prominent ship owner, said that Japan had promised that no warlike operations should be undertaken against Shanghai and its approaches on the condition that China does not obstruct the approaches to Shanghai. Japan contends that the powers have no right to interfere with neutral vessels except in the event of a blockade, or in case of carrying of contraband of war. It would be dangerous for Great Britain to define by a general statement what is not contraband of war. Coal has been held not to be contraband of war as a rule, but it was possible in some cases that it might become so. Great Britain must adhere to the doctrine that it is not for fighters to decide what is and what is not contraband of war regardless of the well-established rights of neutral people.

UNION NOT RESPONSIBLE.

Its Members Did Not Destroy Railroad Property in Chicago.

CHICAGO, August 7.—During the past week a committee of the American Railway Union held several consultations with Mayor Hopkins. To-day E. W. Burns, a director of that organization and the head of the committee, admitted that the purpose of the committee's visit was to furnish the authorities with information touching the damage claims of the railway companies. The union men say they expect to prove in many instances that the destruction of property for which damages are claimed was done by men employed by the railroads and the General Managers' Association. They claim to be able to prove that the men arrested last Friday, charged with leading the riot and bringing cars on the Lake and Grand trackage July 5, were at that time in the employ of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois roads. They also claim to have other similar cases. Their object is to show that the union is not responsible for the riots and destruction of property.

Fire in a Tenement.

CHICAGO, August 7.—A panic was created to-day by a fire which broke out in a tenement house on West Fortieth and Ohio streets, a hundred families tumbling over each other in a wild scramble to save their effects. The fire started in an alley and, driven by a strong wind, swept down the row, destroying the back porches, kitchens and outbuildings of sixty-six houses. The flames threatened for a time to wipe out many of the neighboring tenements, but the firemen finally controlled the blaze with a loss of less than \$10,000.

Anarchists to Be Deported.

ROME, August 7.—Six anarchists were arrested while holding a secret conference here last evening. It is estimated that 2,000 anarchists arrested in raids the last two months will be deported. Fifty have already been sent to Naples to embark for Massowah on the Red Sea.

Papal Encyclical Letter.

ROME, August 7.—In a papal encyclical letter addressed to the Brazilian Bishops his Holiness urges the Bishops to educate and enlighten the people with all the means at their command. Henceforth, he says, is the cause of evils of the day.

Open to the Public.

WASHINGTON, August 7.—Representative Richards of Ohio to-day introduced a bill providing that all sessions of committees and executive sessions of the Senate shall be open to the public.

THE ANARCHISTS.

They Can No Longer Use This Country as a Haven.

MOST WILL BE CIRCUMSPECT.

Hill Succeeds in Having Passed His Bill for the Deportation of Anarchists—Danger of Doing an Injustice to Harmless Socialists Pointed Out.

WASHINGTON, August 7.—Chandler's resolution looking to the investigation of the Dominion Coal Company of Nova Scotia and the substitute offered by Mills, providing that a special committee of five should be directed to report to the Senate whether any member of Congress is or was interested in any company engaged in mining coal in any of the States or any railroad company was engaged in transporting coal which would come into competition with the Dominion Coal Company of Nova Scotia, and whether the removal of the existing duty would reduce the price of coal to consumers, and what section of the country would be benefited by its retention, were taken up. A discussion arose between Mills and Chandler as to whether the old sugar committee would be appointed. Mills favored the retention of the old committee because, he said, it was honest and capable, and recently reported that charges made against Senator Chandler were unfounded. "Is that the reason the Senator from Texas favors this committee?" inquired Chandler.

Mills denied he was influenced by any such motives, and expressed a willingness to have a new committee appointed if Chandler preferred. The resolution went over under the rules without action. The bill for the deporting of anarchists then came up, and Hill explained its provisions. Unless some action was taken by the Senate, this country, he said, would soon be the dumping ground for the anarchists of the world. It was not intended to make the belief in anarchy a crime, and therefore no attempt had been made to define anarchy. He favored it because he believed it was better than the House bill. Lodge expressed the belief that both bills were inadequate for the purpose of restricting immigration, but he was anxious to see some restriction placed on immigration, no matter how slight it may be.

