

Lincoln County Leader.

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TOLEDO, OREGON

SANTO EXECUTED.

Assassin of President Carnot Expiates His Crime.

HIS COURAGE FORSOOK HIM.

It Was Necessary for the Attendants to Almost Carry Him to the Van Waiting for Him—The Death of President Carnot Averted.

LYONS, August 17.—The Republic of France avenged the death of her beloved President at 5 o'clock this (Thursday) morning, at which hour Santo was guillotined in the public square. With the cry of "Vive l'anarchie" on his lips, the head of the trembling assassin was severed from his body by the keen blade, and another anarchist had died for a mistaken cause. There were no unusual demonstrations attending the execution. The news of the decision to execute Santo in the early morning spread rapidly, notwithstanding the efforts to keep it secret. The winehouses and restaurants in the vicinity were crowded all the evening with people who wanted to witness the execution. However, these were compelled to leave their places of shelter, as tavernkeepers had orders to close their doors at that hour, and the streets leading to the prison were occupied by troops.

Santo had to walk fifty yards from his cell to the guillotine, which was in the square facing the prison. When the preparations of Deibler had been completed, he tested the guillotine and pronounced it satisfactory. It was then 4:25 o'clock, and the troops had closed in around the guillotine. When daylight arrived the square and the street near by were thronged. Escorted by a detachment of gendarmes, the executioner and his men entered the prison at 4:30. M. Raux, the Governor of the prison, awakened Santo, saying to him, "Courage; the hour has arrived." The condemned man with a great effort raised himself; his face turned white, and his arms and legs trembled convulsively despite his efforts to appear careless to his fate. The trembling of the assassin continued until the last moment. He could hardly stand, and his limbs were so stiff from cold and fright that his clothes were put on with the utmost difficulty. In reply to the question whether he desired to speak to the Judge, he replied in the negative. He also declined to see his counsel.

"Have you any last wishes to communicate?" he was asked.

"No," he answered, "only send my letters to my mother."

When Governor Raux spoke to Santo of his mother the condemned man's eyes filled with tears, and he nearly choked with emotion. He soon regained his habitual self-control, however, and his pallid and trembling face now assumed a more determined expression. When he was assisted into the wagon he was in a most pitiable condition. His knees shook together, and his teeth chattered. He no longer appeared like a man, but a being half dead with terror. The command to "fix bayonets" was now sounded from squadron to squadron of troops, while murmurs arose from the ever-growing crowd. Deibler and his assistants and the officials issued from the prison at 4:50 o'clock. At the command to present arms, and as swords the wagon issued from the building and moved up a place on the left side of the guillotine. The assistants fixed the gangway. The priest approached Santo, who appeared not to see him. When Santo appeared, walking with extreme difficulty, his open shirt displaying his breast, frail and lony, his eyes were first fixed on the guillotine, and then wandered to the troops and the crowd. He uttered the cries: "Courage, my comrades!" and "Vive l'anarchie!" but the sound issued feebly from closed teeth and was nearly inaudible.

The words were hardly uttered when Santo was seized and pushed toward the guillotine. He made a feeble struggle and fell. His weight was much too light, and his executioners were compelled to raise him and thrust him forward. He made another frantic movement, obliging Deibler to knock the other out of the way and place Santo's head in the guillotine. Much time was taken up with these movements. At last Deibler pressed the handle which released the knife. A sharp, short sound announced the severance of the vertebrae, a spurt of blood sprinkled the wagon, the head fell into a basket of sawdust and the body was rolled into another. Bravo sounded from the crowd, which seemed less moved than at ordinary executions.

(Caesario Santo assassinated Sadi Carnot, President of France, at Lyons June 24, 1893. The President was attending the international exhibition in Lyons, and at the time was in a carriage at the head of a procession on his way to the theater. As the President's carriage passed down the street, which was lined with enthusiastic crowds of people, Santo rushed out of the crowd, sprang upon the steps of the President's carriage and stabbed him to the heart, killing him almost instantly. The assassin was with difficulty saved from instant death at the hands of the multitude, who beat him unmercifully. Santo was an Italian, having been born in Ivrea, Italy, northwest of Turin, in December, 1873. He was a baker by trade.)

