WASHINGTON, August 13.-The long struggle over the tariff bill came to a close at 6 o'clock this evening, when the House by a vote of 162 to 105 decided to discharge the House conferrees from further consideration of the bill, receded was a complete victory for the Senate. The House made an absolute surrender. The result grew directly out of the sensational course of events at the Senate end of the capitol, precipitated by Senator Hill Friday. Up to that time the House conferrees had stood firmly against the Senate amendments, especially on the three disputed schedules-coal, iron ore and sugar—and the temper and voice of the House was for war to the end. But the indications that the Democrats of the Senate might not be able to longer hold a majority of voters in line for the Senate bill and the bill be thus placed in isomority forced the House Democrats to senate bill and the bill be thus placed in jeopardy forced the House Democrats to immediate action. The Democratic con-ferrees of the House at last admitted they were beaten, and another vote could not be risked in the Senate. It must be the Senate bill or no bill. The whole question was precipitated with the cau-cus held just before the House convened to-day, at which after a thorough review of the situation and speeches in favor of receding by Speaker Crisp, Chairman Wilson and others it was decided to take the Senate bill and afterward pa s separthe Senate bill and alterward pass separate bills placing coal, iron ore, sugar and barb wire on the free list, and by so doing place the House on record and at least partially overcome the humiliation involved in its defeat. The programme arranged in the caucus was carried out to the letter in the House after a special

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

the inevitable, justifying their action on the ground that the Senate bill was betthan the McKinley law. The most startling feature of the day perhaps was Mr. Cockran's eloquent appeal to Chairman Wilson to name the Democrats in the Senate who threatened the defeat of all tariff legislation if the attempt to adjust differences between the two Houses was persisted in, but Wilson

Dunphy and Covert of New York, Davey, Meyer and Price of Louisiana, erett of Massachusetts, Gorman of Michigan, Johnson of Ohio and Tarsney of Missouri-voted with the Republicans against the resolution.

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

BRUTAL MURDER.

Mother and Babe Murdered and th House Set on Fire.

SEATTLE, August 14 .- Mrs. Philomena Miller, wife of John Miller, the foreman malter at the Bavview brewery, and her eighteen-month-old daughter, were brutally murdered last evening by men who were evidently after \$200, which had been taken home by Miller Sunday. After supper Miller left about 7 o'clock to attend a meeting of the brewery workmen's union, and his two elder children went out to play in front of the house. They returned about 8 o'clock to find the

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

THE

ARGUS.

VOL. 1.

HILLSBORO, OREGON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1894.

THE CHINESE TREATY.

Full Text of Measure to Go Into Effect Upon the Exchange of Ratifications. Washington, August 14.—The Senate in executive session approved the Chinese treaty. Its full text is:

Whereas, The 17th of November, A. D. 1880, and of Kwanhsii the sixth year, from its opposition to the 634 Senate the tenth month, the fifteenth day, a amendments and agreed to the same. It treaty was concluded between the United States and China for the purpose of regulating, limiting or suspending the coming of Chinese laborers to and their residence in the United States; and,

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

Whereas, The two governmeents are desirous of adopting reciprocal measures for the better protection of the citizens or subjects of each within the jurisdiction of the other; now, therefore, the President of the United States has appointed Walter Q. Gresham, Secretary

the President of the United States has appointed Walter Q. Greeham, Secretary of State, as his plenipotentiary, and his Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of China, has appointed Yang Yu, officer of the second rank, Subdirector of the Court of Sacrificial Worship and Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and the said plenipotentiaries having exhibited their respective full powers, found to be in due form and good faith, have agreed upon the following articles:

Article 1. The high contracting parties agree that for a period of ten years, beginning with the date of exchange of the ratifications of this convention, the

in writing of his family or property or debts, as aforesaid, and shall be furnished by said Collector with such certificate of his right to return under this treaty as the laws of the United States may now or hereafter prescribe and not inconsist-ent with the provisions of this treaty; and should the written description of the aforesaid Chinese laborer prove to be false, the right to return thereunder be false, the right to return thereunder or of continued residence shall in each case be forfeited. Such right of return to the United States shall be exercised within one year from date of leaving the United States, but such right of return to the United States may be extended for an additional period, not to exceed one year, in cases where by reason of sickness or other causes of disability be-read his control and Chinese laborer yond his control such Chinese laborer shall be unable to sooner return, which such intention, and made a vicious lunge at Speaker Crisp.