Mr. Cabnet pointed out the difficulty of dealing fairly with the question and the danger of doing an injustice to harmless Socialists while protecting ourselves against the danger of anarchists. He asked Hill whether the bill was applicable to undesirable persons already in the United States, and he was told that the bill would apply to those who had not yet entered the country. The discussion then took on a legal aspect, and hinged on the right of a country to protect itself against undesirable aliens. Hill pointed out the moderation of the pending bill as compared with the act recently passed by the English Parliament, and he was told that the bill was not more accurately defined than the House bill. There were, he said, peaceable and learned people in Boston who held it was possible for a people to become so highly civilized as to live together without laws, and therefore according to the English definition they were anarchists. Hill replied they were at liberty to have this belief; but, if they tried to overturn the laws for the purpose of putting their belief to the test, then they became dangerous. After some further debate and the introduction of some amendments, it was passed, and Hill, Faulkner and Chandler were appointed conferees.

SIGNS OF IMPROVEMENT.

Receipts of Gold and Denver's Clearances Greatly Increased.

DENVER, August 6.—The receipts of gold at the Denver mint for the past week amounted to \$168,124.50, against \$44,641.89 for the corresponding week of last year. This is an increase of \$123,482.61, or about 281 per cent. Of this gold a shipment was made to-day to the Philadelphia mint valued at \$142,500. Gold bars are shipped in boxes made to fit them, each box holding about 375,000 and weighing about 300 pounds. At the Denver mint the gold is stamped with the number of the box every other day. The Denver bank clearings for the week ended yesterday showed an increase of 175 per cent over the corresponding week of last year, and the receipts of the Denver and Rio Grande railroad for the fourth week in July were \$170,800, an increase of \$75,200 over those for the same period of last year.

Worth Over a Million.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 6.—The last will and testament of the late Eugene Kelly Murphy of this city stands without a sponsor in the Supreme Court of Alameda county. Investigation showed that the law has not been complied with. The statute provides that the testator shall be filed for probate within thirty days after it has been found. The person named as executor shall present the document for probate within that time, or else he is presumed to have renounced his intention to act. The will has not as yet been formally filed, and the executor is the widow will make a bitter contest. The estate is said to be worth over \$1,000,000.

One Benefit of the War.

KANSAS CITY, August 6.—The Armour Packing Company may prove an important factor in the war between China and Japan, if pending negotiations are carried to a successful end. Recently it received a cablegram from Yokohama, Japan, from the Mikado's government, asking for its price on 500,000 pounds of canned corned beef for the Japanese army. The company called its attention, and pending a reply, which is expected soon, has prepared to go into the business of supplying meats to the battling Asiatics on a big scale. The company has also opened negotiations with the Chinese legation at Washington.

Steamer Empress of China Ashore.

LONDON, August 7.—The British steamer Empress of China, Captain Archibald, from Vancouver via Yokohama for Shanghai, is ashore at the latter port. It will be necessary to discharge all the cargo before she can be floated. The Empress of China is a vessel of 3,000 tons register and a regular trader between Vancouver and China and Japanese ports. She belongs to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

THAT PASTORAL LETTER.

Bishop Watterson Gives the Facts Leading up to Its Issuance.

COLUMBUS, O., August 8.—To a press agent to-day Bishop Watterson gave some interesting history leading up to his now famous pastoral letter to the Catholic Total Abstinence Aid Societies in relation to manufacturers and vendors of intoxicants. A week before Thanksgiving, last year, a member of one of the Columbus societies, belonging to the Knights of St. John Union, told the Bishop of the preparations making in his society for an entertainment at which beer was to be sold and profane dancing indulged in. After reproving the members the Bishop received a promise that the objectionable features should be omitted. Notwithstanding this the entertainment was held as originally intended. When the Bishop heard of this violation he refused to longer recognize the members of the society as Catholic citizens. In December at the regular election of the society saloonkeepers, regardless of the Bishop's wishes, were elected President and Captain respectively. The Bishop disapproved the members that, if these officers were installed, he would deprive the whole division of its rank and privileges as a Catholic society. The society thereupon resolved to consult the Supreme Priest of its union. This the Bishop knew only after the appeal was made, and during a visit to Monsignore Satolli in February Bishop Watterson, in the meantime having heard a rumor that an appeal had been made, asked the delegate if such were the case. Monsignore Satolli answered in the negative, and the Bishop decided to wait another month.