Awaits the Action of China.
WASHINGTON, August 15.—The Chinese Minister had a long conference at the State Department to-day with Secretary Gresham, respecting the concluding phases of the negotiations upon the new Chinese exclusion treaty just ratified by the Senate. The Minister has notified his government of this action, and as soon as the treaty is ratified in China the documents will be mailed to the United States, and the States will be exchanged in Washington, all of which is expected to consume about six weeks.

Postal Clerk's Confession.
SAN FRANCISCO, August 18.—C. J. Rosencranz, a postal clerk on the Helena and St. Paul route, has been arrested for rifling a registered mail pouch sent from Sacramento to New York via Portland, Tacoma and Spokane, Helena and St. Paul. When the pouch arrived at its destination it was noticed the registry lock number had been changed. The original number was found intact upon Rosencranz's person. He confessed to opening the pouch and to having destroyed much of the contents, which consisted of foreign drafts and tobacco certificates.

CORBETT AND JACKSON.

The Details of the Disagreement Between the Champions.

NEW YORK, August 17.—After two years of long-distance fighting through the public press James J. Corbett and Peter Jackson came together yesterday afternoon, and nearly settled their respective claims to superiority on the spot. While an actual encounter was averted, the champion and the negro had a wordy battle of the fiercest kind, during which the lie was practically passed, and when the smoke of fight cleared away the principals had settled one thing, that there is extreme improbability of a match being pulled off in the future. Jackson arrived in town from San Francisco early in the day, and put up at the Grand Union Hotel. He had made an appointment to meet Corbett at Manager Brady's office at 2:30 o'clock. The champion was on hand, with Billy Delaney and his manager. He did not get excited, and a hot message came from Jackson, that he would meet Corbett to-morrow morning at the Police Gazette office. Corbett was very wrathful. He was going to Ashbury Park, and could not put off the meeting. He determined to go to the Grand Union Hotel and wait for Jackson. The meeting between the two men was as if each was sparring for an opening. They did not shake hands, but eyed each other suspiciously. Jackson was seated upon a wooden settee, while Corbett occupied a chair and drew it up to Jackson so that they faced each other about two feet apart. When Jackson rose, he drew the chair up until his face was brought within less than a foot of Jackson's. Tom O'Rourke was talking to Jackson when the champion arrived. During the wrangle that followed he frequently put in a word for Jackson, but he did not get excited. Manager Brady, Corbett plunged at once into business, and said bluntly:

"I want this thing settled." Jackson sneered contemptuously, and said:

"You're in a great hurry now; what's the trouble since I first challenged you?"

Then Corbett got angry, and in a moment epithets were flying to be followed by recriminations. Corbett pulled out of his pocket a newspaper clipping, in which Jackson was quoted as saying that he was afraid to fight. Corbett then read the clipping aloud. Jackson laughed insolently, and said:

"You know you are a big bluff." Corbett clenched his hand, and fairly hissed back:

"You are another big bluff, and I'm dying to fight you."

"I'm anxious to meet you," answered Jackson, warning up.

"That's right, gentlemen; keep cool and get down to the match," admonished Delaney, and there was a murmur of approval from all present. But a minute later they were at it again.

"Of course, as a gentleman, I won't call you a liar when you say I am a big bluff," said the Australian.

Corbett retorted in kind. Each accused the other in keeping out of each other's way.

"Where will you fight?" finally asked Corbett.

"Not south of the Mason and Dixon line," answered Jackson.

"Well, you know we can't pull it off in the North."

"Well, then we will fight in the London National Sporting Club."

"I know positively they will only permit twenty rounds, and I will only fight to a finish. I can't whip you in twenty rounds, but believe in a finish fight, my youth will tell," shouted Corbett, shaking his hand in Jackson's face.

