Lincoln County Leader.

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TOLEDO.....OREGON

ANTI-TRUST LAW

Case of the Sugar Trust Before the Supreme Court.

A CONSPIRACY IS ALLEGED

It Came up on the Appeal of the Government From the Decision of the Lower Court—Virtual Monopoly of the Sugar-Refining Business.

WASHINGTON, October 26.—Argument was begun in the United States Supreme Court to-day on the appeal of the government from the decision of the United States Circuit Court for the eastern district of Pennsylvania in favor of the American Sugar Company, the E. C. Knight and the Spreckels and Franklin refineries, against which the government brought suit under the Sherman anti-trust law. Ex-Solicitor-General Phillips opened for the government and John Johnson for the refiners. The present suit was brought originally with the intention of having the sale of the property and business of the Knight, the Spreckels, the Franklin and the Delaware Sugar House Companies to the American Sugar Refining Company declared void and illegal. The attorneys for the government in their argument sought to show that the four Philadelphia companies prior to March, 1892, manufactured independently of the American Company 33⅓ per cent of the total sugar manufactured in the United States, competing with the American Company, and that by obtaining control of the stock of these companies the American Company obtained a virtual monopoly of the sugar-refining business in the United States, and was thus enabled to limit the production and increase the price of refined sugar. The consolidation was claimed to have been a combination and conspiracy to effect an illegal object.

PROJECTED STEAMER LINE.

Manager McNeill Figuring on a Transpacific Route.

PORTLAND, October 26.—It is probable that some time this winter or early in the spring a steamer line will be inaugurated between Portland and China and Japan. Mr. McNeill since his appointment as receiver of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company has seen the advantages that his road would have in possessing such a line, and he has been earnestly working to bring the matter to a satisfactory conclusion. As yet, however, the line can be said to be only under consideration. None of the details have been arranged, and it is not even known to a certainty that the line will be established. This matter came up on Mr. McNeill's former visit here, and was suggested by the large output of flour from this section and the ready market for the product on the Asiatic side. Since the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company's alliance with the Great Northern the project has been presented in a different light. An Eastern outlet is thus afforded for Asiatic freight, and there is also the assurance that the connecting road will further the scheme to the utmost extent in its power, something the Union Pacific did not do for the Upton line of steamers. The Great Northern would have an advantage in connecting with a Portland line of steamers, as there are already two lines established on the Sound to divide the business of ports there.

NEEDS MONEY BADLY.

Chicago's Credit Attacked by a Syndicate of Local Banks.

CHICAGO, October 26.—The credit of the city of Chicago was attacked yesterday by a syndicate of local banks, which recently advanced $600,000 as a temporary demand loan in anticipation of tax collections. Several banks asked immediate repayment of the loan. Controller Ackerman complied, and now there is no money on hand to meet the October pay roll. Not only does the Controller declare that the city has no money to meet its obligations, but he openly asserts that there is none in sight. Since the Kent resolution was adopted by the Finance Committee, casting a cloud upon the authority of the Controller to borrow money, the banks have made constant demands on the city for repayment. Up to date $300,000 has been returned. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, not enough to meet the pay roll, is still on hand, but a great part of that will probably be paid back before the end of the week.

THINK SHE IS LOST.

The Ivanhoe's Passengers and Crew May be Found.

TACOMA, October 26.—Over twenty shipmasters in Tacoma and Seattle have been interviewed regarding the missing ship Ivanhoe's chances of reaching port. Not one expressed any hope that she will ever be seen again, though more than half expressed the belief that both the passengers and crew will eventually be found, for they say that, unless the Ivanhoe collided with some other vessel and both were sunk immediately, the Ivanhoe would not be liable to meet with such disaster as would prevent the launching of the lifeboats and the escape of the crew. Speaking of the Ivanhoe's condition, the captain of the outside tug said that for several years she had been in a bad condition, and that there was hardly an hour, when she was loaded, but that her pumps were not in constant use.

Turkish Ambassador to Austria.

VIENNA, October 26.—The Politische's correspondent says that the Sultan has appointed Ali Ghaleb Bey, Turkish Ambassador to Persia, to represent him in Vienna. This closes the misunderstanding which followed the appointment of Nouri Bey to the post of Turkish Ambassador at this court. Austria declined to receive Nouri Bey, though giving him no satisfactory reason for her action. The Sublime Port believed that his parentage was the cause of the trouble, as he is the son of a French Count, Chateauneuf, and became a Mussulman only after marrying a Turkish woman.

