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GOMPERS HAS HIS SAY

Federation President Writes Upon the Strike.

EUGENE V. DEBS EULOGIZED.

He Calls the Strike One of the Greatest Labor Struggles in the History of the Country, and Says No Man Doubts Debs' Honesty and Sincerity.

NEW YORK, July 30.—Samuel Gompers will publish in the August number of the American Federationist an editorial on the recent great strike. He says in part:

"The strike of the American Railway Union to influence Pullman to submit to arbitration in the controversy between himself and his employes will long live in the memory of man as one of the greatest labor struggles in the history of the country. Like many of its predecessors, it has failed of its immediate object, but it has accomplished more good in directing attention to the underlying wrongs of modern society than all the lectures and publications could secure in a decade. Out of all the tumult it has revealed to the world the character of one of its noblest sons, Eugene V. Debs. His earnestness, honesty and sincerity no man doubts. It must be borne in mind that the proposition he desired to submit to the Managers' Association contained no other condition than the reinstatement of the striking railroad men. In other words, the question which the men had come out for had been abandoned. In view of the fact that the railroad men asked to be reinstated, we submit to the calm judgment of all whether it would have been either wise, just or expedient to advise our fellow-workmen of all trades throughout the country to lay down their tools and quit work? Apart from any other consideration of this question, aye, eschewing for a moment the consideration of contracts entered into by organized workers and their employers, and even putting aside the excellent reasons given in the statement already issued, we feel confident it would have been the greatest mistake, the most palpable wrong ever inflicted on the workers of our country to have done other than as the conference board did, and that was to pledge our support to the men on strike, while advising our fellow-workers not to enter into a sympathetic strike at this time."

TO DESERT PULLMAN.

All the Skilled Labor to Go With a Rival Concern.

CHICAGO, July 30.—If negotiations now pending are carried to a successful termination, the striking car-builders at Pullman will quit the "model town" in a body and become the employes of a powerful new corporation organized for the manufacture of palace and freight cars and day coaches. For more than a week secret communications are said to have been passing between the agent of the corporation in Chicago and the strikers' central committee. The offer to the men is in writing, signed by a man of wealth and prominence in the business circles of the city. The names of a number of capitalists who are connected with the enterprise are also mentioned to give the communication greater weight. Thus far the deliberations of the central committee and their replies to the advances made by the corporation have been kept wholly secret, but it is known that every member is heartily in favor of the change if reasonable terms can be agreed upon. As soon as the negotiations have reached a more definite basis, the matter will be laid before the body of strikers for their sanction and approval. A man who has had part in the negotiations said to-day:

"The corporation which is making these offers means business, and if a definite arrangement can be made all the skilled mechanics at Pullman will be hired in a body. They are thoroughly familiar with the somewhat difficult task of making cars, and they could go right at it without a moment's delay, thus saving a new concern thousands of dollars, which it would cost to get the new men started.

"The names of those back of the offers to the strikers will be made public within a week or so, but at present the members of the central committee at Pullman are silent. It is thought the corporation conducting the negotiations is identical to the one which filed articles with the Illinois Secretary of State early last week. It had a capital issue of $5,000,000, and its works will be located at St. Louis. Much of the money back of this enterprise has been subscribed by Eastern and English capitalists."

GOING TO WASHINGTON.

Commission en Route There From the Hawaiian Islands.

CHICAGO, July 30.—H. A. Wiedeman, Samuel Parker, J. A. Grimmins and Major Seward passed through Chicago this evening en route to Washington from Honolulu. Mr. Wiedeman, speaking in behalf of the party, said they bore credentials from the ex-Queen. He declined to make the object of the commission known, but stated the "cat would be out of the bag soon after their arrival at Washington," adding:

"In a general way our mission is for the good of the Islands, no matter what is the government, monarchial, provisional or republican."

In addition to the credentials from the ex-Queen the party were armed with passports from the new Republic, and hope to accomplish their object. Mr. Wiedeman added that he had no doubt that the present government of Hawaii was aware of the object of the commission, and that it sympathized with it. Regarding reports from Honolulu that the party bore a petition signed by royalists requesting annexation to the United States Mr. Wiedeman said "No" most emphatically, and added:

"While we all regard annexation as our ultimate destiny, such a thing is impossible under the present form of government."