"We can have all the fighting we want in twenty rounds," answered Jackson.

"If you are so confident, I will give you no faith in the treatment which would be accorded an American in the hands of those Englishmen. You and O'Rourke stand in with Lord Londale, and I would be discriminated against. Now, won't you fight in the South?" almost begged the Australian.

"Get your brains together; that's the third time you have asked me that question," answered Jackson. "Why, I would probably get shot if I whipped you in the South," continued the Australian.

"I agree to give you the stakes and gate money."

"How generous," said Jackson, "but what will that avail me if I am dead? No, I positively refuse to fight in the South, and if you insist on doing so, everything is at an end."

Brady and Delaney whirled to Corbett to refuse to fight in England. "And I absolutely refuse to fight in England," announced Corbett.

Then the fighters indulged in disparaging each other in high tones. Each said he was confident of being able to knock the other out in the first round, and that Corbett had evaded meeting him, and should have done so before he fought Mitchell. He said: "Your fight with Mitchell has been a death blow to pugilism in this country ever since."

"I can't help that," said Corbett. "Wouldn't you make any money if you could?"

"Well," finally said Jackson, "the only way I see is for us to wait for some club in the North to offer an acceptable purse."

"You know the North can't be the battlefield," answered Corbett. "It's the ambition of my life to see a fight, and it's a shame we can't pull off a fight."

Corbett was induced to shake hands with Jackson, and then went home.

Each principal lays the blame on the other for the failure to come to an agreement.

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

Lands Within Conflicting Land-Grant Limits to be Opened.

WASHINGTON, August 17.—The Secretary of the Interior has decided to take immediate steps to open to entry lands lying within the conflicting limits of the grants of the Atlantic and Pacific and the Southern Pacific Railroad Companies.

In a ruling to-day he revokes the order of the department suspending the resurvey of the lands and instructs the Commissioner of the General Land Office to prepare instructions restoring the lands to settlement and entry under the homestead laws. They remain, however, subject to the right of purchase by the railroad companies under the act of March 3, 1887. In the ruling in the cases of the United States vs. the Southern Pacific and the United States vs. the Cotton Lumber and Marble Companies over 900,000 acres of California land are involved.

More Orders, Less Wages.

PITTSBURGH, August 18.—The passage of the tariff bill has already made itself felt here by a marked revival of business. Stocks in all lines of manufactures have been reduced to a minimum, especially iron, steel and glass. To-day large orders are received by local manufacturers, and more are expected. It is asserted a slight reduction in wages will be necessary in the case of glassworkers, tin-plate men and workers in some branches of the iron and steel trade, but the scales generally allow for reductions to fit the tariff changes.

THE MANIA A POTU

That's What's the Trouble With Plunger Pardridge.

HE IS IN THE ASYLUM NOW.

He Creates Several Scenes on 'Change and in the Street, and Attacks His Keepers—Strapped Down to His Bed in the Washingtonian Home.

CHICAGO, August 15.—Strapped down to his bed, imprisoned by barred windows and locked doors in a barren room on the fourth floor of the Washingtonian Home, "Plunger" Ed Pardridge, who yesterday threw the Board of Trade into a turmoil by fighting with a doorkeeper, is undergoing a most rigorous treatment for alcoholism. He was brought to the home yesterday by his son, who was assisted by several friends. The nervous speculator had to be conveyed to the home in a closed carriage, and was placed in charge of the doctors only by main force. He became violent when he was being searched preparatory to a protracted stay, and it required four attendants to carry him upstairs and install him in one of the small rooms which are reserved for the worst patients. Pardridge is one of the most prominent men on the Chicago Board of Trade. An account of a multi-millionaire, the proprietor of one of the largest dry-goods stores in the city and an operator of a fleet of ships, he is a man of great wealth and influence. For months he has been on the bear side of the wheat market, and his winnings on 'Change the last year are said to reach into seven figures.