The very day, he says, on which the pastoral letter was issued he was served by the apostolic delegate with the appeal of the society referred to and the correspondence with the local President relating thereto. The Bishop's action in regard to the society was not satisfied, however, and hearing that the delegate was to visit Columbus in June, drew up a second appeal, which it asked the Bishop to sign that it might go immediately to the delegate. While this was going on in Columbus the National Council of the Knights of St. John was taking place in Buffalo, and a few delegates from Columbus attempted the unprecedented thing of arraigning a Bishop before a convention of laymen. Many of the delegates were afraid of such action, however.

The second decision of the delegate is dated July 3, and is addressed to the Secretary of the protesting society. After Satolli first lays down the general principle, as it belongs to the office of a Bishop to find out in his own diocese what is morally and spiritually the good of the faithful, it belongs to his power to commend, forbid, counsel or permit to be done whatever he may judge conducive to his own duty and the good of the faithful. He then says:

The letter of decree of the Bishop of Columbus concerning the societies of total abstinence to abstain from intoxicating drinks ought by no means to be subject to the judgment of every private individual or every assemblage of simple Catholics or citizens; but every Catholic of good conscience must hold what he perhaps may for the time being regard for the greater good of the faithful and for the honor of every Catholic society. Therefore this thing which the Bishop has commanded in his decree I approve, and I decide that they are to be observed; and perhaps they for the time being seem to hurt the material interests of some attorney, they will have to be patiently borne for the good of the many and for the honor of our Catholic church.

SEEKING THE NORTH POLE.

The Jackson Expedition Has Sailed From a Russian Port.

ARCHANGEL, Russia, August 6.—The steamer Windward, having on board the Jackson polar expedition, sailed hence this afternoon for Harbinovora or Jagerskieshar, as circumstances should determine. The expedition procured stores, furs and a number of Russian ponies, and perhaps they for the time being seem to hurt the material interests of some attorney, they will have to be patiently borne for the good of the many and for the honor of our Catholic church.

TO IMPROVE RIVERS.

Agreement Reached by River and Harbor Conferees.

WASHINGTON, August 2.—Dolph has had a rather hard struggle, but he has pulled out of the conference committee with all the Oregon appropriations in the river and harbor bill. Practically an agreement to that effect has been reached, and the agreement will probably be reported to-morrow. The amount for a boat railway at The Dalles has been reduced to \$100,000, but Dolph says that will be sufficient to acquire the right of way and to work it. The other appropriations for Oregon remain undisturbed. Washington is also fortunate. Every increase made by the Senate remains in the bill, as also does the provision made for the Lakes Union and Washington waterway. The Oregon and Washington delegations are feeling jubilant. Oregon has a \$400,000 increase, nearly double the amount in the House bill, with the entire amount for the completion of the work at the mouth of the Columbia. Dolph says boats will be passing over the dalles of the Columbia in four years.

May Build a Pacific Cable.

MONTREAL, Que., August 4.—The outbreak of war between Japan and China has revived interest in the proposed Pacific Ocean cable between Vancouver and Japan. C. R. Hoerner, General Manager of Telegraphs of the Canadian Pacific railway, said in an interview to-day that sufficient progress had been made financially in 1891 for putting through the scheme, and that the Japanese government given it the assistance which was expected of them. He believes the present war will extend to other nations in the Far East, and that it will result in the laying of a Pacific cable either to Japan, China or Australia, as the existing cables pass through so many foreign countries where the service companies are likely to arise at any moment. The distance from Vancouver to Japan is 3,600 miles. A cable is estimated to cost less than \$4,000,000.

IT IS ABOUT ENDED.

The Strike Declared Off by the American Railway Union.

TWO ROADS NOT INCLUDED.

The General Strike Committee of the American Railway Union Has Declared It Off in the City of Chicago Except as Regards Two Roads.

