

JUSTICE FIELD RESIGNS

Forty Years on the Judicial Bench.

TO HIS COLLEAGUES

of Service Longer Than That of any Former Chief Justice—A Successful Passage through the Supreme Court.

Washington, Oct. 18.—Associate Justice Stephen J. Field today formally resigned from the supreme court of the United States, after 34 years of service to the highest tribunal. The correspondence of Justice Field and the president was made public today, showing that his resignation was tendered in a letter to President McKinley, how it was not responded until October 9, and that Justice Field's resignation would take effect until December 1, and would not again sit on the supreme court.

Colleagues of the supreme court called upon him and expressed their sympathy and extended congratulations upon his long and successful career as an associate justice—the longest of any justice since the founding of the nation.

Washington, Oct. 16.—Dear Mr. Justice and Brethren—Near the close of the last term, feeling that the work of my long office had become too heavy for my strength, I transmitted a resignation to the president to take effect on the first day of December. I have since that time been thinking of the first day of December as the day of my departure from the bench. On the 10th of October, 1896, I was commissioned by the president to act as chief justice of the supreme court of the United States, taking the oath of office on the 10th day of the month.

My resignation takes effect on the 1st of December. I have not been able to do more than to say that during the period, long in comparison with the brevity of human life, though I have not had the opportunity to do so, I have not been able to declare in every case my opinion. I have not been able to do more than to say that during the period, long in comparison with the brevity of human life, though I have not had the opportunity to do so, I have not been able to declare in every case my opinion.

EVANGELINA IN NEW YORK. The Cuban Heroine Arrived From Havana on the Steamer Seneca.

New York, Oct. 18.—Evangeline Cisneros, who recently escaped from a Spanish prison in Cuba, was a passenger on the Ward line steamer Seneca, which arrived today from Havana. Miss Cisneros asked to be excused from saying anything about her imprisonment and escape. On the passenger list she was registered as Miss Juana Sola. She was traveling under the care of a gentleman who accompanied her from Havana. Several newspaper reporters and four women went alongside the steamer, and after the health officers' inspection was over they accompanied Miss Cisneros to this city.

EUROPEAN CROP SHORTAGE.

Agricultural Department Summarizes the Situation.

Washington, Oct. 18.—The monthly report of the agricultural department on the European crop condition, summarizing the crop reports of European correspondents to Statistician Hyde has been made public. The following is an abstract: Recent information, while it may in some cases modify the crop estimates for particular countries, does not essentially change the situation as regards the deficiency in the principal crops of Europe. The outlook for wheat in the Australasian countries continues good, but the prospects in Argentina are somewhat less bright, owing to the drought and frosts. Accounts from India are quite favorable, both as to the Kharif crops harvested or to be harvested this fall, and as to the seeding of the Rabi crop to be harvested next spring, which latter includes the wheat crop.

The annual estimate of the world's wheat crop issued by the Hungarian ministry of agriculture gives the following revised results for 1897, compared with 1896: Wheat production of importing countries, 800,771,000 for 1897; 886,639,000 for 1896.

Wheat production of exporting countries, 1897, 1,241,806,000; 1896, 1,452,902,000.

Total wheat production of both importing and exporting countries in 1897, 2,142,577,000; in 1896, 2,238,541,000 bushels.

Net deficit, 1897, 202,895,000 bushels; 1896, 130,534,000.

Extremely pessimistic reports as to the extent of the crop failure in Russia have been circulated, but the liberal quantities of wheat coming forward for shipment have led dealers to receive such reports with incredulity.

Consul Eugene Germain, of Zurich, Switzerland, after an investigation of the European fruit prospects, expressed the opinion that there will be a good market for American apples and dried fruits this season if growers would be careful to put up choice stock only.

Nothing smaller than eight cases in French prunes will pay to ship to Europe, and all other dried fruits must be uniform in size and attractively packed.

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Miss Cisneros' escape and safe arrival on the Seneca was one of the most daring feats ever attempted and successfully carried out. On Saturday, when the Seneca was to leave Havana, detectives watched the gangways with extra caution. Their vigilance would probably have prevented the departure of Miss Cisneros from Cuba had it not been for refreshments, including wine, served them by friends of Miss Cisneros aboard the Seneca.

A few minutes before the Seneca was ready to sail, a slim young fellow came running across the wharf. He had no baggage and was fashionably dressed. The detectives stopped him. "My name is Juan Sola," he said. "and he showed his passport. Everything was satisfactory. So the senator was allowed to go aboard. It is said if it had not been for the wine, the strange figure of Senor Sola might have aroused suspicion.

Miss Cisneros' friends, when they saw everything was satisfactory, disembarked and watched the ship pull out, carrying the fugitive to safety under the stars and stripes.

A Helena-Alaska Company. Helena, Mont., Oct. 18.—Today articles of incorporation of the Klondike-Yukon-Copper River Mining Company were filed here by Chicago, St. Louis and Minneapolis capitalists. The capital stock is \$12,000,000. As the name indicates, the company is formed for the purpose of mining in Alaska. The shares are of par value of \$10 each. The main office is to be located at Helena.

Third Victim of the Mob. Little Rock, Ark., Oct. 18.—As the result of the racial trouble which began in Cleveland county on August 23, in a riot occurred at a negro picnic near Kendall and several white men were killed and out, Tom Parker was lynched last night near Kendall. This lynching last night near Kendall makes the third negro to meet a violent death as the result of the picnic riot. It is not known who composed the mob.

Havana, Oct. 18.—It is reported in official circles that another filibustering expedition has been landed in the River Arimat, province of Santa Clara, and succeeded in joining the insurgent forces.

River Miners Working. Pittsburgh, Oct. 18.—Thirty-five hundred miners of the river district, who have been idle for two weeks, owing to a dispute over the differential, resumed work today, pending settlement by arbitration.

THE DOME CAME DOWN.

Serious Accident in a Cincinnati Opera House—Three Were Killed.

Cincinnati, Oct. 18.—Three persons were killed and over 30 others were more or less seriously injured by the falling of the dome of Robinson's opera-house this evening.

About 8:45 o'clock, soon after the raising of the curtain at the performance of "Dangers of a Great City," plastering began to fall from the dome ceiling, 40 or 50 feet above the people in the parquette. The house was well filled, but not crowded. The plastering fell in small particles at first, but enough to alarm some of the timid, who retired.

A little later the plastering began to shower down in great chunks. There was a rush from the gallery, which was not very well filled. The balcony was soon emptied. Those in the dress circle retired as promptly as possible, and, strange to say, without apparent panic. The crowding of those to the door obstructed the passage of the people from the parquette, which accounts in a measure for the number of casualties. Nobody expected at the moment any other danger than from the falling plastering.

Suddenly, and with a great crash, the great central truss of the ceiling, 80 feet long and 30 feet wide, came plunging down. The ends of it struck on the two gallery wings and doubled it up in the center, sending down into the parquette a great scattering of joists and timbers. Nothing on the stage was harmed. There were moans from the injured, which, as often happens, were loudest from those least hurt.

The news spread rapidly, and there was a rush of patrol wagons and firemen to the scene. The salvage corps, with its wagon, was first on the ground, and it was followed by the police patrol wagons, which carried the injured to the Cincinnati hospital.

The list thus far showed three dead, five dangerously if not fatally wounded, and 26 more or less seriously injured. In addition to these, a large number, probably 25 or 30, were so slightly injured as to be able to walk home.

Of the seriously injured at the hospital, several will suffer amputation of limbs, yet every one is refusing to submit to the operation. A score of surgeons volunteered their assistance to the hospital corps. A sufficient number was accepted.

FORTY-FOUR CASES.

High-Water Mark in the Fever-Stricken City.

New Orleans, Oct. 18.—Fever cases ran up rapidly today. By 10 o'clock there had been 17 cases reported, and by 6 o'clock 44, so that early in the evening the prospects were excellent that this day would show the high-water mark. There were three deaths.

An excellent feature of the situation, however, is that recoveries and discharges of patients are numerous. This is the 40th day of the fever, and the total number of recoveries exceeded the total number of cases now under treatment, showing the success which local physicians are meeting with in treating cases.

The weather is a trifle cooler this evening, but is still warm enough to rapidly develop cases.

Douglas Bolte, a negro leader, was lynched at a small settlement on Bayou Barter, about 15 miles from this city. His offense was running the quarantine gauntlet.

The Knights of Honor have organized a committee and notified the grand officers that they are prepared to look after any member of the order that may be sojourning in this city pending the prevailing fever, so that fraternal care and attention may be accorded such members as may become afflicted.

Down an Embankment.

St. Louis, Oct. 18.—A special to the Republic from Selma, Ala., says: A horrible accident occurred on the Mobile & Birmingham road, near Millhouse, 20 miles south of this city, at 2:30 this afternoon, the engineer and fireman being killed, and several persons wounded. The dead are: Ollie Munn, engineer, and Jerry Codd, fireman. The injured are: J. E. Broadstreet, conductor, and Quarantine Officer Newman.

While approaching Millhouse, the train was running 20 miles an hour. Without a moment's warning, and from some inexplicable cause, the truck of the tender jumped the track, causing the whole train to go down a 12-foot embankment. The engineer lived until evening, dying in terrible agony.

Horseless Brewery Wagons.

St. Louis, Oct. 18.—Anton Steuwer, president of a local brewing company, says that in a few days the big brewery wagons will be propelled by gasoline engines instead of horses. Herbert Mulherren, a young man of this city, is the inventor of the engine, which weighs only 300 pounds and which will run 10 hours on five gallons of gasoline, which can be bought for five cents per gallon. No engineer is required, and it is self-oiling. The gearing can be reversed and the wagon suddenly stopped or instantly backed without stopping the engine. The 300-pound machine will furnish 4 1/2 horse-power. It will be a great saving to concerns using a number of horses.

Berkeley, Cal., Oct. 18.—Gold from silver is not an impossibility, according to Edmund O'Neill, associate professor of chemistry at the university of California. In a lecture delivered to the chemists of the University Science Association, on the transmutation of metals, he described the possibility of making gold from silver, and declared there was an excellent basis to support the claim for the union of metals, and that the ultimate solution of the problem was an achievement science expects.

TO EXTEND SEALING ZONE

What Russia Will Propose at the Conference.

MAY BE CAUSE OF TROUBLE

Her System of Preserving the Herd—Only Bachelor Seals Killed—Regulations Rigidly Enforced.

Washington, Oct. 18.—Although the formal conference on the Behring sea question will not open until the arrival of the Japanese delegates, yet the presence here of two of the Russian delegates has permitted the authorities to inform themselves quite thoroughly as to the attitude of Russia on the protection of the seals.

It has brought out the fact that Russia takes an advanced position in preserving her herds, and has more stringent laws and regulations in that direction than any of the other countries interested. By the Russian system, a zone of 30 miles is established around the seal islands belonging to the empire. The seals found within these zones are regarded as exclusively Russian, and no one other than the inhabitants of the islands can take a seal within these limits.

This gives the Russian citizens exclusive rights over the seals, not only on the islands, but extending 30 miles westward. British or Japanese sealers cannot operate within the zone, except to buy skins of the Russian inhabitants of the islands. The Russians themselves are permitted to kill only bachelor seals, there being strict regulations against killing females and pups. The females are guarded with special care, as the killing of one female is regarded as equivalent to the killing of three seals, namely, the female herself, her pup on land and her unborn pup.

The Russians see that these regulations are enforced. A fleet of government ships patrols the 30-mile zone, and any foreign sealers who attempt to operate within these limits are seized. As a rule, seized sealers are taken to Vladivostok, their catch confiscated and punishment inflicted. This has led to many protests, but Russia has maintained her rigid regulations within the 30-mile zone. A notable case was that of the ship Dablia, cleared by a United States consular officer, but manned by a Japanese crew, which attempted to take seals on the Russian islands. The sealers were met with armed resistance, and several of the Japanese were killed. Claims for indemnity were made against Russia, but never paid, as the imperial authorities maintained their right to protect their property against invasion.

It is understood to be the wish of Russia in the forthcoming conference not to stop at the protective regulations already made, but to carry them further by increasing the width of the zone considerably beyond 30 miles. The Russian authorities have found by experience that many of the female seals go more than 30 miles to sea in search of food. The wish is to make the zone so wide that it will extend to the furthest point to which the females go for food.

THE LAW A FARCE.

Customs Officials Making Fortunes Out of Importation of Chinese.

New York, Oct. 18.—Colonel J. Thomas Scharf, Chinese inspector for the southern district of New York, has sent to the secretary of the treasury his resignation. He says that in his opinion, based on four years of practical experience and close observation, the Chinese exclusion act is a farce, and has resulted in the corruption of the treasury department.

Colonel Scharf is an ex-officer of the Confederate army. He was appointed inspector in 1893 under the Cleveland administration, and immediately after his arrival here preferred charges against customs officers, whom he accused of assisting in the smuggling of Chinese. He has never succeeded in bringing about the dismissal of any of the men he accused. He says his failure in that direction was caused by the influence of the Canadian Pacific railway in high quarters.

Colonel Scharf talked on the subject last night. He said frauds existed, and he believed men in the employ and confidence of the government are making \$15,000 a year each from the illegal importation of Chinese. The corruption, he believes, grows from evidence in his possession, girdles the continent. Chinamen who have no right to come are admitted all along the Canadian border, at the port of New York, at Seattle and other points along the Pacific coast. He expects to see some revelations which will startle the country. The investigation committee of congress, already provided for, begins its work this winter.

Pardon for Cuban Exiles.

Madrid, Oct. 18.—At the cabinet council today, it was decided to pardon all Cuban exiles not included in previous amnesties, and to suspend the decree of September 21, relating to the legislative reforms in the Philippine islands. The decree ordered a vigorous suppression of political associations and the secret pact of blood societies.

Alleged Brutality at Fort Sherman.

Chicago, Oct. 18.—The finding of an inquiry ordered by the department of war into the case of Captain Levering, of Fort Sherman, has been telegraphed to Washington. The inquiry was begun late yesterday by order of Secretary Alger. Six witnesses were called upon to give the facts as to the alleged brutality perpetrated by Levering on Private Chas. Hammond. Secretary Alger's interest in the case was aroused by newspaper publications.

PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

Portland Markets.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 79@80c; Valley and Blucem, 82@83c per bushel. Flour—Best grades, \$4.50; Graham, \$3.70; superfine, \$2.50 per barrel. Oats—Choice white, 33@34c; choice gray, 31@32c per bushel. Barley—Feed barley, \$19@20; brewing, \$20 per ton.

Millstuffs—Bran, \$14 per ton; middlings, \$21; shorts, \$15.50. Hay—Timothy, \$12@12.50; clover, \$10@11; California wheat, \$10 do oat, \$11; Oregon wild hay, \$9@10 per ton.

Eggs—20c per dozen. Butter—Fancy creamery, 45@50c; fair to good, 35@40c; dairy, 25@35c per roll. Cheese—Oregon, 11 1/2c; Young America, 12 1/2c; California, 9@10c per pound.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$2.00@2.50 per dozen; broilers, \$1.50@2; geese, \$4@5; ducks, \$3@4 per dozen; turkeys, live, 8@9c per pound.

Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 35@40c per sack; sweets, \$1.40 per cental. Onions—Oregon, new, red, 90c; yellow, 80c per cental.

Hops—8@15c per pound for new crop; 1896 crop, 6@7c. Wool—Valley, 14@16c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 7@12c; mohair, 20c per pound.

Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, \$2.50@2.60; dressed mutton, 5c; spring lambs, 5 1/2c per pound. Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$4.50; light and feeders, \$3@4; dressed, \$5.50@6 per 100 pounds.

Beef—Gross, top steers, \$2.75@3; cows \$2.50; dressed beef, 4@5 1/2c per pound. Veal—Large, 4 1/2@5c; small, 5 1/2@6c per pound.

Seattle Markets.

Butter—Fancy native creamery, brick, 23@25c; ranch, 10@15c. Cheese—Native Washington, 10@12c; California, 9 1/2c. Eggs—Fresh ranch, 26c.

Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, hens, 10c; spring chickens, \$2.50@3; ducks, \$3.50@4. Wheat—Feed wheat, \$27 per ton. Oats—Choice, per ton, \$21@22. Corn—Whole, \$22; cracked, per ton, \$22; feed meal, \$22@23 per ton.

Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$22; whole, \$22. Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef, steers, 6c; cows, 5 1/2c; mutton sheep, 6c; pork, 6 1/2c; veal, small, 6c. Fresh Fish—Halibut, 4c; salmon, 4@5c; salmon trout, 8c; flounders and sole, 3 1/2@4; ling cod, 4@5; rock cod, 5c; smelt, 2 1/2@4c.

San Francisco Markets.

Wool—Choice foothill, 8@12c; San Joaquin, 6 months' 5@7c; do year's staple, 7@8c; mountain, 10@12c; Oregon, 12@14c per pound. Hops—11@14c per pound. Millstuffs—Middlings, \$20@22; California bran, \$15@15.50 per ton.

Onions—New red, 70@80c; do new silverskin, 90c@1.10 per cental. Butter—Fancy creamery, 27@28c; do seconds, 25@26c; fancy dairy, 23@24c; good to choice, 20@22c per pound.

Eggs—Store, 16@25c; ranch, 34@37c; Eastern, 15@21; duck, 20c per dozen. Cheese—Fancy mild, new, 9 1/2c; fair to good, 7@8c per pound. Potatoes—New, in boxes, 30@90c.

Citrus Fruit—Oranges, Valencia, \$1.50@3; Mexican limes, \$3@3.50; California lemons, fancy, \$2.50; do common, \$1@2 per box. Hay—Wheat, \$12@15; wheat and oat, \$11@14; oat, \$10@12; river barley, \$7@8; best barley, \$10@12; alfalfa, \$8@9.50; clover, \$8@10.

Fresh Fruit—Apples, 60@75c per large box; apricots, 20@40c; Fontainebleau grapes, 20@30c; muscats, 20@35c; black, 30c; tokay, 25@30c; peaches, 25@50c; pears, \$1@1.40 per box; plums, 35@40c; crab apples, 20@35c.

Unique Honor to a Woman.

The only woman who ever received the freedom of a Scotch city is Miss Jessie McKie, of Dumfries, who received this honor in company with Mr. Balfour, first lord of the treasury, from the mayor of her town. This signal distinction has been bestowed on her as a mark of the respect and gratitude of her fellow citizens for her efforts to improve and beautify the town of Dumfries. As there are only two other lady burgesses in the United Kingdom, the inhabitants of Dumfries could hardly have chosen a more flattering method of conveying their appreciation of Miss McKie's generosity.

Miss Lettie Ilbert, who has this year obtained a first-class in the Oxford final-honors school of modern history, is a daughter of Sir Courtenay Ilbert, K. C. S. I. The early years of Miss Ilbert's life were spent in India, but on the return of Sir Courtenay Ilbert to England to take up the post of assistant parliamentary counsel Miss Ilbert became a pupil at the Baker-street High school. In 1893 Miss Ilbert passed the higher examination of the Oxford and Cambridge joint board, and in the following year she went up to Somerville College, Oxford, where she obtained the Margaret Evans prize. Not satisfied with her brilliant career at Oxford, Miss Ilbert has decided not to rest on her laurels, and has just been elected to studentship at the London School of Economics.

New Electric Locomotive.

A new electric locomotive, the Fucose (Rocket), has been turned out by the Cail Works for the Paris-Havre line, says the New York Sun. It can draw 600 tons at the rate of 36 miles an hour, 250 tons at 66 miles an hour, and without any load can make 75 miles an hour. The locomotive weighs 126 tons and its tender 50 tons. It is practically a stationary steam engine of 1,400 horse-power, setting in motion the electro-magnets that drive the dynamo.

Salisbury Agrees to It.

London, Oct. 18.—The British foreign office today intimated to Ambassador Hay that the meeting of seal experts of Great Britain, Canada and the United States will occur as agreed upon by the Marquis of Salisbury. It is learned that Professor Dorsy Thompson, the seal expert of the British foreign office, starts for the United States immediately.

TENDER OF MEDIATION.

Substance of the President's Recent Note to Spain.

New York, Oct. 18.—The Herald publishes the following, based on high authority, which it claims is substantially the instructions issued by President McKinley to Minister Woodford to be presented to the Spanish queen:

None but the most kindly relations exist between the present administration and Spain, and as far as lies in the power of the administration they will continue. The belligerency resolution which passed the senate at the last session of congress merely bore evidence of the tremendous popular feeling throughout this country in favor of Cuba. The house, to be sure, voted down the resolution passed by the senate; but this was with a view to postponing the issue and not doing anything for the moment that could be construed as hostile to Spain.

The house, like the senate, is strongly in sympathy with Cuba. This feeling of sympathy throughout the United States will undoubtedly take shape as soon as congress convenes, and it is necessary for the president to communicate to congress such recommendations as he deems best to make in regard to Cuban affairs.

Under the circumstances, the government of the United States tenders its best offices to mediate between Spain and Cuba, and it offers to mediate so as to bring the war to an end on such terms as will be honorable to both parties. This government expresses the hope that Spain will reply by the end of October, so as to give the president a chance to report to congress by the time it convenes.

The Herald also publishes the following, which it claims details the real circumstances which led to the downfall of the old cabinet:

Nearly all of the Spanish bonds had been floated in France, and the recent loans were placed there, but the latest application for further loans had not been favorably responded to. The only means, therefore, of raising money was through the Bank of Spain, through which application was made at the rate of 50,000 pesetas, or \$12,000,000 a month, in order to carry on the war in Cuba and the Philippine islands. The Bank of Spain declined to make further advances to the government several weeks ago, and the cabinet thereupon removed the governor of the bank. The recently appointed governor of the bank thereupon tried to force upon the bank committee, or board of directors the application of the government for additional loans, but his efforts failed.

This was followed by the determination of the cabinet to take steps to reduce the interest rate on the government bonds of 5 to 6 per cent to 3 1/2 and 4 per cent respectively. Immediately the cabinet was deluged with protests. Some of the objections came from persons high in authority and in a position to dictate terms to Spain.

The combined weight of conservatives in Spain, which embraced, as indicated, the bulk of the holders of Spanish bonds, whose interest would be cut in two, immediately answered this proposition with the suggestion that it would be far better to stop all war expenses than to adopt such a radical course. In fact many of the conservatives said it would be better to gain anything in the way of indemnity which Spain could obtain by the sacrifice of sovereignty and accepting an offer to grant liberty to Cuba, if it could be brought about in a way that would not be dishonorable to Spain.

The queen yielded to this, and the result was the resignation of the old cabinet and the calling upon Sagasta to form a new one.

Their Aim Was True.

Delta, Oct. 18.—William Harold and Under-Sheriff Radford, of Siskiyou county, were shot and killed and Deputy Sheriff Stewart seriously wounded this morning while the latter two were attempting to arrest Harold for complicity in the robbery of the Yreka and Fort Jones stage on September 28 last.

This morning Radford and Stewart presented themselves at Harold's home and asked for Harold. The latter replied by opening fire upon the officers with a big revolver. The first shot took effect in Stewart's leg, while the second bullet struck Radford in the left breast, killing him almost instantly. Stewart then emptied his gun at Harold, who fell mortally wounded. He died shortly afterwards.

Clever Capture at Chicago.

Chicago, Oct. 18.—Chief Detective Coleran and his assistants captured four of the most successful and daring burglars of the United States and Canada, and \$25,000 worth of stolen property, which awaits identification at the central station. The prisoners are: "Sheeney Joe" Rubenstein, the leader, and brains of the gang; James Williams, Harry Rogers and James Flaherty. Letters in the men's possession showed that they had been taking a flying trip from coast to coast, robbing right and left. The police of the entire country have been searching for the men for the past six months.

A New Russian Port.

Vladivostok, Oct. 18.—The foundation stone of what is intended to be a great commercial port of Russia in this part of the world was laid today with considerable ceremony.

STEPHEN J. FIELD.