Asked as to the prospects for a restoration of the ex-Queen, Mr. Wiedeman smiled significantly, but refused to make further response.

The Strike in California.

SACRAMENTO, July 30.—To-night Company C of Marysville and F of Oroville, Fourth Regiment, National Guard, left for their homes. It is thought that by to-morrow night all the militia now here will have been sent home. The regulars will remain here for awhile, as there some points along the line of railroad guards must be maintained in order to hold in check a few men of the reckless and vindictive class who disposed to be troublesome. It is ed that some additional men will to work by the railroad company 1. Upward of 100 cars of fru re for the East to-day and mud freight.

OPINION OF ENGLISHMEN.

It is Generally Agreed That China Would Win in a Long War.

LONDON, July 28.—Sir Thomas Sutherland, M. P., Chairman of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, said in an interview this evening:

"China in the long run will be victorious, owing to her enormous resources and unlimited wealth. This is not a very fortunate position for Japan, who, in addition to her financial trouble, may have to cope with an internal revolution. China is fortunate in having such a financier as Sir Robert Hart, her Inspector-General of Customs, and such a soldier as Li Hung Chang, her Viceroy. China doubtless will employ only levies from the north and center. The Cantonese, though turbulent, do not make good soldiers. Doubtless Japan has an advantage over China as regards warships, but China will soon make this good. I expect she will, if necessary, purchase European warships.'"

J. Henniker Heaton, M. P., who is familiar with Eastern affairs, said:

"The Japanese are the Frenchmen of the Pacific; the Chinese are the Germans."

Chinese Representative Mathieson, when questioned on the subject to-day, said he had expected that the war at the outset would be favorable to Japan, as that country had long been preparing for this contest by drilling armies of men and manning and equipping warships. Mr. Mathieson added that the Japanese were also a quick-moving nation, and consequently it would be but natural that the first engagements between them and the slower-moving Chinese would result in victories for the arms of the Mikado. But eventually China must crush Japan. He added:

"Japan is absolutely not able to pour out such a torrent of men and material as China, which country can carry on war for many years, if necessary, and always with fresh troops. China of recent years has purchased large quantities of munitions of war, and is not so far behind in this respect as is generally believed."

The manager of the Hong Kong and Shanghai bank said:

"I have not received any confirmative report that war has been declared between China and Japan, but I should not be surprised if such were the case. One of the results of the war will be to put the great trade in the hands of England and Europe to the disadvantage of China and Japan, but the end of the war will be the making of China and everywhere opening China for all time to Western civilization and trade. China will realize through this war her great and undeveloped strength."

The conse[illegible] opinion in London is in sympath[illegible] This is owing mainly to [illegible] Japan succeed[illegible] England's progress [illegible] Some of the Anglo-Chinese [illegible] this city suggest doubt as to China's ability to cope with Japan, as it is known here that much of the Chinese war equipment recently purchased in Europe is bad. For instance, it is said that 400 discarded Australian rifles, with a large amount of ammunition for these weapons, which were recently sold to China, are not likely to prove effective acquisitions to her in this emergency. The rifles referred to would not have been discarded had they been of use, and it is reported that the cartridges sold with them are not fit to be used.

IN CASE OF WAR.

The Effect Upon the Mercantile Interests of This Country.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27.—The mercantile community is greatly interested in the ultimate results of the present pending crisis between China and Japan. The principal business between this city and China is flour. Of this staple commodity the monthly shipments will average from 20,000 to 40,000 barrels, valued at about $3 per barrel. There is also a fair demand for canned goods for the uses of the white residents of the country, who are also the heaviest consumers of breadstuffs. In groceries the demand is rather light, but this might be increased in case of war. The shipments of silver and quicksilver are also important in the exports to China; but, as the former is mainly in the form of exchange among merchants, the chances are that the amounts in transit would be regulated, as at present, entirely by the requirements of trade. As for quicksilver, so long as the ports of entry are open, shipments would probably remain normal.