CHICAGO, August 5.—At a meeting of the general strike committee selected by the special committee of the American Railway Union last week, which was held at Ulrich's hall this morning, it was decided to declare the strike off in Chicago. This does not include the Chicago and Eastern Illinois, nor the Aitchison and Topeka, where the men have voted to continue the strike to settle local grievances, and where they think they have a fair show of winning. There were twenty-four local unions represented at the meeting this afternoon, and each representative had been empowered to vote to declare the strike off. The meeting was a secret one, and at adjournment the only statement given out was the following:

"By a vote of the local unions of the American Railway Union in Chicago, which have decided that the strike shall be declared off in the city of Chicago, with the exception of local unions on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois and the Aitchison and Topeka, where the strike still remains in full force and effect. This is effective at 7 o'clock Monday morning, August 6. The decision does not apply to the systems outside of Chicago, and the Pullman employes will be expected to settle their own differences."

Resolutions explaining the reasons for calling off the strike were adopted. The example set by the Chicago unions will be followed immediately by the unions throughout the western country, and by Wednesday night at the latest the strike will be declared off all over the country, except on the two roads named. Debs left this city to-night for Terre Haute, and will go from there to New York, where he will deliver a lecture at Cooper Institute. Debs has been offered a large salary to travel and lecture under the auspices of a Federal labor bureau, which he may accept while East.

THE DEAD OF NOTE.

Patti Rosa, the Well-Known Soubrette, Is Gone.

BOSTON, August 6.—Patti Rosa, the well-known soubrette, died to-day. She was the wife of John W. Dunne. Patti Rosa had intended to leave for Newport the last of the week to spend several weeks before entering on an extensive tour which had been mapped out for her. Not being in good health, however, she decided to undergo a medical examination, and Monday last it was found that she was suffering from a severe form of appendicitis. She was operated on at Francis' hospital Tuesday, from the effects of which she died to-day.

Patti Rosa was one of the best-known comedienne. She was of English parentage and birth, and came to this country when quite young. Her first public success was made about twenty years ago, when with her husband, Robert Scott, she appeared in comedy sketches at the Bella Union theater, San Francisco. She subsequently secured a divorce from Scott, and shortly afterward married John W. Dunne, a stock agent, and under his management she starred for many years. By some competent critics she was pronounced Lotta's only rival and legitimate successor, her art being in the same vein as that which brought fame and fortune to "the California Diamond." The deceased actress' death was a great loss to the theatrical world.

FRANKLIN LAWTON.
Mr. FRANKLIN N. Y., August 6.—Franklin Lawton, one of the oldest and best-known residents of New Rochelle, N. Y., died yesterday at his home, 307 Huguenot street, in the city of New Rochelle, in 1849 went to California from New Rochelle and located in San Francisco, where he became prominent in financial circles. Several years later he founded the San Francisco Stock Exchange, of that position he held until 1870, when he returned to New Rochelle, where he resided in the old family homestead, where he died. The homestead was built in 1689 by Mr. Lawton's great grandfather, who was one of the Huguenot settlers of New Rochelle. He leaves a widow, two sons and one daughter.

AN ATTRACTIVE POLE.

Wellman Continues His Search, Though His Vessel Is Lost.

CHICAGO, August 4.—The following special cablegram was received by the Chicago Herald to-day from Tromsø, Norway:

"Captain Emil Peterson, Engineer L. W. Wilshup, H. Westfall, mountaineer and cook and one sailor, all of the Chicago Herald polar expedition, which left this port May 1 on the steamer Ragnarvald-Jar under command of Walter Wellman, have arrived here on a whaler. They bring information of the loss of the Ragnarvald-Jar May 24. Soon after leaving Dane's Island the boat encountered a great mass of pack ice, and despite every effort to escape the vessel was holed in and crushed to pieces. The crew had time to transfer the greater portion of their provisions, scientific instruments, dogs and aluminum boats to the ice before the boat was destroyed. The men who arrived here to-day left the party after the accident, but Commander Wellman and the remainder of the party, resolutely set out in search of the pole."

It is probable another boat will be fitted up at once and sent to the rescue of the party.

Receivers for a Zinc Company.

KANSAS CITY, August 6.—Judge Phillips of the United States District Court has issued an order appointing Arthur Walcott of New York and Galen Spencer of Joplin receivers of the Western Zinc Company of Joplin. Each gave a bond in the sum of \$25,000. The Western Zinc Company in June, 1893, issued bonds to the amount of \$150,000, which were placed in New York. It is alleged that the company has defaulted in payment of interest.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

Japan Closely Watching the Movements of Russia.