Pardridge has of late worshipped freely at the shrine of Bacchus, and has created several scenes on 'Change. A few days ago he appeared on the floor in an unsteady condition, and threw money broadcast about the pit, raising such an uproar that he was suspended for sixty days. Yesterday he attempted to go on the floor, and after a fierce fight with the doorkeeper he was finally carried to the building. At the Washingtonian Home Mr. Pardridge succeeded in creating as much excitement among the inmates to-day as he did on 'Change yesterday. Immediately upon his arrival he was handcuffed and placed in a box-like apartment with blank walls and a window left to his gaze. When the physicians and guards left him, however, he put at naught their efforts to tie his hands and feet. One little article on his person was overlooked by the custodians in searching him—a large lock attached to his belt, which he used to pick the door of his room. He managed to acquire a small sharp knife, with which he proceeded to cut his bonds. He soon parted the leather handcuffs, and next broke the leather straps tied around his feet. Pardridge slipped up to the window, and yelled down at the warders:

"I'm Ed Pardridge that you all know. They are trying to rob or kill me. I'll give \$500 to the man who will get my lawyer. For God's sake help me."

As he continued his entreaties he got more and more excited, and said:

"If you don't get me a lawyer for \$500, I'll give you \$500, \$700, \$800, \$900, \$1,000. Hurry up for the love of heaven! They are going to kill me. I'll give any one half my fortune if he'll get my lawyer."

The attention of the guards was attracted by the fearful yelling, and they went to the plunger's room to subdue him. The latter when he heard steps in the hall made ready to brain some of his captors. He stood with a heavy wooden chair uplifted in his hands. As the door opened and the head of the first guard appeared he brought his weapon down with a crash. The guard dodged just in time, and escaped the blow. He came very near being brained, and he pounced upon Pardridge and with the aid of his comrades threw the plunger on his bed and bound him. The attendants said that Pardridge is the worst case of mania a potu they have seen, and were much relieved when he had finally been strapped.

EVICTED TENANTS BILL.

The Lord of the Admiralty Speaks in His Defense.

LONDON, August 16.—The House of Lords was crowded this afternoon in expectation of an interesting debate upon the evicted tenants bill. At 4:15 p. m. Earl Spencer, First Lord of the Admiralty, moved the second reading of this important measure. He did not condemn the Irish landlords, he said, but insisted that they must consider the bill from an Irish point of view. He often, he said, had their Lordships rejected measures which the majority of the Irish nation considered of vital importance, and passed others hateful to them. Now there was an opportunity to make a concession which might not recur. He recalled the fact that the rejection of the compensation for disturbances bill by the House of Lords had been followed by a terrible outbreak of crime in Ireland. He would not prophesy that a similar outbreak would follow the rejection of the bill under discussion, but the rejection of this measure would exasperate the people of Ireland, who are now enjoying the greatest quietude they have had in twenty years and are looking to Parliament for a remedy to their grievances. A serious responsibility would rest upon the House of Lords if it rejected the bill. The Duke of Argyll, Liberal Unionist, strongly opposed the bill. He said that he rejoiced that twice within a year the House of Lords had had a great duty to perform. It had already redeemed Ireland from a great crisis and England from a great disaster, and it again would be found ready to perform its duty. The debate was continued by the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Marquis of Londonderry, Baron Tweedmouth and others.

California Fruit Shipments.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 15.—Though the fruit canneries are running at their highest speed, they are unable to absorb the immense supply of green fruits, and enormous shipments are being made to the East as well as to Europe. For the past three weeks 100 carloads a week have been sent out of Sacramento, while the San Jose district has contributed thirty-five more each week. The fruits going East are mostly peaches, pears, plums, apricots and nectarines, and their shipment will be continued until November 30. Reports from various sections of the State say that the fruit crop exceeds all others both as to quality and quantity.

Another Trust Heard From.

PROBIA, Ill., August 15.—The whisky trust to-day advanced prices 3 cents all round. This was due to the big increase in the demand for the products caused by the passage of the Senate bill. The force of gangsters here has been largely increased, and the revenue collections to-day jumped from \$20,000 to \$164,000.