Japan is not now a heavy consumer of American flour. Of late years the inhabitants have raised a poor quality of wheat, and mills have been built at different places for the manufacture of flour. Only one commodity is largely dealt in now, and that is cotton, which is imported from the United States to the extent of millions of pounds annually. Some dried fruits and canned goods are shipped to Yokohama, and quantities of beans are exported to both Japan and China, where a grade of flour is made from them for sale to the lower classes. Prospects for an increased trade with both countries is the subject of considerable talk among the local merchants. Some favor the belief that the American trade would be benefited, and others think the increase in shipments would not amount to much, unless outside nations would become involved, and then it would be a blessing to the producers of America in all lines of trade.

For a Salmon Hatchery.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—It has been a hard fight before the Appropriations Committee by Mitchell and Dolph for an appropriation for a salmon hatchery and the preservation of the salmon in the Columbia and tributaries. Fish Commissioner McDonald recommends an appropriation, with a proviso that it shall not be used until the Legislatures makes laws he recommends. The committee says let the laws be made first, but it is possible that such an appropriation will be made, with the proviso and anticipation that Oregon and Washington will early pass fish preservation laws.

Shops Must Open.

CHICAGO, July 27.—The Mayor has informed Vice-President Wickes of the Pullman Company that he did not feel justified in keeping the militia at Pullman much longer, and the company would have to open the shops soon or the troops would be withdrawn. Wickes refused to fix definitely the time of re-opening.

THE FIRST OVERT ACT

Japanese Fire on and Sink a Chinese Junk.

MANY CHINESE ARE KILLED.

No Formal Declaration of War Has as Yet Been Made, and Negotiations for Peace Are Still Being Carried On—Corea's King is a Prisoner.

PORTLAND, Or., July 28.—While there has been no official declaration of war between China and Japan, actual hostilities were begun last Wednesday by the Japanese attacking transports loaded with 12,000 Chinese troops off the coast of Corea. In the engagement the Chinese junk steamship Kow Shing was sunk, and it is said 1,000 Chinese were killed. The Japanese have also made a prisoner of the King of Corea and, it is said, have sent him to Japan.

SHANGHAI, July 28.—The Chinese transport sunk off the coast of Corea by Japanese guns belonged to the fleet of eleven steamers which sailed from Taku July 20 with 12,000 troops. The fleet left Taku under an escort of gunboats. The majority of the transports proceeded slowly with the gunboats, while the faster steamed with full speed, so as to land their troops as soon as possible. On the transports which arrived first at the Corean coast were a few hundred soldiers from the army of the North. Most of the force, however, consisted of coolies with inferior firearms, or merely bows and arrows. The attack upon the steamers by the Japanese last Wednesday is described briefly in a dispatch received this evening from Nagasaki. The firing was begun by a Japanese battery on shore while the Chinese officers were trying to disembark their men from the first steamer. The cruisers then steamed up, and opened fire on all the transports which were lying to, waiting to discharge the men. The Chinese were unable to make any effective resistance. They were thrown into great confusion, and many jumped overboard to escape the hot fire, under which the two transports suffered severely.

The Chinese officials here do not confirm these dispatches. They are exceedingly reticent as to every report concerning hostilities in Corea. The declaration of war has caused keen excitement among all classes here, and business is virtually suspended, although many smaller firms have made desultory efforts to sustain their trade. The position of the Japanese residents is precarious. For weeks the more prosperous [illegible] been leaving the city, but [illegible] middle classes [illegible] quainted [illegible] Sikh will be strong [illegible] them against Chinese [illegible] Viceroy is confident that the Northern army is sufficiently strong to cope with the Japanese forces, and he does not intend to employ the Southern army except in case of extreme necessity. The mobilization proceeds rapidly, and preparations to embark large bodies of troops are being made with unexpected energy. Singapore's firms are providing many of the transports and stores. The Chinese government bought two large steamers yesterday, and negotiations for others are in progress. The Japanese have announced that they will hold the King of Corea as hostage until the interior reforms demanded by it shall have been satisfactorily guaranteed. In Seoul excitement is at white heat. There has been considerable disorder, and an uprising of the people may come at any moment.