There was no attempt on the part of the Democratic leaders to claim a victory. All admitted they were accepting tory. All admitted they were accepting on States and no such Chinese laborer shall be unable to sooner return, which facts shall be unable to sooner return, which is elected because of the assurances he has received from a great number of voters by him certified to the satisfaction of the Chinese laborer shall land in the United States and no such Chinese laborer shall should he allow his name to go before States, and no such Chinese laborer shall be permitted to enter the United States by land or sea without producing to the proper officers of the customs the return

certificate herein required. Article 3. The provisions of this convention shall not affect the right at pres-ent enjoyed of Chinese subjects, officials, teachers, students, merchants or travel-ers for curiosity or pleasure, but of labor-ers coming to the United States and re-When the vote came to be taken at 6 siding therein. To entitle such Chinese o'clock thirteen Democrats—Moses of subjects as are above described to ad-Georgia, Bartlett, Cockran, Hendrix, mission in the United States they must produce a certificate from their government or the government where they last resided, certified to by the diplomatic or consular representative of the United States in the country or port from which they depart. It is also agreed that Chi-nese laborers shall continue to enjoy the privileges of transit across the territory of the United States in the course of their journey to or from other countries, subject to such regulations by the gov-ernment as may be necessary to prevent said privilege of transit from being

Article 4. In pursuance of article 3 of the immigration treaty between the United States and China, signed on No-vember 17, 1880, at Pekin, it is hereby understood and agreed that the Chinese laborers or Chinese of any class, either permanently or temporarily residing in the United States, shall have for the protection of their persons and property all rights that are given by the laws of the United States to the citizens of the most favored nation, except the right to become naturalized citizens. And the government of the United States reaf-firms its obligations, as stated in said article 3, to exert all its power to secure protection to the persons and property of all Chinese subjects in the United

They returned about 8 o'clock to find the house enveloped in smoke and their mother nowhere in sight. They called two women, who discovered the dead body of the woman on the floor of the middle room and the child's body on a bed in the same room. The head and hands of the woman were mashed to pulp. A trunk in the front downstairs room had been ransacked, but the one in the front upper room containing \$200 in gold, had not been disturbed. Miller fell on his wife's body in a paroxysm of grief, and simply rolled in her blood in agony. The bed clothes and chairs had been soaked in coal oil from a broken lamp and fired.

A Queer Alliance.

Article 5. The government of the United States having by act of Congress, approved May 1, 1892, as amended by the act approved May 5, 1893, required all Chinese laborers is wfully within the limits of the United States by the first named act to be registered as in said acts provided, with a view of affording them better protection, the Chinese government of such acts, and reciprocally the government of the United States recognizes the right of the government of China to enact and enforce similar laws or regulations for the registration, free of charge, of the laborers, skilled or unskilled (not merchants, as defined by said acts of Congress), citizens of the United States in China, whether residing within or without treaty porta, and Article 5. The government of the A Queer Alliance.

London, August 14.—The correspondent of the News at Vienna states that Great Britan, France and Russia have agreed to jointly interfere in case the garage attempt to attack Pekin.

United States in China, whether residing within or without treaty ports, and the government of the United States in China, whether residing within or without treaty ports, and the government of the government of this convention, and annually thereafter, it will furnish to the government of China registers and reports showing full name, aga, occupation and number of the place. registers and reports showing full name, age, occupation and number of the place of residence of all its citizens of the United States, including missionaries, residing both within and without treaty ports of Chins, not including diplomatic and other officers of the United States residing in Chins upon official business, together with their body and household servants.

servants.

Article 6. This convention shall remain in force for a period of ten years, beginning with the date of the exchange of ratification, and if six months before the expiration of the said period of ten years neither government shall be formallly given notice of its termination by the other, it shall remain in force for another like period of ten years.

NO SIGNS OF YIELDING

German Socialists and the Berlin Ring Brewers.