CHINESE LABORERS.

Provisions for Visiting Their Homes and Returning Again.

WASHINGTON, August 15.—White of California to-day introduced in the Senate a bill to supplement and carry out the provisions of the Chinese treaty approved yesterday. It provides that Chinese laborers on leaving the United States with the intention of returning shall make oath before the Collector of Customs of the port of departure to a full statement as required by the treaty, and furnish proofs of facts entitling them to return under regulations provided by the Secretary of the Treasury. False swearing will make the affiant liable to prosecution for perjury. The Collector is authorized to issue a certificate if he believes the Chinaman is entitled to return, and its transfer to another person will make void the certificate. The holder from returning to the United States. Every Chinese laborer holding a return United States certificate shall have the right to enter the United States at the point where it was issued. Masters of vessels are obliged to report to the Collector of Customs at the port of arrival as soon as the ship is ready, and failure to do this will render the offender liable to punishment by a fine of not more than \$5,000 or by imprisonment for not more than five years, or both. Persons who change, alter or forge this certificate are made liable to punishment by a fine of not more than \$1,000 or imprisonment not exceeding five years, or both.

OUR FORCES IN ASIA.

The Charleston Has Been Ordered to the Other Side.

WASHINGTON, August 15.—At the request of the State Department Secretary Herbert has directed Captain Coffin of the cruiser Charleston, now at the Mare Island navy yard, to make preparations for sailing as soon as the ship is ready for sea, she will be sent to the Asiatic station to join the vessels there now for the purpose of protecting the interests of Americans in China and Japan during the war between the two countries. With the addition of the Charleston, the United States will have a good naval representation in Eastern waters. The Baltimore and the Monocacy have been there for some time, and recently the Concord and the Petrel, forming a part of the Behring Sea patrol fleet, were ordered to join them. It is asserted that in no contingency attached to the addition of the Charleston to the ships of the Asiatic station, but that it is simply in conformity with a desire on the part of the administration to have a strong naval force there during the continuation of the war. The Charleston has just undergone a thorough overhaul, and should be prepared to sail within a short time.

AUGUST CORN CROP.

Figures from the Prairie Farmer on the Corn and Wheat Yield.

CHICAGO, August 15.—The August report of the Prairie Farmer states that, while the condition July 1 indicated the largest crop of corn ever grown, a most liberal estimate August 1 would indicate a yield decidedly under the average of the past years. During July there was a decline in condition of 20.3 points, the average August 1 being 75. Spring wheat shows a decline of 1.8 points, standing at 71.4. The present indications point to a spring wheat crop about the same as last year, when 150,000,000 bushels were grown. This makes the indicated wheat crop of the year about 500,000,000 bushels. There was a free movement of wheat until the loss of corn became apparent. It is the general testimony of correspondents that the movement will fall off rapidly, and that a large part of the crop will be held to feed in place on a large scale, as wheat in many districts is selling below cost.

THE GOVERNMENT HOPES

That the Central Pacific Beneficiaries Will Waive Something.

WASHINGTON, August 15.—There is reason to believe the government's claim against the estate of ex-Senator Stanford will be tested in the courts before there has been any actual default in the payments. Under the conditions the Attorney-General proposed, if the executor would waive any rights she might have by reason of the premises being brought to suit, the government would consent to have proceedings begin at once. No conclusion has yet been reached. But it is expected no objection would be made to that course, especially as a speedy adjudication of the claim would be in the interest of the estate. The suit also would determine the status of the government's claim against C. P. Huntington and others, and on the whole an early settlement of the claims would be to the interest of all concerned.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Plans of the Director for the Present Year.

WASHINGTON, August 15.—The director of the geological survey has submitted his plan of operation for the present fiscal year to the Secretary of the Interior, who has approved it. Special attention is to be given to the survey of the mineral-bearing areas of Colorado, Idaho and California. The topographical work will be carried forward in twenty States, a large share of attention being devoted to the arid region of the interior and the Pacific Coast. Thirty-two topographical parties and twenty-seven geological parties will be in the field, five of them being employed in the Colorado Mountains and their foothills. The gauging of streams and the determination of the water supply of the United States, including the examination of underground currents and artesian wells, will form an important part of the work.