British and United States warships at Chemulpo have landed detachments of marines at Seoul in order to protect the legations. At Seoul a conflict is said to have occurred between Japanese and some Chinese and Corean soldiers, the Japanese being victorious. Shortly afterward the Japanese made a prisoner of the King of Corea, and, it is said, have sent him to Japan, where he will be detained until the war is over.

THE CAPTURE OF THE KING.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The King of Corea is a Japanese prisoner. This information was the important statement in a telegram, dated yesterday, which Secretary Herbert has received from Day of the United States steamer Baltimore, now at Chemulpo, Corea. Captain Day reports he had dispatched marines to Seoul to protect the United States legation.

AN INDIAN OUTLAW.

A Nephew of Chief Moses Is a Double Murderer.

SPOKANE, July 29.—Jack Osakin, a nephew of Chief Moses of the Colville reservation, is an outlaw, alike from Indian and white man's justice. He is hiding in the mountains of the western part of the reservation. Moses has given orders that he be shot on sight. July 20 he killed his own mother, Shintah, a full sister of Chief Moses. The old chief is grief-stricken. To quote his own expression he has a "very sick heart in his breast." Particulars of the crime have not been received.

Osakin's hands were dyed with family blood before he killed his mother. Last December he slew his own brother, a favorite nephew of Moses and the designated heir to the chieftanship of the tribe. Princes of the blood being few, Moses was loth to see Osakin hanged for that crime, and used his influence to save the murderer, pleading that the two were engaged in a drunken quarrel, and both were equally to blame. Osakin was cleared, and was looked upon as Chief Moses' successor. The Indian police and reservation authorities are seeking the murderer, but it is feared he may escape across the Canadian border and join there some of the renegade bands recruited through years of flight from the reservations of the United States. The funeral of the murdered woman was one of the most largely attended in the memory of the white men of the country.

The Last Act.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The President has approved the naval, diplomatic and consular and Military Academy appropriation bills; the bill prescribing limitations of time for the completion of titles under the donation acts; the bill extending the time for final proof and payment for public lands; the bill authorising the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river at Lexington, Mo.

WAS FAR FROM RICH.

France's Late President, Sadi-Carnot, Died a Poor Man.

PARIS, July 27.—The executors of the estate of the late President Sadi Carnot made an official report to-day of their final inventory, and the official statement is the subject of universal comment on the boulevards and in political circles. It had generally been supposed that the murdered President was well endowed with this world's goods, but the opposite proves to be the case. Although his salary as President of the Republic was regarded not only as ample for all emergencies, but also sufficient to leave a fair balance for savings or investment, it transpires that the late President had not only lived up to every dollar of his official income, but also drew upon the returns from some small holdings of real estate, in order to maintain what he regarded as the dignity of his position. The balance of his account in bank on the day of his death was less than 40,000 francs, not more than sufficient, based on the current expenditures of the Elysee for the past year, to provide for the requirements of the executive mansion for a couple of weeks. In the face of these disclosures the self-sacrifice of Mme. Carnot in absolutely refusing a pension of $5,000 a year, suggested by the Cabinet Council, is being universally commented upon.

The widow of the murdered President to-day took possession of the apartments engaged for her in the Rue St. Honore, which she will occupy until the flat leased at No. 14 Avenue d'Alma by the late President, in anticipation of his retirement at the end of his term, has been decorated and furnished. It is estimated that the real estate of the late President will yield a revenue of $1,000 yearly. Outside of this, the widow has nothing to depend on, until the death of her mother, Mme. Dupont-White, and who has an income of $10,000 per annum. This at her death, according to the French law, will be equally divided between Mme. Carnot and her sister, Mme. David. The committee of members of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies will wait upon the widow of the murdered President early in the coming week, and will urge a reconsideration of her refusal to accept the pension proffered by the Cabinet Council.

UNFORTUNATE VESSEL.

The City of Peking Ashore in Japanese Waters.

YOKOHAMA, July 27.—The American steamer City of Peking, Captain Zarle, which sailed from Hong Kong July 11 for San Francisco via Yokohama, is ashore at Yeddo Bay, Japan. She was obliged to jettison a portion of her cargo. She lies in an easy position, and it is expected she will float the next high water.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27.—The City of Peking seems to be an unfortunate vessel. [illegible] voyage before this one she [illegible] and came near [illegible] her life-boats were [illegible] smashed, the cabin [illegible] of the crew, including Capt[illegible] were injured. On getting back to San Francisco she was docked and repaired, and sailed again early in June. She reached Hong Kong without any mishap, and after taking on a full cargo of silk, rice and tea a start was made for Japan. When she reached Yokohama the telegram does not state, but according to the Pacific Mail Company's schedule the Peking was to have sailed from that port on the 21st instant, and was expected to reach San Francisco August 5. She was probably delayed a couple of days, and did not reach Japan on time. Just how the accident happened it is hard to surmise. A breakwater extends into Yeddo Bay from the entrance up toward the city of Yokohama. This deepens the approach, and makes easy sailing. Probably the big steamer was caught in one of the blows that sweep over Yokohoma and, dragging her anchor, was carried ashore. In that case the task of getting her off will be a very difficult one.

WINE DEALERS' SYNDICATE.

The Effort to Control the Wine Product of California.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27.—A project to establish a syndicate of wine dealers, which shall control the entire product of the State with the object of assuring something like living prices to producers, is being pushed forward, and according to the present outlook with every prospect of success. As it stands now, eight of ten large firms composing the Wine Dealers' Association have agreed to go into the new enterprise, only two for the present withholding their assent to what is proposed. The proposition is to form a corporation with a capital of $1,000,000. All the firms mentioned as subscribing to the plan agree to turn their stock, buildings and cooperages over to the new association, receiving pay therefor in the bonds and stock of the corporation. The bonds given them will cover one-third, and the stock two-thirds of the value of the property which they turn over. Their value is to be ascertained by experts, chosen by all interested, and whose decisions are to be final. Besides the buildings and cooperages of the eight firms mentioned it is stated that they own over 6,000,000 gallons of wine in this city, and they figure on starting in the business therefore with first-class credit. Each of the firms is to wind up its own accounts and pay its own present debts, and as a result the new business concern will be launched with a clean balance sheet and no liabilities.

To Evict the Strikers.

CHICAGO, July 27.—It is rumored that the Pullman Company will as a last resort begin the eviction of strikers. It expected to starve them out, but union labor in Chicago is providing all the necessary food, and it is given out that food will be provided until the trouble is settled. The policy to be pursued by the company will probably be determined at the regular annual meeting of the directors and stockholders to be held in August.

Our Vessels Would Look On.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Secretary Herbert has prepared orders for the Petrel and Concord on duty with the Behring Sea patrol. They will proceed immediately to the Chinese station because of the threatening aspect of affairs in Corea.

THE TARIFF SITUATION

The Opinions of Newspaper Representatives.

A GLOOMY VIEW IS TAKEN.

Quarrel Between the President and His Party Friends in the Senate Has Aroused the Bitterest Feeling Among Democratic Factions.

NEW YORK, July 28.—President Cleveland's letter, Senator Gorman's bitter attack upon the Chief Executive and Hill's reply have so entirely changed the aspect of the tariff bill's chances of passage that there is a diversity of opinion among the Washington correspondents of the more influential New York dailies as to the ultimate fate of that measure. The majority, however, take a gloomy view of the situation. The following are some of the expressions of opinion:

The World: The quarrel between the President and his party friends in the Senate has aroused the bitterest feeling among the factions of the Democrats in and out of Congress, and is generally regarded as the greatest misfortune that could have happened to the Democratic party at this time. What its effect will be upon the tariff bill cannot be determined yet. It seems almost certain, however, that, if any tariff bill is to be passed at this session, the House must yield to the Senate. This must necessarily be so in the Senate, for three or four Democratic Senators can defeat any measure which they do not care to support, and in view of Gorman's announcement that, if the Senate amendments are materially changed, the bill will be defeated, there seems to be no way in which the differences between the two Houses can be reconciled. The failure, moreover, of the President's attempt to conciliate Gorman and induce him to bring about a peaceful settlement of the controversy on some other basis than that of the adoption of the Senate bill serves to indicate that the prospect for harmony between the two Houses is not bright.

The Times: If the sugar trust would take its hands off of this Congress and release the Senators who are now disabled by it from discharging their duties as the constitution calls upon them to do and as the people demand they shall, the tariff bill would be agreed upon by the conference committee in a few days, and it would be a bill free from any suggestion that its leading schedules were shaped by corrupt influences. It is useless to caucus, for, whatever the caucus may do, the potent few, who are understood to be hopelessly tied up and in danger of being utterly disgraced if they do not persist in remaining bought, cannot accept any conclusions reached by the majority.

The Recorder: There is scarcely a [illegible] of the [illegible] is not con[illegible] there. In the [illegible] there is discouragement and a foreboding of defeat. The members say it will probably be a short fight now, that the House will yield, but the President is not ready to give up the struggle yet. It looks to-day as though the House is almost willing to yield, and that the contest may come to an end sooner than has been expected. There is uncertainty about the Senate's position, and Gorman's shrewdness in throwing upon the House the responsibility for no tariff legislation, if such is the outcome of the struggle, is bearing fruit. The courage of the members of the House has sadly weakened since last week. They have all listened to the Senate oratory, and have been deeply impressed by it; and the Senators claim to-night that the end is in sight, and the end will be the Senate bill.

The Herald: Dangers from open foes and pretended friends surround the conference report on the tariff bill in the Senate on every hand, and it will require cool brains and steady hands to steer it back into the conference committee again without total shipwreck. The friends of the bill are very much alarmed. The tremendous racket the Senate has stirred up over the conference report has frightened some of the members of the other House who have heretofore been in favor of holding out. They are afraid that the Senate may vote to indefinitely postpone the tariff bill and thus deal a death blow to tariff reform by this Congress. There has been talk emanating from high Democratic sources in favor of calling the conference report to the House, so that the Senate's amendments could be agreed to at once and the measure could be sent before the country with at least the title of "A Bill to Reduce Taxation." What these men are afraid of is that the Senate will adopt some sort of a motion to instruct the conferrees to yield on some pet item of protection that some individual Senator esteems more highly than party principles. Many members of the House are not at all frightened by the noise in the Senate. They say it is simply the last "bluff" of the Senatorial conspirators, and if the House stands firm, it can win a complete victory. It is scarcely probable that either side will win a complete victory under the circumstances, and present indications seem to point to a compromise. The compromise talked of contemplates lower duties on coal and iron ore and a remodeling of the sugar schedule, with an ad valorem duty only ranging from 42½ to 45 per cent. It is probable that in return for the concessions the House would make to the Senate in these items the House would be given an opportunity to arrange all the rest of the bill substantially as it pleased. This would result in large reductions in the textile schedules.

The Tribune: To-day's developments have made it more apparent that the fate of the tariff bill is held firmly in the hands of a little knot of Democratic Senators who are holding out for no surrender to the House or President. With the aid of Republicans they can at any time defeat or postpone the pending measure, and against their determined will the edicts of a Democratic caucus or of the Democratic President cannot have the slightest avail. They have only to remain obstinate to bring the House to their terms, or to force it to go back to the country with a record of Democratic promises left lamentably unaccomplished and Democratic pledges cynically violated and [illegible] red.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION LEAGUE.

What a Toronto Delegate Said of the Feeling in This Country.

LONDON, July 27.—Sir John Lubbock presided in the London Chamber of Commerce this evening over the meeting of the city branch of the Imperial Federation League. He welcomed the Canadian delegates heartily. Colonel Geo. C. Denison of Toronto then spoke of the importance of maintaining the unity of the Empire. Canada, he said, was absolutely true to England, and would resolutely fight against any movement to annex her to the United States. Great enmity was felt in the United States toward England, and only the better educated and higher classes there were friendly to Great Britain. The peace, he said, was maintained only through fear of the British navy and a half-million Canadians. In the event that France and Russia should combine against England the United States would join them. This emphasizes the necessity of federation. Canada was prepared to make great sacrifices for this, but she expected help from England. In conclusion Mr. Denison urged a system of preferential tariffs between Great Britain and her colonies. The motion of Sir F. Young to appoint a committee to consider the best course to pursue was carried against some opposition.

AN OPINION GIVEN.

Assistant Attorney-General Haight's Letter to Secretary Price.

OLYMPIA, July 27.—The following is the text of a letter received by State Secretary J. H. Price from Assistant Attorney-General Haight, and explains itself:

"Replying to your communication in reference to the act of February 6, 1893, providing for the submission to a vote of the people of the State an amendment of the State constitution relative to the investment of the permanent school fund in school district bonds, I have the honor to suggest that, although the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the State vs. Grimes has by holding that the constitutional provision we now have authorizes the investment of the permanent school fund in school district bonds, does away with the necessity of making the amendment proposed, and although the act submitting the amendment to the people contains no appropriation, thereby compelling the State to depend upon the public spirit of the newspapers of the State to secure the publication of the proposed amendment, I nevertheless find no warrant in these circumstances for your doing otherwise than to follow the literal directions of the law and to carry out the same to the extent that you are able to do. I therefore advise you to make such effort as you can under the circumstances to secure the due publication of said amendment for the time and in the mode prescribed by the constitution.

TO WORK THE MINES.

Negro Miners Expected to Arrive in Roslyn.

TACOMA, July 27.—A train bearing 500 [illegible] coal miners, bound for the [illegible] arrive here [illegible] miners at the Roslyn [illegible] owned by the Northern Pacific, refused to accept a reduction of about 20 per cent in wages and quit work. The company did not make any effort to reopen until two weeks ago, when it gave the miners until last Saturday night to sign contracts at the new scale of wages. The white miners still refused, though thirty or forty of the negro miners brought from the South at the time of the trouble in 1889 were willing to work. Assistant General Manager Lytle says that the negroes will be brought to take the miners' places, but refuses to state from what point they will come. He says they can be hired in any one of half a dozen States. The old miners at Roslyn have organized a branch of the National Miners' Union.

Chester A. Congdon of Duluth is at North Yakima inaugurating an irrigation project to reclaim 3,000 acres on the lower Ahtanum river, the water to be taken from the Natchez river. The ditch, it is said, will be completed in time for the next irrigating season.

THE EXPECTED HAPPENS.

Coxey's Followers Have Been Deserted by Their Leaders.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Large and indignant delegations from the Industrial Armies camped at South Washington applied at the room of the House Committee on Labor to-day, not to urge their bills, but to plead for assistance. The expected has happened. Their leaders have deserted them, and they have sought Congressional aid to return to the localities whence they had come. Coxey's men said their leader had left them in the lurch yesterday. Kelley's men averred that their leader had drifted away several days ago, and that they did not expect to see him again, while Fry's men said their leader had probably abandoned them. The men who were brought from the Pacific Coast by Kelly were particulary indignant, and expressed a fervid desire to tar and feather their General. McGann told them there was not the slightest chance of a government appropriation for their return, and sent them to the local Superintendent of Charities.

Messrs. Kernan and Worthington.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—J. D. Kernan, appointed as one of the commission to investigate the railroad strike, is a well-known lawyer in Utica, N. Y. He has been a particular and thorough student of labor questions, and has written several important contributions to the literature on the subject. He was chosen because of his undoubted thorough understanding of the subject and well-known sympathy with the laboring classes. Mr. Worthington, who is also a member of the commission, is now a Judge of the Illinois Circuit Court. He represented the Peoria district in Congress about eight years ago.

Right of Way Granted.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Coke secured the passage in the S[illegible]-day by unanimous consent of [illegible] granting to the Arkansas, Texas [illegible]xico Railway Company the righ[illegible] through Indian Territory.

BENEATH THE GROUND

The Method of Propulsion to be Extensively Tested.

AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

If Successfully Demonstrated It Will Compel a Change of Power on Thousands of Miles of Road—Bills Passed in the House.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The question whether or not an underground trolley is a commercially practicable and successful method of propulsion for street-car service will be determined on an extensive scale in the national capital. A bill to authorize one of the street-car systems in this city to extend its lines and change its motive power passed both branches of Congress, and to-day the conference report on the bill was agreed to in the House. It requires the company to equip and operate its lines with an underground electric system within a period of two years under heavy penalties for failure. It was stated in the debate that this was one of the most important measures ever passed by Congress. If a demonstration is made that the underground system can be successfully worked, it will compel a change of power on thousands of miles of electric roads in the United States.

The day's session of the House was devoted largely to the consideration of business reported from the Committe on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and eighteen bills were passed. Among the more important were those to extend the term for which life-saving stations shall be kept open so as to include the months of August and May; extending the privileges of the marine hospital service to employes of the life-saving service; appropriating $75,000 to purchase a revenue cutter for use in San Francisco harbor; appropriating $5,770 to make a money testimonial to the sailors of the Netherlands steamship Amsterdam, who made a gallant but unsuccessful effort to rescue the crew of the American schooner Maggie F. Wells January 4; authorizing the Secretary of Treasury to remit or mitigate the penalties imposed on sailing vessels, as well as those imposed on steamers. The conference report on the fortifications appropriation bill was next agreed to. It now carries a total of $2,475,000, an increase over the appropriation for the year ended June 30, 1894, of $216,949.

EXHIBIT AT TACOMA.

An Effort to be Made to Have Oregon Properly Represented.

PORTLAND, Or., July 28.—A united effort is to be made to have the State of Oregon properly represented at the Interstate Fair, which opens at Tacoma August 15 and will continue until November 1.

Yesterday morning a meeting of the special Chamber of Commerce committee was held in the office of George Myers to consider the matter and to meet with representatives from Tacoma. Charles H. Dodd, President of the Board of Immigration; Dr. J. H. Cardwell, President of the State Board of Horticulture; George T. Myers, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the World's Fair Commission; W. W. Baker of the Rural Spirit; Frank Motter, Secretary of the Portland Chamber of Commerce; Rev. Dr. Jeffries of Tacoma and Colonel E. P. Shafner, Secretary of the Tacoma Commercial Club, were present.

The main object of the conference was to definitely ascertain what really was to [illegible] by Tacoma in regard to the In[illegible] Colonel Shafner in re[illegible]id that for a time [illegible] First came the trou[illegible]lers, then the floods, [illegible] strikes, which had pa[illegible] all over; but now all these ha[illegible]tled, and the fair would go on. [illegible] reaching Portland he had received a telegram from President Holmes stating that the Midwinter Fair concessionaires and most of the foreign exhibits had arrived at Tacoma and would be on the fair grounds, and that the management and the people of Tacoma would be greatly pleased if the people of Oregon would take part and furnish an exhibit. It was a general desire on the part of Tacoma to have Portland co-operate with its citizens and join in making the fair a success. He had been given to understand that arrangements would be made both for the transportation of exhibits and the establishment of cheap excursion rates for visitors.

The general feeling was expressed that Oregon should make a good exhibit at the fair. E. N. Morgan will donate his superb agricultural collection, the State Board of Horticulture and the Immigration Board will make fine exhibits, and an extensive mineral display of Oregon ores can be depended upon. The one thing to be considered is the cost. It will take about $2,300 to make the proper exhibit, and if this sum can be secured, the biggest and most attractive display of the Interstate Fair will have the Oregon label on.

Author and Publicist.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 27.—Private letters from Siberia announce the sudden death at Burnaul of the well-known Russian author and publicist, Likelai M. Yardrinsof, who was for many years owner and editor of the Western Review, and who was regarded as one of the best informed men in the world in regard to the history of Asiatic Russia.

Strike Declared Off.

DENVER, July 27.—At a meeting of local Lodge No. 16, American Railway Union, to-day 350 were present. It was decided to declare the strike off. This step was taken because it was thought more strikers could get their positions than if the matter should be postponed to a later date.

Pure Food Bill.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—In the House to-day the Committee on Commerce was on motion of Hatch relieved from further consideration of the pure food bill, and the measure was referred to the Committee on Agriculture, of which Hatch is Chairman.

Will Save the Corn Crop.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 30.—Copious rains fell here last night, the first for five weeks. Reports from interior points in Missouri, Illinois and Kansas say the rain was general and will save the corn crop.

[illegible] Peters, the well-known [illegible]plorer, intends to contest [illegible]able vacancy in the R[illegible] stated his candidature [illegible] government, as the [illegible]siders his wide knowle[illegible] be serviceable when con[illegible] come up for discussion.