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

BERLIN, August 13 .- The struggle beween the Socialist boycotters and the ring brewers does not grow less. Although both parties have suffered enough to welcome an end, neither thinks of yielding a point. The Vorwaerts, which leads in the fight for the Socialists, with daily columns of exhortation for friends and denunciation of enemies, says that the list of boycotted houses carries now some 2,000 names. Many of these houses however, are the smallest back yard saloons, whose business interests are scarcely worth considering. The big Berlin saloonkeepers still refuse to let the boycotters use their assembly halls. The loss to the landlords on this account is heavy, although a part of it is covered with subsidies from the Landlords' Association. The lack of proper rooms for their anti-ring rallies has caused the Sobeginning with the date of exchange of the ratifications of this convention, the coming, except under conditions herein specified, of Chinese laborers shall be absolutely prohibited.

Article 2. The preceding article shall not apply to the return to the United States of any registered laborer who has a lawful wife, child or parent in the United States or property therein of the value of \$1,000 or debts of a like amount due him and pending settlement. Nevertheless every such Chinese laborer shall before leaving the United States deposit as a condition of his return with the Collector of Customs of the district from which he departs a full description in writing of his family or property or debts, as aforesaid, and shall be furnished by said Collector with such certificate of his right to return under this treaty as the laws of the United States may now cialists much inconvenience, and undoubtedly has kept their plan of campaign within reasonable bounds. They threaten the hall owners with severe penalties as soon as the main struggle Christian Socialists. He hopes that the regular leaders will repent and let him exploit his theories at the Frankfort National Congress, but he is likely to be disappointed.

STRIKER AND POLITICIAN.

Knox Will Run for Sheriff of Yolo County SACRAMENTO, August 14 .- Harry Knox, the ex-strike leader, will run for sheriff of Yolo county, and his friends confidently expect his election. There is good reason to believe that he will be the People's party ticket. This morning the Chairman of the People's party County Committee waited on Knox at the river, and told him he could have the nomination by acclamation if he consented to permit his name to go before the convention. Knox said that he was not a politician and was not particularly larly anxious to run. He was a poo man, and did not have the requisite wealth necessary to meet his campaign expenses. He was assured by the Chairman that all his expenses would be met, and that his candidacy would not cost him adollar. Knox said that on that condition he would consent to run, and to the people of Yolo county that he would be a candidate for Sheriff at the

coming election. ANARCHISTS OF FRANCE.

Their Trial Has Ended, and Only Three Were Convicted.

Paris, August 15 .- The trial of the anarchists before the Assizes Court ended to-day in the acquittal of all but three of the accused. After counsel for the defense had finished their speeches, Fauer, Graves, Bastard and Bernard addressed the court, protesting their in-nocence. Their remarks were couched in moderate language, denying in every respect the rant of the anarchists. The case was then given to the jury, who spent two hours in considering the questions put to them by the Judges. The verdict was that the charge against the prisoners of belonging to a criminal association was not proven. Artiz, Chericotte and Bertani were found guilty o obbery and having been in illegal pos-ession of weapons. All the others were leclared not guilty of the charges against them, and were discharged. Artis was was sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment at hard labor; Chericotte to eight years and Bertani to six months. The end of the trial was marked by no incidents. Those who had been acquitted left the courtroom quietly.

WAR SHOULD BE STOPPED.

If England Will Not End It, Then th

United States Should. London, August 14 .- The Daily News recommends concerted action by the European powers to stop the war between China and Japan. It says:

"China and Japan respectively embody conservative and innovating forces. It is therefore natural that Western nations should sympathize with Japan. It her ultimate victory were probable of even within range of practical possibil-ity, there might be plausible arguments against interference, but the permanent defeat of China is almost impossible, and the result, unless the powers inter-pose, will probably be the extinction of the Japanese autonomy and the jealous exclusion of 'foreign devils' from Japan as well as China. If mutual jealous

MONTHLY CROP REPORT.

A Decline in Corn of Nearly Twenty

WASHINGTON, August 11 .- The monthly report of the Statistician of Agriculture shows a decline in corn of nearly twenty-six ports since July 14. The average for the entire breadth is 69.5 THE VORWAERTS TAKES A HAND. against 95 for the month of July. The great decline is due almost wholly to the extensive and unprecedented severe drought that has set in since the last report, and to the hot, dry winds that have swept over the States of Nebraska, Kan-sas, Iowa and parts of other Western States. In some localities the crop has been injured beyond recovery, while in others timely rains would go far toward assuring fair yields. The averages for the principal States are:

The condition of wheat has fallen since last report 1.3 points, being 67.1, against 68.4 for month of July.

The condition by States is as follows:

...79 South Dakota..... 76 North Dakota..... 82 Washington

The advices as to winter wheat from correspondents and others indicate a good yield of excellent quality. The condition of oats has declined 12 points since date of last report, being 76.7 against 77.7 in July. The condition for August, 1893, was 97.3. The condition for a proper years 1817 here.

of spring rye is 79.8 against 81.7 last month and 78.5 last year.

Barley is 69.7 against 92.3 last month; potatoes, 74 against 92.3 last month; tobacco, 79 against 81 last month; cotton, 98.1, an increase of 2.2 points over July and 3.5 points over June.

THREE NEW PROJECTS.

Principal Improvements in the River and Harbor Bill.

Washington, August 11.—The river and harbor appropriation bill, which has been agreed to in both Houses, provides been agreed to in both Houses, provides which have long "Will it not be a troublesome process." for three new projects, which have long been sought by the Senators who have the credit of securing their adoption. | ess?" Oh, I don't know. I suppose it can be done easily enough. It must be done, They are the boat railroad to overcome the obstruction at the dalles of the Columbia river in Oregon and Washington, another for a canal to connect Lakes Union and Washington with Puget Sound, and the third to begin the construction of a lock in the Mississippi river between St. Paul and Minneapolis, to extend navigation to the last named river between St. Paul and Minneapolis, to extend navigation to the last-named place. The railway project contemplates a hydraulic lift to raise steamboats out the water, placing them upon a tramway car running upon eight or more tracks, transporting them thirteen miles and returning them to the water. The estimated cost is \$2,000,000. The canal, which is to connect the waters of Puget Sound with the fresh waters of Lakes Union and Washington, it is understood, will be of great commercial benefit, because it will give ships an opportunity to anchor in fresh water after long voyages in the Pacific. Another benefit is to be gained by having naval vessels while not in commission stationed in while not in commission stationed in

LITTLE'S REPORT.

It Causes Two Suits Against President Reinhart of the Atchison.

New York, August 11 .- Matilda Wallace has brought two suits in the Superior Court of the city against J. W. Reinhart as President of the Atchison and Topeka road—one to recover \$50,000 damages and the other to recover \$5,800 damages. The grounds in the action are that Reinhart issued a statement June that Reinhart issued a statement June 30, 1893, giving the Atchison and Tope-ka's surplus at \$1,918,380 above the operating expenses, and September 2, 1893, made another statement, showing the excellent condition of the company and the amount of securities held in its treasury. The petitions further charge that June 30, 1893, the defendant caused to be published in the New York World statements showing the condition of the to be published in the New York World statements showing the condition of the company's affairs, and sets forth that the statements in the complaint are confirmed by the report of Stephen Little, the expert accountant who made the statement for the reorganization committee. The plaintiff avers that on the representations made by Reinhart she purchased 1,700 shares of Atchison and Topeka stock, and that she is damaged thereby to the amount of the sums she asks to recover. The complaint has been served on President Reinhart.

Committee to Visit the Coast. Washington, August 11 .- In the Senate to-day a resolution was offered by Ransom of North Carolina and reterred to the Committee on Contingent Expenses, instructing the Committee on Commerce to sit during the recess and to visit and examine the Pacific Coast with a view of determining the best place on that coast (between certain points) for a deep-water harbor, and also to examine as to river and harbor improvements on the Pacific Coast.

Chinese Packers Attacked. Santa Rosa, Cal., August 11.-Trouble has occurred at the Randolph fruitpacking warehouse. The owner of the establishment, which opened to-day, had procured about 100 Chinese from Sacramento for packing fruit, and a large crowd of white men met them at the warehouse. The manager was forced to send them away from the city.