Ernest Carnot Married.

PARIS, August 15.—Mlle. Marguerite Chiris, daughter of Senator Chiris, was married this evening in Paris to Ernest Carnot, son of the late President of the Republic. The betrothal of Mlle. Chiris and M. Carnot was announced last spring. After the assassination the families decided to defer the marriage until winter, but eventually Mlle. Carnot, it is understood, changed her mind and requested that the wedding be held on the date which was set last month. The ceremony was performed privately, almost secretly. Only immediate relatives of the two families were present.

Alleged to Springer.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., August 13.—Governor Altgeld to-night wired Representative Springer as follows: "Secure free sugar if possible; the whole American people are interested in this. Free sugar and soap towns and help a few men who own foreign mines. The country west of New York care nothing about it. Our soft coal is sold for nearly starvation prices. Free coal will benefit a small section. You should not stand in the way of a measure for the relief of the whole country, and it is vital that such bill be passed at once."

THE NEW TARIFF.

The House Passes the Bill With the Senate Amendments.

SPEECHES, APPLAUSE, CHEERS.

The Senate Bill Accepted in Its Entirety—Separate Bills Passed Making Sugar, Coal and Iron Free—Cockran and Tarsney Deliver Scathing Speeches.

WASHINGTON, August 13.—The long struggle over the tariff bill came to a close at 6 o'clock this evening, when the House by a vote of 162 to 105 decided to discharge the House conferees from further consideration of the bill, received from its opposition to the 634 Senate amendments and agreed to the same. It was a complete victory for the Senate. The House made an absolute surrender. The result grew directly out of the sensational course of events at the Senate end of the capital, precipitated by Senator Hill Friday. Up to that time the House conferees had stood firmly against the Senate amendments, especially on the three disputed schedules—coal, iron ore and sugar—and the temper and voice of the House was for war to the end. But the indications that the Democrats of the Senate might not be able to longer hold a majority of voters in line for the Senate bill and the bill be thus placed in jeopardy forced the House Democrats to immediate action. The Democratic conferees of the House at last admitted that the House was not strong enough to be risked in the Senate. It must be the Senate bill or no bill. The whole question was precipitated with the caucus held just before the House convened to-day, at which after a thorough review of the situation and speeches in favor of the Senate bill, the Democratic conferees of the House agreed to accept the Senate bill and afterward pass separate bills placing coal, iron ore, sugar and barbed wire on the free list, and by so doing partially overcome the humiliation involved in its defeat. The programme arranged in the caucus was carried out to the letter in the House after a special order.

The scenes in the chamber throughout the day and evening were exciting and at times sensational. The galleries were packed, and the members applauded and cheered their respective leaders to the echo. Under the terms of the order two hours were allowed for debate on the main proposition to recede from and agree to the Senate amendments to the tariff bill. A parliamentary skirmish preceded the pitched battle, but the points of order raised by the Republicans were swept aside. The Speaker ruled the House with an iron hand. The principal speeches for and against the main proposition were made by Wilson and Crisp on the one hand and ex-Speaker Reed and Burrows on the other. There was no time for preparing, and all the speeches were hot from the forge of the brain and were greeted with rounds of cheers and applause. Bonkre Cockran of New York and Tarsney of Missouri, both Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee, delivered scathing and sensational speeches, denouncing the surrender of the House as cowardly and indefensible. The two speakers were met with such temper that the latter took it as a personal affront, although the Speaker disclaimed such intention, and made a vicious lunge at Speaker Crisp.

There was no attempt on the part of the Democratic leaders to claim a victory. All admitted they were accepting the inevitable, justifying their action on the ground that the Senate bill was better than the McKinley law. The most startling feature of the day perhaps was Mr. Cockran's eloquent appeal to Chairman Wilson to name the Democrats in the Senate who threatened the defeat of all tariff legislation if the attempt to adjust differences between the two Houses was persisted in, but Wilson made no response.