LONDON, August 8.—A dispatch from Tuen says a Chinese cruiser has captured a Japanese trading bark and taken her to Taku. All pilots have been warned not to guide Japanese vessels or to give them any information as to the waters of the coast. A copy of a Japanese edict issued since the declaration has been received by the Central News correspondence in Shanghai. It says the local authorities will be held responsible for the lives and property of the Chinese subjects remaining in the several districts. Russia's movements are watched very closely by Japan because of a report of a Russian-Chinese entente. The whether on the China Sea is so rough and the latter's vessels have been driven to shelter. The Japanese are supposed to be concentrated at Chemulpo.

THE WEAKNESS OF CHINA.

LONDON, August 8.—Captain Lang, a former director in the Chinese navy and supervisor of the building of many forts, said in an interview to-day: "The Chinese are well trained and excellent marksmen. China's navy is about equal to Japan's. The Japanese have more dash and spirit than the Chinese are led to. If they have confidence in their leaders, they will face anything without fear of death. If Admiral Ting led them, they would prove themselves splendid forces. Some of the Chinese officers, particularly those trained in America, they should be. The lack of spirit is a great drawback to the Chinese troops. Regarding the Chinese forts, they are well to the fore. Wei-Hai-Wei are impregnable, and no Japanese will dare to approach. Captain Lang said that his opinions were formed upon the condition of things in 1890, when he left China. He feared that discipline had become lax since the European influence was withdrawn.

"There is now," he said, "no high European officials in the navy, although there are a few English officers at Wei-Hai-Wei. If the powers allow a war, an outrage, Japan must eventually be utterly crushed."

JAPAN'S NEW MINISTER.

WASHINGTON, August 8.—Information received at the Japanese legation is that M. Sinichiro Murino, the new Minister to this country, will leave Japan to-day for his new post of duty. He is reported here the latter part of the month. The station has not yet had a communication from Valentine Nowacki, the leader of the foreign forces of the Pennsylvania coke strikers, who proposed to offer to raise 5,000 soldiers for use in the war against China. It is pretty safe to say that, while Nowacki's offer has not been accepted, it would be promptly declined. The Japanese army has been brought up to a very high standard of efficiency, modeled very much after the tactics in vogue in Germany, and if the former government sought the assistance of foreign troops, which is not regarded as probable, it is likely the efforts will be made to obtain them from Germany.

SUSPICIONS OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, August 8.—The Russian newspapers are abandoning the idea of an alliance between England, France, England and Russia with respect to Corea, and are publishing anti-English articles. Especially suspicious of England is the Novoe Vremya, which declares that England is secretly supporting China, and that Japan will soon find this out. The London Daily News, which is a language is noteworthy, inasmuch as the statements made would not be permitted to pass the censorship if the Russian government objected to them.

MOST IMPORTANT CAPTURE.

Four Men Are Sure to Serve Time for Counterfeiting.

NEW YORK, August 9.—When a safe and closet in the office of the secret service division of the Treasury Department of the postoffice buildings had yielded up substantial evidence of criminality this afternoon and W. P. Hazen, chief of the division at Washington, and W. H. Forney, chief of the operations of the Treasury Department, had talked of these treasures, a vastly interesting story of expert counterfeiting had been told. The evidence of the dangerous character of the scheme of felony in the possession of the United States officers, and which formed a connecting chain in which the one link is missing, except a printing press, consists of the following articles:

One set of counterfeited engraved steel plates, front, back and seal for striking off United States treasury notes of the denomination of \$10 of the year 1889, with a Webster vignette; letter check 13, signed, W. R. Bruce, Register, and James W. Hyatt, Treasurer, a package containing 1,200 notes from these plates ready for circulation, except as to staining to simulate pocket wear; counterfeited fine paper made in England, Connecticut, scarcely distinguishable from the genuine, and claimed as "highly dangerous" enough of the same material to serve for striking off \$1,500,000 of counterfeit notes; special ink used in printing the counterfeits; a book of ink samples and silk fibers used in making the paper; sixty-six new counterfeited one-dollar bills, and one ten-dollar counterfeited note, and ready to be put in circulation; thirty-four stained counterfeited ten-dollar bills, with identification mark of the treasury operative upon them and sold to the counterfeiter for \$100; one set of counterfeited engraved steel plates, front, back, seal and back number for striking off Treasury River National Bank notes of the denomination of \$10, bank number 645; one set of counterfeited engraved steel plates, front, back and seal, for striking off United States \$20 gold coin notes.