Situation in Madagascar.

PARIS, October 26.—Le Matin, commenting on the situation in Madagascar, says the Hovas are likely to accept the conditions presented by France. The natives prefer that the French should achieve a diplomatic victory rather than a conquest of the island.

"LITTLE MAC" HONORED.

The McClellan Monument Unveiled With Fitting Ceremonies.

PHILADELPHIA, October 26.—The elements did not lend a helping hand this afternoon to the unveiling of the statue of General George B. McClellan, and for a while it was doubtful whether the ceremonies incident to the unveiling would be carried out. It was originally arranged to have the exercises begin at 1:30 o'clock, but at that hour the rain was coming down in torrents, and the ardor of the officers of the McClellan Monument Association was correspondingly dampened. Major Moses Veale, one of the heads of the association, upon whom rested the honor of presenting the monument to the city in which "Little Mac" was born, went so far as to officially announce that the ceremonies would be materially curtailed to a brief presentation address by himself and an equally brief speech of acceptance by the Mayor. Soon after 2 o'clock, however, the rain ceased and the sky brightened, and then the managers decided to carry out the original program, beginning at 2:30 o'clock. Some of the addresses were shortened because of dampness, this being particularly the case with General Franklin. In addition to the program was the reading of a poem that had been composed for the occasion by Dr. S. Weir Mitchell of Philadelphia. The composition was to have been read by its author, but in his absence it was delivered by his son, Langdon Elwyn Mitchell. The inclement weather did not interfere with the parade, and one of the most interested observers of the procession was the widow of the great General. She was seated with other members of the McClellan family on the front row of the reviewing stand and directly beneath the statue. When guns boomed, bands played and the thousands of admirers of "Little Mac" cheered his presentment in bronze, the countenance of Mrs. McClellan underwent successive changes. It was clearly evident that she was joyously but deeply affected, joyous to know that her late husband is held in such reverence, but deeply moved by the true sense of sympathy which was everywhere manifested in connection with the General's retirement from the command of the Union forces.

CALIFORNIA MILITIA.

Court of Inquiry Deals With Failure of Troops During the Strike.

SACRAMENTO, October 26.—Although unusual reticence is displayed by everybody about the Adjutant-General's office, it was learned from a pretty reliable source that the report of the court of inquiry investigating the militia deals with officers all the way down the line, and particularly as to who was at fault in the failure of the troops to capture the railroad depot July 4. Concerning this affair the court deals severely with Major-General Dimond and Brigadier-Generals Dickinson and Sheehan. Of the three officers General Sheehan is most severely handled, but Generals Dickinson and Dimond need not fear that they are entirely escaping, for they come in for a good share of attention. In other words, the report does not blame any one man for the depot farce. The court has seen fit to compliment only one officer, but it is impossible to learn which one, although the surmise is that it is Colonel Sullivan of the First Infantry. The report also deals with the much-needed improvements in the National Guard. It recommends the immediate reorganization of the State forces, dispensing with several overbalanced brigades, and also suggests that other steps be taken toward advancing the interests of the military forces.

EASTERN OYSTERS.

An Attempt to be Made to Propagate Them in Willapa Harbor.

SOUTH BEND, Wash., October 26.—Charles H. Townsend of the United States Fish Commission, who has been arranging for planting a carload of Eastern oysters in Willapa Bay, has received information from Commissioner McDonald that the stocking of the bay will be delayed about three weeks longer. Suitable beds have been selected, those most favored by the local oystermen being in the vicinity of the mouth of the Willapa river, the Palix Channel and Billy's Channel, near Sealand. Mr. Townsend desires to deposit the oysters on public grounds in sufficiently deep water and a portion of them at least as far back from the sea as possible in order that they may have the benefit of as high a summer temperature as can possibly be secured. The oystermen are co-operating with them and will protect and care for the Eastern oyster plants.

In Case of a Settlement.

WASHINGTON, October 26.—The critical illness of the Czar has for the time being diverted Russia from the attention she was going to give the Eastern war, and has made it improbable that the Czar will take the initiative toward bringing the contestants together. The intervention of England or France has been viewed with distrust, owing to the territorial interests those countries have in Asia. Under these circumstances diplomatic officials here say Germany will doubtless take the initiative in any peace settlement between China and Japan. Intimation is made that negotiations will not be deferred.

A. P. A. and Federal Protection.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 26.—United States District Attorney Garter has given the A. P. A. committee a final answer that they would not be granted any Federal protection at their meetings, no national matters being involved.

The Supreme Court having decided last evening that the regular non-partisan and Populist nominees were not entitled to the party designation which they had appropriated, the Election Commissioners met this morning and decided to give the nominees a place on the official ballot, the designation "independent" to be placed opposite each name.

The Malays Have Submitted.

MADRID, October 26.—A cablegram has been received by the government from the Governor of the Phillippine Islands saying 1,000 men of the expedition sent against the Malays of the Island of Mindo have reached the left bank of the river Agul, where they are erecting fortifications. The dispatch also says the powerful chiefs have submitted.

Raise in Wages.

PITTSBURG, October 26.—The Carnegie Furnace Company has advanced wages of day laborers from $1.05 to $1.20 per day. It is believed other employers of labor, who have been paying less than $1.20 per day for labor, will restore the price to what it was prior to the panic.

For Federal Defense.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., October 26.—The commanders of the military forces in the Australian colonies are conferring here concerning a scheme of federal defense. The conference is prompted by a desire to be prepared for the event of possible complications.

WANT ASSISTANCE

Troops Asked for to Suppress the Lawless Marauders.

CRIME IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

It is a Question, However, Whether the Request of the Secretary of the Interior Will be Complied With by the Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, October 25.—Secretary Hoke Smith has requested the Secretary of War to send troops to the Indian Territory to suppress the lawless bands. Accompanying the request was a communication Secretary Smith yesterday received from the Indian Territory detailing the deplorable condition of affairs. The Secretary in his letter says that in view of the obligations of the government, as set forth in the treaty with the Indians in the Indian Territory, to protect the five civilized tribes against domestic strife and hostile invasion and to guarantee those people peaceable enjoyment of their country, he recommends that troops be sent as requested. It is expected the troops will be used to hunt down and drive out the marauders who are harassing the people. Agent Wisdom to-day wired the Indian office, asking authority to incur the necessary traveling expenses of the Indian police in assisting United States Marshals in hunting down the thieves and making arrests. Such authority was granted.

These communications reached Acting Secretary Doe at the War Department this afternoon, and after reading them carefully he referred them to General Schofield, commanding the army. General Schofield looked into the matter, and then returned the papers to the Acting Secretary with a suggestion that the request for troops be carefully considered with a view to ascertaining the legality of the proposed action. This recommendation from so high an authority on the complex relations between the military and civil branches of the government will undoubtedly cause the War Department to move with great caution in acting on this request for troops, and in the end may result in a refusal.

The Indian Territory differs from other Territories from an administrative point of view in the fact that the national government is bound by treaties with the Indians to protect them from domestic violence. But in the absence of express stipulation and law it has been held this protection must be extended as it is to the inhabitants of other Territories, namely, through their judiciary.

The posse comitatus law prohibits the employment of troops except as provided by organic law, and that law provides first for the exercise of the judicial power in quelling lawlessness, and then for the employment of troops on application of the judicial officers, based on their inability to enforce the process of law. So far as the War Department is advised the judiciary of the Indian Territory has not appealed for the assistance of troops. As in the case of the disturbance last summer the government will not move until such applications are made and after the judicial officers have shown a proper disposition to restore order in the Territory.

The War Department, it is stated, has taken notice of the efforts of the express companies to secure governmental protection for their service, and the officers are by no means well disposed toward the project. Army officers in charge of affairs feel that the express companies have not gone as far as they should in the direction of guarding the property confided to them, and hold that by placing twelve or fifteen determined and fearless guards in the express car they should soon check the attacks of train robbers.

PENDING A LONG TIME.

Decision Rendered Involving Over a Million Dollars.

CLEVELAND, October 25.—Judge Lurton in the United States Circuit Court to-day entered a decree in the noted case of George W. and G. B. McMullin, representing the Canadian Copper Company, against S. R. Ritchie, in which $1,300,000 are involved. The decision is in favor of the copper company. Original suit was on a judgment for over $300,000 obtained against Ritchie, and the latter contested the claim. The case has been in court for years, and the contest has been a bitter one. Ritchie, Senator Payne, Senator Stevenson Burke, A. B. Cornell and others were interested in the Canadian Copper Company, the Anglo-American Iron Company and the Central Ontario Iron Company. It was shown that since the suit Ritchie had put in claims aggregating $1,000 for services, all of which was disallowed by the court. Ritchie was beaten at every point, and the claims against him made by Burke, Senator Payne, the McMullins and the Cornell estate were allowed. The total claims allowed by the court amounted to $1,300,000, and are divided as follows:

Senator H. B. Payne	$600,000
J. G. Stevenson Burke	230,000
The Cornell estate	20,000
The McMullins	270,000

The case will be carried up to the Supreme Court of the United States.

TRIAL OF WASHINGTON COAL.

Results Are Very Satisfactory as Far as Disclosed.

WASHINGTON, October 25.—Commander Chadwick, chief of the equipment bureau of the navy, has received complete reports from the commanders of the ships engaged in the Behring Sea patrol on the results attending the experiments with Pacific Coast coal. All five of the vessels had some of this coal, and they consumed about 10,000 tons. The trials were confined to the Fairhaven and Blue Canyon coal, and while they were not as thorough as is deemed necessary to fully establish the quality of the coal, the result was very satisfactory as far as disclosed. Secretary Herbert has determined to pursue the experiment further, and will cause one of our naval vessels to make exhaustive tests of the fuel, probably using it on a cruise to Canada.

Will Probably Lose Their Heads.

NEW YORK, October 25.—A special dispatch from Shanghai says: Generals Ye Chi Chao and Wei Yu Kwei, formerly commanding in Corea, have been handed over to the proper board for punishment. They will probably lose their heads. The former is charged with cowardice and with the responsibility for the murder of the French missionary, Josseau. General Wei is accused of extortion and cowardice. Other important officials have been cashiered, and shuffling has taken place throughout the Viceroy's provinces.

RETURN OF GERONIMO.

A Strong Protest Comes From a New Mexico Cattleman.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 25.—Dean Duke, superintendent of the Deer Creek cattle and horse ranch, which takes in parts of New Mexico and Chihuahua, is in the city. He says the recent move of the authorities to return Chief Geronimo and band to San Carlos reservation has filled the people of the frontier with alarm. They expect that what has happened before will happen again—that is, marauding, killing and robbing. Several crimes have, in fact, occured recently. Duke added:

"The people are not a bit pleased about it. They have no doubt that Geronimo will take to the saddle again. There are about sixty warriors with him, and these, with the chief, women and children, are all to be thrust back on the country whence they came. For a long time the Apaches that were left at San Carlos have been going on marauding expeditions. Last week they stole twenty-five horses from the Deer Creek ranch, and started to run them into the wild regions of Mexico. A lot of the cowboys went after them, and after a few days succeeded in capturing all but four. Had they not been very skilled in the ways of the Indians they would never have got a single animal. The Indians who did it were the Chiracahua Apaches. But this is not the worst. Friday Phil Hoffler of the San Simon Cattle Company was killed while on the way to Deer Creek ranch to attend a round-up. If, on top of this and the abandonment of such forts as Bowie, Geronimo and his band are to be brought from Fort Sill, there will be a rough time ahead. Instead of withdrawing any troops they all should be kept at their posts."

MUST PAY JUST DEBTS.

The Spokane Case Reversed by the Court of Appeals.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 25.—Four decisions were rendered by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals to-day.

In the case of C. F. Webber et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the Spokane National Bank and Hiram L. Chase, receiver, the judgment was reversed, and the cause was remanded for a new trial. The plaintiffs in error brought suit against the bank to recover on three promissory notes given in payment for furniture supplied to the company. The receiver pleaded that at the time of purchase indebtedness had accrued against the bank in excess of its paid-up capital and it was therefore prohibited from incurring further liabilities. The jury rendered a verdict in favor of the defendants under instructions of the court. The evidence showed that at the time the furniture was purchased the liabilities of the bank amounted to $516,000, while its paid-up capital was only $100,000. It was held by the Court of Appeals:

"That an indebtedness which a national bank incurs in the exercise of any of its authorized powers, and for which it has received and retains the consideration, is not void from the fact that the amount of the debt surpasses the limit prescribed by the statute, or which is even incurred in violation of positive prohibition of law in that regard."

Judgment was also affirmed in the case of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, appellant, against the City of Spokane, appellee. The action was to enjoin the city from extending a certain street across the right of way of the company. The court below held that the street had been dedicated to and for public use as a thoroughfare, and dismissed the bill.

THE GUILELESS INDIAN.

He Is a Minister and Not Versed in the Ways of Cities.

NEW YORK, October 25.—The following is published in this morning's World: "The Rev. James Sotlee, a full-blooded Indian, who ministers to his race in Manitoba, started from his Northern home a week ago to visit Archdeacon Kirkley of Rye, N. Y., whom he met when the Archdeacon was a missionary in Canada. Mr. Sotlee is 74 years old. On the way to Chicago he met a stranger, who relieved him of his cash and left him penniless and friendless in that wicked city. The Indian preacher ran across the Rev. Mr. Rawson, whom he had met before, and was supplied with money enough to reach this city. When he arrived here Saturday evening, he did not know the way to the Grand Central depot. He asked a policeman, and was directed to the station-house, where, he says, he was promptly locked up until morning. The next day a man accompanied the guileless preacher to the depot, bought him a ticket and gave him 50 cents, taking his watch as security. The man promised to return the watch to the Rye rectory, but has not done so yet.

No Warrant for War Reports.

WASHINGTON, October 25.—Minister Arrigia of Guatemala does not credit the dispatches from Oaxaca, Mexico, saying that war is impending between Mexico and Guatemala, and that the latter country has sent troops to meet several thousand Mexican troops at Acapulco and Tehuantepec. Senor Arrigia says that he would be quickly advised if a warlike step had been taken, and he has received nothing to show that such a move has been made or is contemplated. The boundary line question, which was being negotiated between Mexico and Guatemala, is no more, says the Minister, than the boundary between Mexico and the United States, and it has not at any time reached a serious phase which would warrant the reports of war.

Retaliatory Measures Suggested.

BAY CITY, Mich., October 25.—A number of gentlemen interested in lumber-rafting met here this afternoon to consider the imposition of a 22 per cent duty by the Canadian government upon broomsticks, upon which a tariff of 22 per cent is imposed every time they enter a Canadian port. A committee was appointed to interview the Privy Council at Ottawa. If no relief is granted, they will try to secure a retaliatory act through the next Congress.

More Rumored Changes.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 25.—Among the rumored changes in the staff of the Southern Pacific officials reported for next January is the retirement of R. H. Pratt, Assistant General Superintendent, and Richard Gray, General Traffic Manager. Their successors have not been announced.

Its Condition Unbearable.

LOURENZO MARQUEZ, Delagoa Bay October 25.—The Chamber of Commerce has cabled the Portuguese government that the condition of affairs here is unbearable. Business is ruined, and an epidemic is threatened. Portugal is urged to have the Transvaal government send troops.

THE GREAT BATTLE

A Correspondent Describes the Rout at Ping Yang.

GALLANTRY OF THE JAPANESE

This Was the Last Chinese Stronghold in Corea, and Opened the Way to China—The Chinese Force Was Estimated at 40,000 Men.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 23.—The steamship City of Peking arrived from the Orient this morning, bringing the following additional advices to those sent up by the steamer Australia from Honolulu yesterday. The correspondent of the North China Gazette telegraphed his paper as follows in reference to the battle of Ping Yang:

"I have just reached the front in time to record the first serious fighting between the opposing armies, which have been lying opposite to each other for several days. The Chinese were well intrenched in Syenchong, Samteung and Chounghoa, but most strongly at Ping Yang, where 20,000 of their best troops occupied a most advantageous position. They had been fortifying the place and adding to its strength for weeks past. The 11th and 12th ultimo Samteung, Chounghoa and Syenchong were occupied after some resistance, and Hoang Choo, a town south of the river Tatung and from which this message is dated, was also taken. But Ping Yang, the present objective point, remained in the possession of the Chinese. The 15th the Japanese main army, after crossing the river the previous day, advanced, and a general attack was made upon the chief Chinese stronghold, the last one in Corea. A good deal of resistance was met with, and the place was then regularly besieged. The Chinese had the advantage of fighting behind protected earthworks and bastions, but after a series of desperate battles they were driven from their defenses and utterly routed. The Japanese, who fought with splendid determination and gallantry, won a complete victory. The siege lasted nearly all the day and night of the 15th, and it was not until the morning of the 16th that the victors took undisputed possession of the town. Of the 20,000 picked Chinese troops who formed the garrison many fled before the enemy entered the town, and the rest were either killed, wounded or taken prisoners. Among those captured was General Tsa. The amount of arms, stores and provisions taken was immense. The Japanese loss is, killed and wounded, about 300. No estimate has yet been made of the Chinese killed and wounded. The road to China is now open."

General Yamagata has sent the following report of the battle to headquarters at Hiroshima:

"According to Major-General Oshima's report the greater part of the enemy were encamped in Ping Yang itself and on both sides of it. A small portion were at Senkyori (on the right bank), and had constructed a pontoon across the river. Judging from the result of the attack, the enemy's cannon must have been less than twenty. According to the natives the enemy's strength was about 40,000. The main body was slightly delayed in crossing the river, and in the attack, the 15th, killed over 100 horsemen; but the result of the attack on that day was not complete. The attack was resumed the morning of the 16th. Major-General Oshima's brigade had six officers killed and twelve or thirteen wounded, and as ammunition also began to fail, the brigade was compelled to desist from the attack. The battle in other directions, however, was in our favor, and at about 8 A. M. Ping Yang fell completely into our hands. A large number of the enemy, including Tso Paokwei, their commander, were killed, wounded or taken prisoners, and also very large quantities of arms, ammunition and provisions fell into our hands."

WEEVIL IN WHEAT.

A Story That the Chicago Grain Is Out of Condition.

CHICAGO, October 24.—In regard to the story that a cargo of wheat infected with weevil had been transferred here, which was industriously circulated on the Board of Trade to-day, the facts in the case are as follows: Saturday a cargo of wheat was loaded into a steamer bound for Erie from one of the Armour elevators, passing inspection at that warehouse. The steamer was then towed to an Illinois Central elevator for the purpose of being loaded with 20,000 bushels additional. The inspector at the latter point claimed that the grain already in the hold of the vessel was weevily, and refused to permit the Central wheat to be loaded. The owners of the vessel, not wishing to have their vessel detained over Sunday, gave orders for its immediate departure. The question resolves itself into one of accuracy between the two inspectors, the general disposition being to place little faith in the theory that Chicago wheat is out of condition.

The Post says: The question of whether there is a considerable quantity of wheat stored in Chicago elevators full of weevil is just now pestering big grain shippers, and if the answer shall be discovered "yes," the great stock of grain in Chicago warehouses may be cut down to suit the bulls. The matter came up in a most unexpected fashion Saturday, with the result that the owners of the steamer Charles A. Eddy and the grain firm of Norton & Worthington had a falling out, which resulted in the Eddy putting off for Erie with a cargo of 50,000 bushels of wheat said to be full of weevil. This cargo of wheat is owned by nobody. There are no bills of lading for it, and the whole problem will have to be settled later on, when the returns come from the inspection to which the grain will be subjected in Erie. Meanwhile the grain trade is greatly exercised over what is considered one of the most remarkable cases that has arisen in the traffic for many years.

Suppressing Workers.

ROME, October 24.—The suppression of the Socialist workers has caused a sensation. The step was taken in consequence of the alarming reports sent in by the Prefects, who had been questioned regarding the association. The Prefect of Milan, where there are fifty-five bodies of Socialist workers in correspondence with allied societies all over Italy, gave a satisfactory explanation of their dangerous doctrines and plans. He found that the railway employes were especially numerous and active in the association. The general programme was to destroy the existing social system, abolish private ownership and to demolish by means of revolution the whole judicial fabric.

CHINESE IN CHICAGO.

An Arrest Which May be Followed by Serious Consequences.

CHICAGO, October 23.—In placing in the county jail on a charge of arson Ah Hong, alias Hong Hop, and Hong Sin, alias Ah Hong Sling, United States Fire Inspector Cowie and Fire Marshal Conway have brought on a fierce fight between themselves and the police on one hand and some of the most influential Chinamen in the United States, the prisoners being among them, on the other hand. To-day notices were posted in Chinatown offering $500 to any Chinaman who would kill either Mr. Conway or Mr. Cowie. As soon as the fact became known Chief of Police Kipley notified Sam Moy and Hip Lung that he would hold them personally resposible for the safety of the two officials whose lives have been threatened. Sam Moy and Hip Lung are the richest Chinese in Chicago, and for years they have ruled supreme among their countrymen in Chicago. Messrs. Conway and Cowie are determined to convict the prisoners, against whom the most overwhelming evidence exists. When Hong Sling was taken into custody thirty-four annual passes on the many different American railroads were found in his possession, which fact, Mr. Cowie states, indicates that he has been engaged in smuggling Chinamen into the United States on a large scale. The passes were made out in the name of Ah Hong Sling. To-day Mr. Cowie found it necessary to go into Chinatown for witnesses who had notified him that they feared their lives were not safe. Altogether he has eight witnesses, and says that they are in safe-keeping and will be kept from coming into contact with their countrymen until after the trial is over. While in Chinatown Inspector Cowie was told by one of his witnesses that at an open meeting of Chinese in the morning a reward of $500 had been offered to any who would kill either Inspector Cowie or Mr. Conway or three of the witnesses. Notices to that effect were posted through Chinatown directly after the meeting. The Chinamen told Mr. Cowie that it meant sure death to pull down the notices, but the Inspector was soon in possession of them. He had one translated, and it reads as follows:

"To all Chinamen: We swear by all the Chinese gods that the sum of $500 will be paid to any Chinaman who sends death to either of the men known as Inspector Cowie or Inspector Conway or to any three of our countrymen who intend to assist in the prosecution of men of their race. Death and fire will surely be given him who betrays or takes down this notice."

It is claimed that two Chinamen have fired stores in Salt Lake City and other Western cities as well as in Chicago.

THE TONQUIN BORDER.

Account of the Outrages on a French Officer's Family.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 24.—Chinese papers received by the Peking bring news that there is a likelihood of complications between France and the Chinese government because of the outrages on the Tonquin border by Chinese land pirates. The details of the latest attacks by these marauders, of which meager accounts have been printed, are also received. M. Chaillet was French Commissioner of Customs at the town of Moncay on the Tonquin border. He resided there with his wife and daughter. Some months ago a band of Chinese marauders entered the town at night, attacked M. Chaillet's house, carried off his wife and daughter, and on M. Chaillet's pursuing them, shot him down, after which they left town with their two captives. Madame Chaillet has been allowed to communicate with Colonel Dumont, commandant at Moncay, and she and the little girl are well treated. The pirates demand a ransom of $20,000. It is proposed to levy on the Chinese merchants of Tonquin for this ransom, but the feeling is general that the Peking officials must be appealed to. A customs employe named Carrere has been for many months in the hands of bandits.

HELEN GRIER SENTENCED.

She Was Given Ten Years for Poisoning Her Sixth Husband.

SPOKANE, October 24.—Helen Grier, the old woman convicted of poisoning her sixth husband, was taken before Judge Moore to-day for sentence. When asked if she had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced, she said:

"As sure as there is a God in heaven, I did not poison my husband. I did not have a fair trial. The jury was prejudiced against me; my two daughters swore falsely; this is the fifth time they have tried to take my life. It would be an outrage to punish an old woman for a crime she is not guilty of."

As she spoke tears trickled down her furrowed cheeks. The court sentenced her to ten years in the penitentiary. On her way back to jail she met her daughter, Florence Shirley, and shrieked at her:

"You hussy; you vile dirty wretch. You and your sister both perjured your souls. Go, confess to the Judge and set your old mother free."

Mrs. Shirley said not a word, the deputy urged his prisoner on, and the heavy iron doors again closed behind the wretched woman.

TO KILL THE SULTAN.

Plot Hatched in This Country Frustrated in Turkey.

NEW YORK, October 23.—A morning paper says that the news of a plot to kill the Sultan has been discovered in this city. The plot is said to have been engendered by Armenians who belong to the Society of Hnchagists, an organization with branches extending all over Europe, Asia and America. It is reported that a band of conspirators sent to Turkey by Armenians in America for the purpose of carrying the execution into effect has been captured at Beyroot and carried in chains to Adana, Asiatic Turkey, where several of the party were put to death by the Turkish soldiers.

Cattle Coming From Mexico.

KANSAS CITY, October 24.—The Secretary of the bureau of animal industry has been advised that a shipment of several carloads of Mexican cattle is on the way here. Another shipment is en route to Chicago, and a third is expected to be sold in Texas. This is the first shipment of Mexican cattle recorded here. It is said a reduction in the tariff made it possible, for under the McKinley law the $10 a head duty in effect was prohibitive. The new duty of 20 per cent ad valorem makes the duty about $1.50 to $2.00 per head.

Ruggles' Recommendation.

WASHINGTON, October 22.—Adjutant-General Ruggles has made a report to General Schofield, commanding the army, in which there is a recommendation that the enlisted strength of the army be increased to 30,000, so as to give a maximum of 25,000 to the regimental fighting force.

LAWLESS BANDS

Desperadoes Pillage Towns in the Indian Territory.

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE ASKED

It Has Been Suggested That the Present Condition of Affairs in That Territory Would Warrant an Immediate Declaration of Martial Law.

WASHINGTON, October 24.—The Indian office to-day received advices by telegraph from the Indian Territory giving briefly an account of the lawless condition of affairs there and asking that some action be taken by the United States authorities which will protect the citizens and restore order. It is stated that armed bands of outlaws are in possession of the Territory. It is stated that the Indian police are unable to protect the people and prevent robbery. Lawless bands infest all sections. Men are held up by highwaymen in broad daylight and robbed. Life and property are not secure either by day or night. The express companies have refused to transport money, and no other means of carrying funds has been devised. There are three well-known organized bands of desperadoes, composed of thieves, thugs and tough characters from all sections of the country, who make a business of pillaging towns. As a result a reign of terror exists, and the people of the Territory are at the mercy of these gangs. It is stated that the train hold-up in the press dispatches Sunday morning was the work of one of these gangs. It is supposed the marauders journey from one section to another in pursuit of booty, and that the train robberies in the Southwest are the work of these desperadoes, who make their headquarters in the Indian Territory. There has been considerable discussion in Congress growing out of the lawless bands in the Territory, and suggestions have been made for an entire reorganization of affairs there in order that robbery may be suppressed and the control of the peace of the Territory come under authority competent to enforce law and order. It has been suggested that in the present emergency the Territory could be placed under martial law and troops directed to clear the Territory of the gangs which now infest it. This would be an extreme measure, and would not likely be resorted to unless all other methods fail.

CLEVER SCHEME.

How Pauper Japanese Have Been Admitted to This Country.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., October 24.—The customs and immigration officials here to-day stumbled on a scheme whereby it is estimated that at least 500 pauper Japanese have been admitted this year. The only restriction the immigration law imposes is that each applicant for admission shall possess $30. It now develops that when pauper Japanese arrive at Victoria they are met there by an agent from this side, who supplies each with $30 and a ticket into this country. Arriving here the Japanese are taken to the custom-house, examined, and as they have the requisite amount, they are passed. Before starting for interior points the money is refunded to the agent, who crosses the line to await another batch. The discovery of the scheme is second only to that made during the term of ex-Collector Wasson, when a party of twenty-seven Japanese applied for admission. They were lined up in the hallway outside the Collector's office, called in and examined separately. An inspector, happening near, saw one giving the money to another and, suspecting fraud, had the entire party taken before the Collector in a bunch, resulting in the discovery that there was but $30 in the whole crowd. In consequence all but one were bundled back to Victoria, where the agents evidently concocted the scheme recently unearthed.

THE OHIO TRAGEDY.

Warrants to be Issued for Sheriff Cook and Colonel Colt.

CLEVELAND, October 22.—A special from Springfield to the Evening Post says the father of Smith Walsh, one of the men killed outright at Washington Courthouse, is having affidavits prepared charging Sheriff Cook and Colonel Colt with murder.

FIVE ARE DEAD.

WASHINGTON COURTHOUSE, October 22.—Theodore Ammorman, wounded by the militia during the riot Wednesday night, died this morning, making the total up to this date five killed.

Breckinridge in Kentucky.

LEXINGTON, Ky., October 24.—At Winchester to-day Colonel Breckinridge spoke to several thousand people. The Colonel spoke in favor of the Democratic nominees for district and county offices. Winchester is in the Tenth Congressional District, in which Judge William Beckner and Joe Kendall are the short and long-term candidates. The Colonel's reception signifies that he will prove a dangerous factor in the race for United States Senator. The people of Martinsburg, where Colonel Breckinridge spoke last Saturday, have since instructed the prospective members of the Legislature from Carter and Elliott counties to vote for Breckinridge for United States Senator.

His Awakening Gave Not Pain.

TACOMA, October 24.—Theodore Mowbecker awoke this morning to find himself in all probability a millionaire. Mr. Mowbecker keeps a cigar stand on Pacific avenue. He had a very wealthy uncle, Mr. Laturner, a widower, in Germany, and this morning he received a letter stating that his uncle had died. The old gentleman was worth about $3,000,000, and is said to have left only three or four heirs, of whom Mr. Mowbecker and a sister, who lives in Kansas, are two. An attorney from New York has been retained in the interest of the American heirs.

Must Remove the Wheat.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 22.—The Produce Exchange has notified McClaughlin & Co., the firm that engineered the recent big wheat deal, which is said to have resulted in the loss of $1,500,000 to their backers, that the 25,000 tons of weevilled wheat in Port Costa warehouses must be removed within twenty days in order to save other wheat stored in the vicinity. The damaged wheat is old grain that has been stored so long that the weevils have gotten into it. The wheat so affected will be almost a total loss.

Chili Declines China's Offer.

LONDON, October 21.—A dispatch to the Times from Santiago says that the Chilian government has decided to refuse China's offer to purchase six warships.