When the vote came to be taken at 6 o'clock thirteen Democrats—Moses of Georgia, Bartlett, Cockran, Hendrix, Dunphy and Cover of New York, Dacey, Meyer and Price of Louisiana, Everett of Massachusetts, Gorman of Michigan, Johnson of Ohio and Tarsney of Missouri—voted with the Republicans against the resolution.

The Democrats then put through one after another what the Republicans described as the pogon bills, placing coal, iron ore, sugar and barbed wire on the free list, and which in the debate they maintained would be proposed only to go to death in the Senate.

WAR SHOULD BE STOPPED.

If England Will Not End It, Then the United States Should.

LONDON, August 14.—The Daily News recommends concerted action by the European powers to stop the war between China and Japan. It says:

"China and Japan respectively embody conservative and innovating forces. It is therefore natural that Western nations should sympathize with Japan. If their ultimate victory were probable or even within range of practical possibility, there might be plausible arguments against interference, but the permanent defeat of China is almost impossible, and the result, unless the powers intervene, will probably be the extinction of the Japanese nation, and the consequent exclusion of 'foreign devils' from Japan as well as China. If nothing prevents the European powers from acting, there remains the alternative action by the United States. That may be contrary to one aspect of the Monroe doctrine and opposed to American ideas, but the situation is exceptional enough to justify departure from precedent and usage. The fighting cannot continue without seriously injuring the trade of the world."

STRIKING BUTCHERS.

They Are Not Interfering With Men Who Wish to Work.

OMAHA, August 15.—All the packing-houses were running almost to their full capacity to-day, and many men were turned away who applied for work. The packers say that a great many of their old men showed up for work. Those who were needed were taken back, and the others were paid off and told that they would be sent for if wanted. Some of the old men will never be taken back. The strikers take their regular course, and say they do not propose to interfere with any men who want to work. The packers fear that after the militia is gone the strikers will again commence to intimidate their workmen, and are not in favor of releasing the military for another week at least.

THE CHINESE TREATY.

Full Text of Measure to Go Into Effect Upon the Exchange of Ratifications.

WASHINGTON, August 14.—The Senate in executive session approved the Chinese treaty. Its full text is:

Whereas, The 17th of November, A. D. 1880, and of Kwanshil the sixth year, the tenth month, the fifteenth day, a treaty was concluded between the United States and China for the purpose of regulating, limiting or suspending the coming of Chinese laborers to the United States, and their residence in the United States; and

Whereas, The government of China in view of the antagonism and much deprecated and serious disorders to which the presence of the Chinese laborers has given rise in certain parts of the United States, desires to prohibit the emigration of such laborers from China to the United States;

Whereas, The two governments are desirous of adopting reciprocal measures for the better protection of the citizens or subjects of each within the jurisdiction of the other; now, therefore, the President of the United States, appointed Walter Q. Gresham, Secretary of State, as his plenipotentiary, and his Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of China, has appointed Yang Yui, officer of the second rank, Subdirector of the Court of Sacred Rites and Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and the said plenipotentiaries having exhibited their respective full powers, found to be in due form and good faith, have agreed upon the following articles:

Article 1. The high contracting parties agree that for a period of ten years, beginning with the date of exchange of the ratifications of this convention, the coming, except under conditions herein specified, of Chinese laborers shall be absolutely prohibited.

Article 2. The preceding article shall not apply to the return to the United States of any registered laborer who has a lawful wife, child or parent in the United States or property therein of the value of \$1,000 or debts of a like amount.

Article 3. Any Chinese laborer who shall before leaving the United States deposit as a condition of his return with the Collector of Customs of the district from which he departs a full description in writing of his family or property or debts, as aforesaid, and shall be furnished by said Collector with a certificate of the laws of the United States may now or hereafter prescribe and not inconsistent with the provisions of this treaty; and should the written description of the aforesaid Chinese laborer prove to be false, the right to return thereunder or of continued residence shall in each case be forfeited. Such right of return to the United States shall be exercised within one year from date of leaving the United States, but such right of return to the United States may be extended for an additional period, not to exceed one year, in cases where by reason of sickness or other cause of disability beyond his control such Chinese laborer shall be unable to sooner return, which facts shall be fully reported to the Chinese Consul at the port of departure and by him certified to the satisfaction of the Collector of the port at which the Chinese subject shall land in the United States, and no such Chinese laborer shall be permitted to enter the United States by land or sea without producing to the proper officers of the customs the return certificate herein required.

Article 4. The provisions of this convention shall not affect the right at present enjoyed by Chinese subjects, officials, teachers, students, merchants, travelers for curiosity or pleasure, but of laborers coming to the United States and residing therein. To entitle such Chinese subjects as are above described to admission in the United States they must produce a certificate from their government or the government where they last resided, certified to by the diplomatic or consular representative of the United States in the country or port from which they depart. It is also agreed that Chinese laborers shall continue to enjoy the privileges of transit across the territory of the United States in the course of their journey to or from other countries, subject to such regulations by the government as may be necessary to prevent abuse of privilege of transit from being abused.

Article 5. In pursuance of article 3 of the immigration treaty between the United States and China, signed on November 17, 1880, at Peking, it is hereby understood and agreed that the Chinese laborers or Chinese of any class, either permanently or temporarily residing in the United States, shall have for the protection of their persons and property all rights that are given by the laws of the United States to the citizens of the most favored nation, except the right to become naturalized citizens. The government of the United States reaffirms its obligations, as stated in said article 3, to exert all its power to secure protection to the persons and property of all Chinese subjects in the United States.

Article 6. The government of the United States having by act of Congress, approved May 1, 1882, as amended by the act approved May 5, 1883, required all Chinese laborers lawfully within the limits of the United States by the first named act to be registered as in said acts provided, and a view of affording them better protection, the Chinese government will not object to the enforcement of such acts, and reciprocally the government of the United States recognizes the right of the government of China to enact and enforce similar laws or regulations for the registration, free of charge, of the laborers, skilled or unskilled (not merchants, as defined by said acts of Congress), citizens of the United States in China, whether residing within or without treaty ports, and the government of the United States agrees that within two months of the date of exchange of ratifications of this convention, and annually thereafter, it will furnish to the government of China registers and reports showing full name, age, occupation and number of the place of residence of all its citizens of the United States, including missionaries, residing both within and without treaty ports of China, not including diplomatic and other officials of the United States residing in China upon official business, together with their body and household servants.

Article 7. This convention shall remain in force for a period of ten years, and if renewed with the date of the exchange of the ratifications, and if six months before the expiration of the said period of ten years neither government shall have formally given notice of its termination by the other, it shall remain in force for another like period of ten years.

A Queer Alliance.

LONDON, August 14.—The correspondence of the News at Vienna states that Great Britain, France and Russia have agreed to jointly intervene in case the Japanese attempt to attack Peking.

The President Signs It.

CLEVELAND, August 16.—President Cleveland has signed the bill to authorize the taxation of the treasury notes by States and municipalities on the same terms that other money is taxed. It gives authority for the States to tax, and it remains for the States to take any advantage of its terms.

BEER BOYCOTTED.

German Socialists Fighting Ring Brewers of Berlin.

MR. WACHTER IS FIRED

Both Parties Have Suffered Greatly, the Boycott is Continued and the Fight Prolonged—Big Saloonkeepers Refuse Boycotters Their Halls.

BERLIN, August 13.—The struggle between the Socialist boycotters and the ring brewers does not grow less, though both parties have suffered greatly to welcome an end, neither thinking yielding a point. The Vorwarts, which leads in the fight for the Socialists, daily columns of exhortation for friends and denunciation of enemies, carries the list of boycotted houses,