In 1882, with a Garfield vignette; letter check 13, signed, B. H. Bruce, Register, and James Giffalian, Treasurer.

Four persons, who are in custody, are affected by these evidences of criminality. They are Russell B. Hoyt of Brooklyn, Samuel Massey of Brooklyn, James W. Murray of Bethel, Conn., engraver, regarded as the ringleader in the counterfeiting scheme, and Lorenz Hoyt, a farmer of Bethel, Conn., on whose farm the counterfeiting implements were found. Chief Hazen said in an interview:

"I regard this case as the most important that has ever been handled by any administration of the secret service division of the Treasury Department. First look at the evidence in the safe and closets. Could any set of counterfeited paraphernalia be more complete? Of course, just now the prosecution deals with the Webster vignette from which we have about \$13,000 in notes and checks, which the four prisoners are connected with. But see what luck has come to us in the seizure of the Garfield \$20 plates. As you see, there is no evidence on these of a single counterfeit having been struck from either side, and I believe that not one spurious note had come into circulation from them. The Garfield counterfeits are a dangerous one. More so than any others. Webster notes are marked in various ways, notably in the head vignettes."

Headed for the Seat of War.

GIBRALTAR, August 8.—The Japanese warship Satsumaru from Newcastle arrived here to-day en route to Japan. The Satsumaru will probably escort the three last vessels fitted out as cruisers which were recently purchased in England for the Japanese government.

ENGLAND'S NEUTRALITY.

LONDON, August 8.—An extra of the Official Gazette was published to-day, containing a proclamation notifying British subjects of the existence of a war between China and Japan and declaring Great Britain's neutrality. Lord Kimberley, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, had addressed a letter to the various government offices, detailing the neutrality rules that are to be observed. These rules become operative in the United Kingdom August 12 and in the colonies and other British possessions a week later.

A VETO MESSAGE.

President Cleveland Exercises His Great Prerogative.

CAPTAIN WELLS NOT RETIRED.

For Reasons Both General and Specific He Finds It His Duty to Call a Halt—The President Reviews the Military Record of Captain Wells.

WASHINGTON, August 8.—President Cleveland gave to Congress a clear statement of his views on special legislation for the retirement of army officers in a veto to-day of the bill for the relief of Eugene Wells, late Captain of the Twelfth Infantry. The bill authorized the President to appoint the beneficiary a Second Lieutenant of artillery, to be placed on the retired list for disability without the usual examination by a retiring board. The President writes: "Appointments to the army under authority of the present legislation which named the proposed appointees, and the purpose of which is the immediate retirement of the appointee, are open to serious objections, though I confess I have been persuaded through sympathy and sentiment on a number of occasions to approve such legislation. When, however, it is proposed to make the retirement compulsory and without reference to age or previous examination a most objectionable feature is introduced. The cases covered by the special enactments referred to are usually such as should, if worthy of consideration, be provided for under general or corporation pension laws, leaving the retired list of the army to serve the legitimate purpose for which it was established. A recent decision in the House of Representatives upon a bill similar to the one now before me drew from a memorandum of the House Committee on Military Affairs the declaration that retirement of such a character is not a matter of course administration. There are facts connected with the case covered by the bill now before me which in my judgment forbid its favorable consideration. The President then reviews the military record of Captain Wells, saying that in the fall of 1870 he was charged with conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. The specifications were that while intoxicated he had violently assaulted other officers at Fort Fetterman, Wyoming, and struck one on the head with a billiard cue. After his trial he took advantage of an act just passed to apply for his discharge, which was given him, and the charges withdrawn. In 1885 he was appointed a Second Lieutenant against the protests of other officers, and in 1887 was charged with being drunk on duty and with conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline. He was charged with the command of his regiment's officers; was court-martialed and dismissed in 1887. The message continues: