Lincoln County Leader.

J. F. STEWART, Publisher.

TOLEDO.....OREGON

RATES TO SPOKANE

Advance in the New Commodity Tariff to the Interior.

AVERAGE OF THE ADVANCE

An Increase Which Will Put the Coast Terminals on a Better Basis—List of the Commodities on Which the Rates Are Unchanged.

PORTLAND, November 15.—Commodity rates from Chicago, the Mississippi and Missouri rivers to North Pacific terminals were advanced October 20. Rates to intermediate points have been adjusted, and advance will be made to-day. This will put the Coast on a better basis with the interior. Out of 109 commodities, however, only forty-two have been raised. Among the commodities on which rates are unchanged are the following:

Agricultural implements, apples and cider, axes, beer, glass bottles, pressed brick, broom corn, butter, butterine, eggs, cheese, dressed poultry, canned goods, cereals, cereal products, lamp chimneys, coffee, condensed milk, crockery, earthenware, fresh fruit, furniture, nails and spikes, horseshoe nails, linseed oil in tank cars, starch and syrup.

The table below shows a comparison of the old commodity rate to Spokane, the new rate to Spokane and the rate to Coast terminals from Chicago and common points—carload lots:

	Old.	New.	Coast Rate.
Baking powder, etc	$1 76	$1 34	$1 80
Candles, etc	70	80	80
Coffee, roasted	80	88	88
Plate glass	1 22	1 25	1 25
Axle grease	1 14	1 25	1 10
Hardware, mixed	1 47	1 57	90
Fruit jars	1 17	1 25	72½
Alcohols, high wines	1 26	1 52	83
Matches	1 15	1 23	1 10
Peanuts	1 00	1 15	1 15
Paint, n. o. s.	1 25	1 33	83
Paper, building and roofing	1 16	1 50	83
Soap, common	1 12	1 28	83
Twine, binding	1 27	1 37	1 05
Woodenware	1 55	1 65	1 10
Fence wire	1 09	1 16½	47½

Of the commodities mentioned in only a few instances are the rates lower to Portland than to Spokane—fence wire, for instance. The average advance on other articles over the former rate is 11 per cent. On candles, coffee and plate glass the rate to Spokane is made the same as to Coast terminals.

ROBBED BY COOK'S GANG.

Passenger Train Held Up by Fifteen Unmasked Villains.

FORT SMITH, Ark., November 15.—Train No. 2, southbound on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas road, was held up and robbed at 10 P. M. at a little siding, Blackstone, five miles north of Muskogee. There were fifteen men in the gang, all unmasked. The switch was thrown and the train run into a track on which were several box cars. An attempt was made to enter the express car, but it was unsuccessful. The robbers, finding themselves foiled in this, commenced robbing the passengers, who up to this time had been merely kept under guard by men stationed in either door of each coach. Two hundred and sixty dollars in money and eight gold watches were secured. The robbers then withdrew. One of the train crew claims to have recognized Bill Cook as one of the bandits. The reason that more money was not secured laid in the fact that, while the robbers were endeavoring to get into the express car, the passengers disposed of much of their valuables. The scene of the hold-up is in the midst of the Cook rendezvous, all that country lying between the Arkansas and Verdi Gris rivers being particularly suited to the purposes of lawless bands. Almost the entire force of Marshals are now in that country.

Chloral Found in the Stomach.

TACOMA, November 15.—Chemist Davidson to-night reported to the Coroner that he found chloral in quantity sufficient to kill in the stomach of Madison M. Bartlett, whose dead body was found on the sidewalk the morning of November 5. Some thought Bartlett had been murdered, but this clears up the mystery and leads to the conclusion that he took an overdose of the drug before closing his cigar store to go home early that morning. At the inquest several witnesses testified that Bartlett sometimes used chloral and morphine to produce sleep, and the theory is that he took the drug that night downtown in order that he might sleep as soon as he reached home. The Coroner's jury, which adjourned awaiting the chemist's report, will hold its final session to-morrow.

Full Statement of the Poisoning.

SAN BERNARDINO, Cal., November 15.—Mrs. Mary Barnes, accused with Thomas Salter of attempting to poison her husband, is still supplementing her confessions. Unable to sleep Friday night she arose at midnight, and in the quiet of her cell she wrote till morning, giving a full history of the case, admitting that Barnes was being poisoned by arsenic. She also says that Salter wanted to shoot him, but she refused to allow it. This confession is now in the possession of the District Attorney. Salter refuses to say anything in regard to his connection with the crime or the confessions of Mrs. Barnes.

Sugar Investigation Cases.

WASHINGTON, November 15.—Judge Cole in the District Court, District of Columbia, to-day overruled the demurrer in the case of Dr. William McCartney of Washington and E. R. Chapman of New York, brokers who refused to answer certain questions before the Senate sugar investigating committee. This was in the nature of a trial of the case, and the decision means that Havemeyer, Searles and Seymour, recently indicted, and the newspaper men, Edwards and Shriver, first indicted, will have to stand trial.

Murder in Oklahoma.

PERRY, O. T., November 15.—News of a duel reached here this evening from Sumner, ten miles east of here on Mule creek. A. R. Yuree, postmaster at Sumner, was shot and killed by M. S. Gardner, who was a rival claimant for the same tract of land. The men quarreled about Gardner trying to build a house on the land. Yuree ran at Gardner with an ax, when the latter shot him.

THE ACT INVALID.

The Obligations of the Arizona Counties Cannot be Enforced.

PHŒNIX, A. T., November 15.—The Republican will publish to-morrow the substance of a recent decision by the Supreme Court of the United States, which invalidates the Territorial indebtedness, amounting to $750,000. The decision was in the case of Charles Edward Lewis vs. Pima county to enforce the collection of 2,250 coupons attached to 150 bonds issued by the defendant county in 1883 under an act of the Legislature of that year directing the Board of Supervisors to issue bonds to the amount of $200,000 in favor of the Arizona Narrow Gauge railroad. The Legislature construed its authority to enact such a law in spite of the restriction which confined its appropriation of public money to "the necessary administration of its internal affairs." Suit was brought against the county three years ago, and the verdict was rendered for the defendant, Judge Sloan holding that the legislation creating bonds was special and contrary to the Harrison act. The United States Supreme Court takes no account of this view, but declares that the Legislature was restricted by a clause which confines it to this species of legislation only in favor of improvements which facilitate the administration of internal affairs. The decision closes in the following language:

"We are compelled to hold that the bonds in question create no obligation against the county which a court of law can enforce."

This decision affects an issue of $200,000 by Maricopa county in favor of the Maricopa and Phœnix railroad and an issue of $250,000 by Yavapai county in favor of the now defunct Prescott and Arizona Central.

FOR THE DELEGATES.

Instructions Agreed Upon by the Seattle Chamber of Commerce.

SEATTLE, November 15.—The Chamber of Commerce to-day agreed upon the instructions to the delegates to the Trans-mississippi Congress to be held at St. Louis November 26. The delegates will be instructed to oppose free coinage of silver; favor the building of the Nicaraguan canal; favor appropriations for the Lake Washington canal; favor transferring government lands to the State; favor giving Alaska local or territorial government; favor the removal of the bonding privilege to foreign railroads.

CONSPIRACY CHARGED.

Simon Rumpf, formerly a jeweler in this city, who defrauded his creditors and left the country, had three more suits commenced against him and Joseph Mayer to recover on goods sold. W. and S. Blackinton charge conspiracy on the part of Rumpf and Mayer to defraud all persons and corporations that would trust them.

REQUISITION PAPERS REFUSED.

Governor McGraw to-day refused to to give Chief of Police Rogers of this city requisition papers for Matt Ries, a notorious bunco man arrested in Los Angeles last week. The Governor held that the Sheriff was the proper person, as the State would thereby save $5 a day. Ries is under a three years' sentence to the penitentiary for operating in this city, and while his case was being heard on appeal to the Supreme Court jumped his bond.

HIS COFFEE DRUGGED.

Deputy United States Marshal Outwitted by His Prisoner.

ST. LOUIS, November 15.—Deputy United States Marshal Henry Miller of San Francisco reached St. Louis to-day. He left San Francisco last Thursday with Henry Smythe accused of using the mails to defraud Chicago merchants. Monday afternoon at Little Rock, Ark., Smythe disappeared from the train so mysteriously that Miller has not yet recovered the prisoner. Smythe's wife and daughter were on the train.

"When we reached Texarkana Monday," said Miller, "Mrs. Smythe made coffee in the car and prepared the meal. An hour and a half afterward I had a dreadful pain and was almost overcome by a drowsy feeling. My head felt as if it was in a vise. None of the others were taken sick. The inference is obvious. Early in the afternoon, when the train reached Little Rock, I walked along the platform to the front car, and when I got on board I did not see Smythe. I noticed that while I had been on the platform the watermen had unlocked the rear door to supply the drinking tank, and Smythe had evidently skipped by them."

Northern Pacific Connection.

TACOMA, November 15.—It is announced that an English syndicate has contracted to build the Fraser Valley and Burrard Inlet railway, fifty-one miles long, from Sumas, Wash., to Vancouver, B. C., providing the city of Vancouver gives the promised subsidy of $550,000 and grants an extension of one year's time, or to December 31, 1895, in which to build the road. The line was to be finished by December 31 next, but the business depression prevented. The arrangement made is that the Englishmen shall take the subsidy and then build, own and operate the road. By a traffic agreement already provided the line will be in reality a branch of the Northern Pacific running into the Canadian Pacific's territory, as originally intended. The Northern Pacific's object, it is said, is to cut rates to Vancouver, if the Canadian Pacific cuts rates into its territory. If the extension of time is granted, the line will be built early in the summer. Over $60,000 has been spent on it to date.

Diphtheric Mucus in the Eye.

CINCINNATI, November 15.—Dr. Emanuel Schwab of Madison Pike, Walnut Hills, is suffering from an affliction of the eyes, resulting from a peculiar cause. He has among his patients one who is suffering from diphtheria. While visiting his patient he was in the act of examining the throat when the sufferer coughed. As he did so a piece of mucus from the throat struck the doctor in the eyes. Dr. Schwab finished his work. In a few hours one of the eyes began to burn, and soon became inflamed. He realized that the poisoned mucus had affected the tender lining of the eye, and when it refused to yield to simple treatment he called an oculist. An examination developed that the poison had impregnated the muscles of the eye, and that it was a serious case.

He Ran the Adams Aground.

WASHINGTON, November 15.—The proceedings and findings in the case of Lieutenant C. F. Norton, who was temporarily in charge of the cruiser Adams when she ran aground in Behring Sea, reached the Navy Department to-day. Secretary Herbert has not yet approved the verdict of the court, which is understood to have found the accused guilty of error of judgment only, and sentenced him to a reprimand from the Secretary of the Navy.

GOLD BOND ISSUE

The Leading New York Bankers Discussing the Problem.

THEY HAVE PLENTY OF GOLD

Investors Are Expected to Subscribe Largely, While the Banks Will Furnish to Depositors Freely the Gold Necessary to Take the Bonds.

NEW YORK, November 14.—Five Presidents of national banks, who are regarded as the leaders of the bank Presidents in New York city, met in the office of Henry W. Cannon, President of the Chase National Bank, late to-day. They were Mr. Cannon, President Nash of the Corn Exchange National, Tappen of the Gallatin National, Simmons of the Fourth National and Williams of the Chemical National Bank. These gentlemen had attended a meeting of the Building Committee of the Clearing-House Association and gathered in the office of the Chase National to discuss the impending government loan. The consensus of opinion was that the bankers of New York would give up large amounts of gold for the purchase of the new issue of government bonds. It is expected that investors will subscribe largely for the new bonds, and the banks will furnish to depositors freely the gold necessary to take the bonds. This decision is of importance, for the banks represented at this informal conference with the Union Trust and the United States and the Central Trust Companies hold the bulk of the gold in New York. Presidents King, Stewart and Olcott of the trust companies mentioned have already extended the administration their assurance that the new issue will be taken care of. When the February issue was made depositors had difficulty in obtaining the gold from banks, and many only secured legal tender, which was presented at the subtreasury to obtain gold. The government thus failed to secure over $38,000,000 gold for the $58,000,000 needed by the sale of $50,000,000 bonds. The decision of the bankers to give up their gold freely will consequently net a larger amount of gold to the government, the result of the forthcoming issue being estimated at over $50,000,000. It is understood in New York that the new issue will be announced within forty-eight hours if the circulars and subscription blanks can be prepared in that time.

THE TRIP POSTPONED.

Senate Commerce Committee Will Wait Until Congress Meets.

WASHINGTON, November 14.—About the only Senatorial excursion authorized during the last session of that body was one granting the Committee on Commerce authority to make a trip to California for the purpose of examining the sites for the proposed deep-water harbor on the Pacific Coast. The struggle is between Santa Monica and San Pedro, and the rivalry between the two ports and conflicting railroad interests have been so strong that the committee has been unable to come to a satisfactory conclusion. It was the intention to have made the trip during the past summer, but the elections intervened to prevent. Senator Ransom, Chairman of the committee, reached Washington to-day, intending to arrange for an early start, but so many of the members of the committee are unable to get away that the Chairman to-day decided to postpone the matter until Congress meets and the committee has an opportunity of getting together.

NOTHING TO PREVENT IT.

Nuns May Teach in Public Schools in Pennsylvania.

PITTSBURG, November 14.—The Supreme Court in a majority opinion handed down by Judge Dean confirms the decision of the lower court declaring that the employment of sisters of the Roman Catholic Church in the common schools of Gallitzinborough is not unlawful, inasmuch as no proof has been submitted that religious sectarian instruction is imparted by the sisters during school hours. The opinion says that the fact the women are Catholics does not disqualify them under the constitution, and quotes from article 1 of the bill of rights which extends to all men the right to worship God according to the dictates of their conscience. The opinion further declares that the selection of Catholic teachers by the School Board is not a violation of law, and says the fact that these teachers contributed their earnings for a religious purpose has no bearing on the matter. Judge Williams delivered a minority dissenting opinion.

Ericsson's Trial Again Postponed.

NEW LONDON, Conn., November 14.—The new torpedo boat Ericsson started early for the course in Long Island Sound, over which she is to have her speed trial, but met with an accident, which will again postpone the trial indefinitely. She had just started on the course when an eccentric snapped on the starboard side.

Important Witnesses Missing.

SANTA ROSA, Cal., November 14.—The celebrated case of the People vs. Mrs. Elizabeth J. Bryan for the murder of her sister, Blind Nancy Meagher, last February, came up in the Superior Court to-day. Owing to an inability to secure some important witnesses the case was again continued, this time to December 12.

His Last Words.

NEWARK, N. J., November 14.—Peter Birsch, recently janitor of the Lafayette-street school, who was convicted Friday of criminal assault on Albertina Martin, 14 years old, and who was to have been sentenced to-day, died early in the day, as alleged, of a broken heart. His last words were: "I am innocent."

The Negro Has Confessed.

OAKLAND, Cal., November 13.—Samuel J. Thomas, the negro ex-convict under arrest on suspicion of being the perpetrator of several burglaries that have taken place in this vicinity of late, and more particularly the terrible assault on the Rev. Frank E. Wolff and wife with a hatchet in Alameda, has confessed.

More Scandal in Italy.

ROME, November 14.—Frauds have been detected in the Italian railway administration to the extent of several million lira. A number of arrests have been made.

Tabled the Demand.

PARIS, November 13.—The government has tabled the demand for a grant of 120,000 francs with which to pay the expenses of the delegation to the Czar's funeral.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

An Address Before the Geographical Society on Her Resources.

EDINBURGH, November 14.—Sir Charles Tupper, Canadian High Commissioner, delivered a lecture before the Geographical Society to-day upon the resources and general economic condition of the Dominion of Canada. He dilated upon the influence of federation upon the economic position of the Dominion as seen in the enormous developments of trade and commerce, and the prosperity of the country generally since the establishment of the Dominion, especially in the expansion of foreign trade. Canada's trade in 1893 and 1894, he said, was the highest ever reached, and the increase since 1877 has been 90 per cent. The stability of trade had been remarkable. In spite of the McKinley law, the financial disturbances and the fall of prices Canada has been little affected. The demand for staple products and exports was as high as ever. The situation of the country lay in the soundness of its banking system and the prudence of its traders. The excellence of the national credit had been shown in the success of the recent loan, which was now at par. He referred to Canada's expansive coal and iron resources and deposits of nickel, and expressed his belief that wheat would continue to be the great staple product of the Northwest long after the United States had ceased to grow it as a profit or to export it. The French treaty, he said, had sealed the power of Canada to regulate external trade relations. The Ottawa conference would do much to promote intercolonial and imperial trade, the development of steamship lines and ocean cables.

THE FOREST FIRES.

Much Property Destroyed and Many Lives Lost.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., November 14.—The forest fires from Arkansas have broken out in North Mississippi on a more extensive scale. The entire Yazoo delta is threatened. Memphis is hemmed in on three sides by vast fires, and it is impossible to enter the city without passing through miles of heated air and smoke. The fire in Mississippi started ten miles south of Memphis, and extends south of De Soto and Tunica counties to the town of Tunica. Its origin is credited to a recent visit of inspection paid by officials of the Illinois Central. The section foreman, anxious to make a good showing, set fire to the dry grass along the roadside and soon a conflagration had spread through the forest. Plantations have been wiped away with buildings, fences and crops. A great deal of cotton is still ungathered, and all is in the line of flames. There are rumors of negroes lost in the conflagration. The Arkansas fires are along the line of the Little Rock and Memphis road from the river thirty-one miles inland. The most destructive fire is in Lost Swamp twenty-five miles from here. The fire near Mound City has burned itself out after doing much damage. Near Edmondson two negroes, one a young girl, were burned to death in the swamp. Many bones, said to be human, have been recovered.

THE COOK GANG.

Further Depredations by the Indian Territory Outlaws.

MUSKOGEE, I. T., November 14.—The Cook gang held up a farmer and stole his horses and saddles six miles from here early this morning. They are headed toward Port Gibson, and a posse started out to-night. Yesterday seven of the gang went to the farmhouse of James Dickens near Perry and demanded food, which was refused. The outlaws then bound Dickens, his wife and daughter, and plundered the house. They were not released until neighbors arrived in the evening. Elmer Lucas, a member of the gang under arrest at Fort Smith, Ark., made a full confession Saturday of his connection with Bill Cook. Lulu Cook, who was arrested last week at Tahlequah, is at liberty on bonds. She has written a long statement to the public, charging that the Marshals harassed her brothers, Bill and Jim, until they were forced into outlawry.

DIFFERENCES SETTLED.

Atchison and Topeka and Southern Pacific Will Exchange Business.

CHICAGO, November 14.—Private advices were received in this city to-day from New York stating that the mission of A. C. Walker, receiver of the Atchison and Topeka, had been successful. An agreement had been reached between his road and the Southern Pacific on all differences that have divided them for more than a year past. The Atchison and Topeka, it is understood, practically secures all for which it had been contesting. Its right to ticket passengers to San Francisco via Los Angeles at short-line rates is admitted and fully secured for the future. Furthermore, the Atchison and Topeka has secured a guarantee from the Southern Pacific that it will be allowed the right of ticketing passengers to San Francisco and Southern California points over the Southern Pacific tracks on as favorable terms as are given any of the Southern Pacific connections from any other direction.

Go to the South.

MONTGOMERY, Ala, November 14.—A party of Pullman unemployed and their families, numbering in all 500 persons, will arrive in Alabama this week, and will start a single-tax colony after the ideas of Henry George near Blakeley in Baldwin county. They have secured 2,000 acres of fine land at $20 an acre on the very spot where the last battle of the civil war was fought. The land lies two and one-half miles along the Tinsaw river. A saw mill and brick-making machinery have been bought on time, and it is believed here that a co-operative colony will prove a success.

Writ of Review Denied.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 14.—The Supreme Court to-day denied a writ of review applied for by the attorney for the Blythe Company. The petition was for a review of Judge Coffey's distribution of the estate to Florence. As soon as Alice Edith Dickinson's claims shall have been disposed of the estate will be distributed.

Did Not Do as He Advertised.

SANTA CLARA, Cal., November 14.—George Weston, a balloonist, was mobbed yesterday afternoon at Cedar Park for refusing to go up in his balloon and come down with a parachute, as he had advertised. The balloon was also slashed with the pocket knives of the enraged crowd.

Smuggled Cigars Seized.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 14.—The schooner Aloha from Honolulu was boarded by custom-house searchers on her arrival yesterday, and a thorough search of the vessel resulted in the seizure of over 8,000 cigars that had been smuggled on board.

MAILED EPISTLES

The Business Transacted in the Postoffice Department.

DIFFERENT DIVISION DETAILS

Extracts Taken From the Reports of the First and Second Assistant Postmasters-General—Recommendations for Improvement of the Service.

WASHINGTON, November 13.—First Assistant Postmaster-General Frank Jones has submitted his annual report to the Postmaster-General. It is a review of the work in the department under his charge for the year ended June 30, 1894, and contains his recommendations for improvement of the service. Mr. Jones recommends legislation to protect the post-marking stamp in use at postoffices, as the stamp is now being used for unlawful purposes. He reviews his recommendations for legislation to prevent the boycotting of postmasters by mailing of letters at places other than the office, which results in reducing the salaries of the postmasters boycotted. He calls especial attention to the misuse of the franking privilege. He says:

"There seems to be some misapprehension among members of Congress as to the scope of the franking privilege, which has resulted in some postmasters declining to send speeches or other matter presented for mailing. This department has been called upon to give special instructions in such matters. Instead of the name being written or placed on the envelope by the hand-stamp it has been in some instances improperly printed thereon; the speeches therein contained have borne advertisements of the printer, which formed no part of the congressional record, and therefore are subject to postage as third-class matter. In addition to this some of the packages sent by mail under the frank of the member have been found after delivery to contain printed matter outside of the congressional record and public documents and therefore not frankable under the laws above quoted. The literature being sent under seal, the department is of course unable to detect every violation. There is no penalty attached to the misuse of the franking privilege; hence no action can be taken by me further than to call the attention of the member to the matter. As this department is required to carry without one cent of revenue hundreds of tons of franked matter, additional limitations should be placed on the use of the frank or a penalty of some kind imposed for its unlawful use, and I respectfully suggest that the attention of Congress be called to this matter for such action as it should deem proper."

Mr. Jones recommends legislation allowing the suspension without pay, not to exceed ten days, of employes violating the postal rules; also that disabled employes may be granted leaves of absence with continued pay; also some changes in the classifications of salaries which were heretofore commended. The report gives details of the different divisions of the First Assistant's office. It is shown that there are 149 first-class offices, 466 second-class and 2,587 third-class. The aggregate salaries of these was $5,709,700 and the aggregate receipts $58,658,024. The following estimates are made for salaries of postmasters, clerks, etc., for the next year:

Compensation of postmasters	$16,500,000
Clerks in postoffices	10,100,000
Rent, fuel and light, first and second-class	900,000
Miscellaneous, incidentals and furniture, first and second-class	150,000
Advertising, first and second-class	15,000
Renting of canceling machines	60,000

The revenue of the Postoffice Department for the year ending June 30, 1894, shows a falling off, while the expenditures have increased. The deficiency for the fiscal year of 1893 was $5,086,763, while the deficiency for 1894 is $9,243,933. The decrease of receipts was $816,434, and the increase of expenditures was $3,250,409. The total expenditures for 1894 are $84,244,414 and receipts $75,080,479. The department suffered losses amounting to $68,889 by outstanding bad debts and compromises with the debtors. The difference will be made up by appropriations.

MORE CHURCH TROUBLE.

Another Priest Has Been Suspended by Bishop Bonacum.

OMAHA, November 13.—The trouble in the Lincoln diocese of Bishop Bonacum has broken out again. He has suspended Right Rev. Father English of David City and ordered him before the Diocesan Court. This is on the allegation that English took church property and failed to return it. To-day English publishes a long reply and attacks the Bishop. The celebrated case against Bishop Bonacum is not settled. Action on the charges is merely deferred for the reason, as stated by good authority, that Delegate Satolli's powers are insufficient to deal with so grave a case. The documents enlarging his authority are believed to be on their way from Rome, and after their arrival the complaining priests are confident of a vindication.

Government Not Sustained.

JACKSON, Miss., November 12.—The Federal grand jury by a vote of more than two to one refused to indict the Governor, Treasurer and Auditor in the matter of printing the Mississippi State warrants, it being alleged by Chief Hazen, supported by Secretary Carlisle and Attorney-General Olney, that they violated the laws, the warrants being in likeness and similitude of the United States currency and national bank notes.

Canadian Copyright.

TORONTO, Ont., November 12.—At a meeting of Canadian Copyright Association this afternoon a committee was appointed to formulate and cable to Sir John Thompson, now in London, a message assuring him of the united support of the Canadian publishers in his contention with the British government for the right of the Canadian Parliament to legislate on copyright.

Both Pleaded Guilty.

LOS ANGELES, November 14.—"Kid" Thompson and Tom Pepper, the men charged with having held up the Southern Pacific train at Roscoe, were brought before Justice Bartholomew to-day. Both pleaded guilty. Justice Bartholomew fixed the time of their examination for Friday next, and placed Thompson's bonds at $10,000 and Pepper's at $5,000.

An Outbreak Feared.

VALPARAISO, Chili, November 10.—There is intense excitement at Santiago. The late President of the Senate is under surveillance, as it is thought he is implicated in the riots. The troops are under arms, fearing an outbreak.

JAPAN IN NO HURRY.

No Answer Received as Yet to Our Offer to Arbitrate.

WASHINGTON, November 16.—It is stated here in official circles that Japan has not yet accepted the invitation of the United States to submit the question of peace with China to our mediation. While the statement is probably literally correct, there is reason to believe that Japan has requested as a preliminary to action upon our invitation that she be informed explicitly just what terms China has to propose as a basis of a treaty of peace. Up to this moment China has not submitted any definite proposals, so that the delay appears to be rather on her part than on Japan's. It could not fairly be expected that the Japanese would halt in their triumphant march and perhaps afford their opponents a very potent opportunity to rally from their disorganized condition, unless Japan is furnished with some satisfactory proposition by China that may be binding beyond question upon the latter. No such satisfactory proposition has yet been made by China, but on the contrary the Chinese tenders so far have been on a basis that could not be accepted with safety and consistency by Japan.

For instance, a Chinese proposition was that Corea be evacuated by both Chinese and Japanese troops. Inasmuch as the principal cause of the war was Japan's contention that the entire Corean administrative and financial system must be reformed on modern lines, and that Japan must undertake the task, a temporary occupation of the country at least by Japan was a necessary condition. And consenting that the Japanese troops evacuate China immediately would also violate all precedent, for it is customary in such cases for the victorious nation to remain in possession of the captured territory as a pledge until the payment of the war indemnity. But, disregarding these points of difference, it is becoming more evident that the interference of European powers is a stumbling block in the way of a settlement of the war through the medium of the United States, nearly all having interests in the East which they regard as paramount to our own. An official who has given much attention to the subject is of the opinion that Russia will never consent to anything which looks like an indefinite occupation of Corea by Japan, unless she is herself allowed to take possession of a portion of Corea for the Eastern terminus of the Siberian railroad. France is reported to have demanded a coaling station on the Island of Formosa, and Great Britain has reached out for the Island of Chusan.

JAPAN'S OUTLAY.

TOKIO, November 16.—Japan has not yet received any peace overtures from China. If Japan accepts America's offer of mediation, she will do so only upon certain conditions concerning the question of indemnity. It is understood that Japan's actual outlay for the war up to the present has been about £30,000,000.

FROM THE FRONT.

WASHINGTON, November 16.—The Japanese Minister to-night received the following cablegram from the Japanese government: Our army occupied Talien Wan the afternoon of the 8th instant, having destroyed the Chinese torpedoes. Our fleet, transports and torpedo-boats are safely anchored in the bay. The torpedo station with ignition equipments, charts of submarine torpedoes, eighty cannons and telephone line were captured.

YAMAGATA'S ARMY.

TOKIO, November 16.—Dispatches from Field Marshal Yamagata say that he is continuing his advance on Manchuria. His left division is marching upon Siu Yon Ching, where a force of 20,000 Chinese under General Ma is encamped. The right division recently routed a large force of Chinese cavalry on the road to Lin San Kwan, which was occupied later without opposition from the Chinese. The division is now advancing upon Wo Tin Tang, where the Chinese under General Tso have taken a position.

THE DEFEAT AT KIN CHOW.

LONDON, November 16.—The Tien Tsin correspondent of the Times says that Prince Kung sent back to Port Arthur General Shiu with 2,000 men. They made a vigorous defense eastward of Kin Chow November 7, and fought throughout the day. They checked the Japanese advance, though unsupported by the other commanders. Another severe fight took place November 8, when General Shiu was overcome by the Japanese then occupying Kin Chow. Some thousands of refugees, fleeing from Kin Chow toward the villages in the vicinity, were mistaken for the enemy by the Japanese, who fired into them from the defenses, killing hundreds.

IN THE HANDS OF FIENDS.

A Young Girl Said to Have Been Taken to a Cave by Negroes.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., November 16.—United States Marshal Bennett of Weedsport, who has been searching for Miss Ella Cooney of that place for two weeks, found her in the House of the Good Shepherd, where she has been under care since November 3, but unable to give an account of herself. Miss Cooney disappeared from the home of her parents about three weeks ago. No trace of her could be obtained, although Father Donohue, whose church she attended, received startling letters from her. Briefly, the stories which these letters told was that she had been abducted by six negroes, who had taken her to a cave in the woods near Syracuse, where she had been held captive. Little was said concerning the treatment she was receiving except that she was kept a prisoner. She explained that the letters were got out by stealth. Apparently as a last token to her parents of herself in the event of her never seeing them again she cut off a lock of her hair and sent it to them. Many negroes are employed on the new reservoir near here, and they live in "dugouts" half a mile from the works. These "dugouts" were thoroughly searched, but no trace of the girl could be found until yesterday. The matron of the hospital says Miss Cooney was brought there in a closed carriage, and was put at the door of the hospital. She seemed to be ill. A thorough investigation of the affair is to be made by the authorities of this county. It is believed that Miss Cooney has been horribly treated, and that the negroes at the reservoir are responsible for her absence. When she arrived at the hospital her head had been robbed of most of its luxuriant hair, of which she was very proud. She is now at the home of her parents.

Related to the Notorious Bill Starr.

SALINA, Kan., November 16.—The man killed at the Sylvan Grove robbery has been identified as Stephen McKee of Elmira, Mitchell county. His father identified the body, and other members of the gang are Anthony McKee, the leader and a brother of Stephen; Morrison Hill and Shelton, all of Blue Hill county. The McKees are related to the notorious Bill Starr, now in custody at Fort Smith, Ark.

NORTH PACIFIC

Condensed Telegraphic Reports of Late Happenings.

TAKEN HOT FROM THE WIRES

Budget of News for Easy Digestion From Different Parts of the States of Washington, Oregon and Idaho—Items of Interest to Pacific Coast People.

"Parkhursting" is not unknown in Tacoma.

Spokane pays $1,700 monthly for its electric lights.

The Buco-la-Tenino Enterprise is going to move to Cosmopolis.

A stage is to be run from Fort Klamath to Crater Lake next summer.

Spokane's City Council proposes to pay only $8 a month for arc lights.

The first pile has been driven for a new cannery Sam Elmore is going to build at Astoria.

A threshing hand in Wallowa county, Or., has spent $56 trying to collect $27 due him for wages.

Representative Belts is shipping 200 Oxford grade bucks from Pendleton to a Montana purchaser.

The Spokane bureau of immigration has decided to repeat the fruit fair next year, the date selected being the first week in October.

A lot of nursery stock shipped from New York infested with woolly aphis was destroyed by State Inspector Tonneson at Winlock recently.

Work has begun at the Cascades on the job of raising the State Portage railroad to higher ground, so as to get it out of the way of the canal work.

St. Joseph's Hospital of Aberdeen has issued a neat pamphlet commemorative of two years of very successful work on the part of the Sisters of St. Dominic.

It is thought now that the county seat will remain at Snohomish, as a three-fifths vote was required to change it and this, it is believed, Everett failed to secure.

The questions of special tax levies for light, water, fire protection and street improvement purposes are to be submitted to the voters of Port Townsend on Wednesday of next week.

Marshal Drake says that four men including the cook are now guarding fifty-eight convicts in the McNeil's Island penitentiary, and that the walls of the penitentiary are old and crumbling.

The attendance at the Cheney Normal School continues to increase, and now the enrollment in the normal department is ninety-eight, the largest number ever enrolled at this season of the year.

Klamath and Lake counties, Or., will sell in all this fall about 15,000 head of cattle. Will some local statistician let us know whether the increase in sight is sufficient to make up for this drain upon the herds?

Many of the farmers around Spanaway are going into hog-raising quite extensively. There will be a large number of hogs ready for market next year. The farmers are anxious to see a large packing-house in Spokane, so as to have a home market.

John W. Clinton is logging opposite Coquille City on an extensive scale this season, employing about eighteen men and two teams. He has six acres of low ground completely covered with logs, waiting for high water to run them out.

In the cases of the State against Potts and against Parker, charged with murder in the second degree, tried last week in Harney county, the verdicts were guilty. Parker was sentenced to seven and one-half years and Potts to twelve years in the penitentiary.

Oakesdale's water and electric light projects have finally come to grief. Judge Sullivan has sustained and made permanent the injunction against the proposed bond issue. The bonds exceed the town's legal indebtedness and the electric light plant, the court finds, has decreased in value.

A firm of Walla Walla horse dealers have just shipped four carloads of horses to Vermont. In order to have the animals in good condition it is proposed to allow them to rest every alternate twenty-four hours, thus occupying thirteen days in the journey. Though the freight per car is $345, the firm expects to realize a handsome profit from the venture.

The United States grand jury at Walla Walla returned thirty-seven true bills. One of the prisoners when called upon to plead, said: "I will plead guilty if I can't get more justice than I got before the Judge who sent me here." Judge Hanford, with the "icy" look that he has always on the bench, directed the clerk to enter a plea of not guilty. Most of the offenders had sold liquor to Indians.

C. W. Pitchford, about 45 or 50 years of age, who lived at Chelatchie Ferry, forty miles from Vancouver, was found dead Wednesday morning with a gunshot wound in his stomach. While out hunting a few days ago he lost his way, and was left behind by the party. Several days later a search was instituted, and his body was found lying beside a large log, with a part of a lunch in the hands. It is supposed that while eating his lunch he heard some animal stirring and picked up his gun, when it was discharged. He left a widow and seven children.

Wyman J. Lewis, who for the past three years has acted as agent for the Stevedoring & Rigging Company of Old Tacoma has been arrested on a warrant sworn to by Frank Donaldson and Albert Anderson, stockholders of the company. The company is made up of longshoremen, and Lewis is charged with having collected sums to the amount of $2,473.75 for work done, which he did not turn over to the company. Lewis denies the whole charge, claiming the men have entered into a conspiracy to ruin him and break up his business. He says the money he is accused of embezzling was paid to the Co-operative Stevedoring & Rigging Company through the same Albert Anderson who is one of the complainants. Lewis was placed under $1,000 bonds, which he furnished.

The November issue of the Puget Sound Lumberman says: "The recent shipment of 500 red cedar doors and a quantity of window frames to Johannesburg, South Africa, per bark Levenbank by Wheeler, Osgood & Co. of Tacoma marks another epoch in the door trade of the Pacific Northwest. Only three years ago the red cedar door trade was unknown east of the Cascade Mountains. The doormen of the Pacific Northwest will, however, have the same difficulty in introducing their goods that the cedar shingle men had, namely, the prejudice of custom. It is always hard to introduce any new material in the older communities; but, once introduced, the excellence of the material will speak for itself. The door trade of the Pacific Northwest in our humble opinion has a bright future ahead."