Prince Komataw Returning. LONDON, August 11 .- A dispatch from Paris says that the Mikado's cousin, Prince Komataw, who has been studying maritime forts in Europe, has left Paris for Havre en route to Japan, re-turning by way of the United States. Fifty Japanese officers, who have been studying in Paris, have started for home.

To Extend Its Provisions. WASHINGTON, August 11.-Doolittle of Washington has introduced in the House a bill to enable any person authorized to enter lands under the mineral laws to enter lands that are chiefly valuable for building stone under provisions of the act for placer-mining.

Mr. Pullman's Old Tenants to be Evicted.

LAST MOVE IN THE BIG STRIKE.

the following from Pullman:

Vice-President Wickes said so to-day. The company claims that it must find houses for its new employes to live in, and as the strikers have been camping in the Pullman flats without paying a cent of rent for the past three months, they must leave. This move is the very last in the big strike, and it will forever discomfit the employes. The company's houses cover about 3,000 people at present. These 3,000 consist of the striking workmen and their families. There are about 1,000 new men in the shope that have families, and that desire to live near their work. The old employes must make way for the new. Mr. Wickes was asked to-day:
"Will the company evict the ten

"Something of that kind must be done," he replied. "We must find quarters for our new employes."
"Have you taken any actual steps in

the matter yet?"
"No, not yet; but we will soon do so."
"When?" "I cannot say exactly when, but very

be done easily enough. It must be done, anyhow."

The eviction is the very last thing the people there have looked for. One woman of Fulton said:

"Surely they will not put us out. Where would we go? We have not money enough to buy a bushel of coal. We have no clothes, and the American public will not stand by and see thousands of families rendered homeless."

But that is doubtless what must be done; so it is necessary that the comdone; so it is necessary that the com-pany take decisive action. The outlook for the present population of the model town is not full of cheer; in fact, it is

RUSSIA ALERT.

She Will Resolutely Protect Her Inter-

Berlin, August 14.-A dispatch to the Tageblatt from St. Petersburg says: "In which saited recently from Vladivostock under sealed orders for Corea, the commander-in-chief of Eastern Siberia has been instructed to hold troops in readiness to march at any moment. Russia wishes to maintain a strictly neutral position, but as soon as a constitutional change occurs in Cores she will reso-lutely protect her interests." The disstates France has declared her readiness to co-operate with the Russian fleet in the far East. The correspondent earned from the same diplomatic source that it is China's intention to continue the war until Japan's strength has been exhausted and she is compelled, perhaps by the powers, to sue for mercy and for pardon for the Kow Shung affair, which

greatly irritated the natio Mr. Pullman Returning Home. Pirrissung, Pa., August 11.-George M. Pullman was a passenger last night on the Pennsylvania limited for Chicago. This will be his first visit to Pullman since the great strike ended. He was closed-mouthed on the affairs of the strike, saying that he had been away so long that he was not conversant with the situation. His advices were that the trouble was settled, and that no out-break was probable. He said that the strike had cost everybody connected with it a heap of money, but he had no figures with which to make an estimate. Mr. Pullman was accompanied by Robert T. Lincoln, ex-Minister to England. Mr Lincoln said he was interested mainly in the Japan-China war, and he thought that the Mikado's subjects would win

Made Himself Obnoxious. OTTAWA, Ont., August 11 .- Word has been received here that the British government will at once recall General Herbert, now in command of the Canadian militia, to join his regiment, the Grenadier Guards, in which he holds the rank of Colonel. General Herbert was sent out to Canada by the British government to put the Canadian militia on a more to put the Canadian militia on a more substantial footing, and some of the truths he told about the demoralized condition of Canada's military organization did not please the political heads. Ever since General Herbert came to Canada, four years ago, he has been in hot water, and the climax was reached a few weeks ago when he suspended his Adjutant-General, and he was forced by Adjutant-General, and he was forced by the government to reinstate him.

the reforms projected by the Italian gov ernment with a view to financial re-trenchment reduces the number of provnces in Italy from 69 to 29, reduces the number of tribunals from 180 to 69, abolhes the courts of cassation in Palermo Naples, Florence and Turin, converts twenty-three universities into private institutions, and creates State universities in Rome and Naples.

Has a Claim Against Peru. San Francisco, August 11 .- Peter Mc-Manus, a naturalized citizen of the Well-Known Brewer Dead.

PHILADELPHIA, August 11.—Louis
Burgdall, the well-known brewer, died at his residence to-day. Burgdall was worth about \$50,000,000. United States, is in the city en route to

NO. 21.

ON THE MOSQUITO COAST. The Captain of the Columbia Does Not

Washington, August 10 .- The Navy Department received a dispatch from Captain Summers, commanding the Columbia, which was telegraphed from New Orleans on the arrival of yesterday's steamer from Bluefields. His report is exceedingly brief. He says he has landed a force from the two American ships, and that men have also been landed from the British war vessel.

The American force will be maintained

of the Model Town is Not Full of Cheer-Old Employes Must Make Way for the New Men.

CHICAGO, August 13.—The Post prints is following from Pullman:
Pullman's tenants will be evicted, ice-President Wickes said so to-day, he company claims that it must find buses for its new employes to live in, id as the strikers have been camping the Pullman flats without paying a nt of rent for the past three months, ey must leave. This move is the very it in the big strike, and it will forever comfit the British war vessel.

The American force will be maintained selong as affairs are unsettled. He does for anticipate serious trouble, and seems to look for a speedy termination of the difficulty between the Nicaraguans on the one side and the Mosaguito Indians and negroes on the other.

The impression is gained from naval officers from the dispatch that the Nicaraguans, who have now concentrated a considerable force at Bluefields, will continue master of the situation, and that very little resistance will be offered by the supporters of Chief Clarence.



War is again rack-ing Nicaragua. This time the Indians of time the Indians of the Mosquito Territory have risen against the government. A picture of Robert Henry Clarence, the boy chief of the Mosquitos, accompanies this sketch. He was driven from the reserving by the Niese.

by the British May 21, 1894, and recently issued a declaration of sovereignty, proclaiming himself the hereditary chief of Mosquito and calling upon all law-abiding and loyal residents to obey his authority. The trouble in this country dates from February last, when the Nicaraguan government tried to gain control of the Mosquito Indians by sending a military force to occupy Bluefields, the capital of the Territory. The Indians assert their rights of self-government under the provisions of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

WHO IS ANDREW HIGHTON?

to Claims Portland as His Home, Baker City as Well.

Boston, August 13 .- A man about 65 years old, who is booked at the police headquarters as Andrew G. Highton, was arrested to-day for passing worthless checks. Highton tells some conflicting stories, among them that he belongs in Portland, Or.; Denver, Colo., and Baker City, Or. He says he is one-fifth owner of the Ornament and Surprise mine on Greenhorn Mountain, Grant county, Or., and is in Boeton to secure capital with which to work the mine. The police think their prisoner is an old-time forger and spurious check utterer. Highton called at the National City Bank in the Exchange building on State street, and offered for deposit a draft for \$15,000 drawn on N. Clarnel of rears old, who is booked at the police draft for \$15,000 drawn on N. Clarnel of the last of the month. The bank promised to accommodate him in this respect, but informed him that he would not be given any money until the bank had sent the draft West for collection.

To Boycott the Abattoir Combine. SAN FRANCISCO, August 10 .- Henry Miller, senior member of the wholesale butchering firm of Miller & Lux, which some time ago joined forces with Armour, Swift & Morrison of Chicago in estab-Swift & Morrison of Chicago in establishing abattoirs and packing-houses at
Baden, San Mateo county, has decided
to withdraw from the combine and jois
in a boycott against it. Miller says that,
while the plan might work in Chicago,
it won't do for San Francisco. He says
there is a great feeling among dealers
against the combine, and that the objection is not against refrigerated meats,
but against the Baden concern. The intensity of feeling is such that dealers
won't buy from the combine. In conclusion Miller says that the position he
is in is precisely like that of a man who
is living apart from his wife without being divorced. His firm still retains stock
in the concern, but they have drawn out in the concern, but they have drawn out because they are convinced that Chicago ways are not successful here.

San Francisco, August 11 .- At a meeting of the wine growers this afternoon H. Eppstein, President of the association recently formed to organize a trust embracing all the wine-growing interests of the State, reported that seven of the leading wine merchants had signed articles of incorporation and forwarded them to the Secretary of State at Sacramento. The company is now prepared to treat with the committee of seven wine growers recently appointed to secure options on the grape crop of the State.

The Oleomargarine Law.

WASHINGTON, August 11 .- Forman from the Committee on Agriculture today made a favorable report to the House on the bill to make oleomargaine and all other imitation dairy products subject to the laws of the State of a few weeks ago when he suspended his Adjutant-General, and he was forced by the government to reinstate him.

Reforms Projected in Italy.

London, August 11.—The Rome correspondent of the Central News says that

Many Idle Men in Cincinnati. CINCINNATI, August 11 .- One thousand anemployed men appeared at the city hall yesterday demanding work. They were impatient and persistent in their demands, but beyond a few threats were orderly. The city authorities are greatly troubled at the outlook, and it is likely more bonds will be issued to afford more public work. Many mills and factories

The Great Northern Rail-

TO CUT THEM IN TWO

road's New Policy

IN REGARD TO ELEVATOR RATES.

Slovator Men Are Alarmed, as They Think Mr. Hill's Policy Means Ruin for Their Interests-The Cut is in the

DULUTH, Minn., August 10.-The Eastern Minnesota, a part of the Great Northern system, to-day issued a circular cutting charges of handling and storing wheat in terminal elevators at this point in two, in order to help the farmers of the Northwest, who have been growing more and more discontented as a result of the decrease in prices. Owners of the other elevators at once called on General Manager Farrington and threatened to have the certificates of the Great Northern elevators ruled off the Duluth board if the schedule was put into effect. Mr. Farrington dared them to do it, saying they would take their business elsewhere if they adopted such a foolish policy. The elevator men are in consternation, as they think J. J. Hill's new policy means ruin for their interests, which involve millions. Mr. Hill, according to Mr. Farrington, looks upon a terminal elevator as he does a freight shed, and wants to make no charges at all for handling and storing wheat. He would have abolished charges altogether but for the ruin it would have brought to elevator interests. The elevator men are thoroughly alarmed. It is claimed Duluth and Minneapolis mills will be injured by the change. into effect. Mr. Farrington dared them

THE DREAD TYPHOON.

It is Expected to Reduce Naval Opera

WASHINGTON, August 12 .- In speaking of the probabilities of the pending driven from the reservation by the Nicaraguans some time ago,
but was taken back
by the British May 21,
and the typhoon is now rapidly apand the typhoon is now rapidly ap-proaching. The presence of the former is not regarded as a menace to sea maneuvering, but fear is felt of the latter. The typhoon is a rovolving wind storm, whose effects are disastrous. It is believed by the officials of the legation that the naval movements during the typhoon season at least will be somewhat circumscribed. The Chinese will not venture a great distance from their coast, but will keep close to port. Japan, it is thought here, will wage an aggressive war against China, and some of her objective points, in all probability, will be the Chinese ports. Already news has reached here of high gales off the Chinese coast that have compelled all craft but the staunchest steamers to seek shelter in port. Naval officers say that when the dreaded typhoon sets in there The typhoon is a rovolving wind storm,

OTTAWA, August 11 .- It at seattle, Wash, who, he says, is one-half owner in the mine. When he presented the draft he told the cashier that he did not want it collected until cided to abandon Hawaii as a port for the landing of the Canadian-Australian Pacific cable. Tenders are invited for seven different routes and upon three different plans. Plan No. 1 invites tenders for the construction of a cable to be the property of the government, but to the property of the government, but to be guaranteed by the construction company; plan No. 2, for a cable to be run by the company undertaking the work on the basis of a subsidy, the tender to stipulate the amount of the subsidy required and the number of years for which it will be operated; the third plan calls for a tender for the construction and operation of a cable for a stipulated guarantee of earnings to be made by the company tendering. The parties tendering are asked in each case to tender for seven different routes, under the ering are asked in each case to tender for seven different routes, under the three separate plans mentioned, the gov-ernment to regulate the amount of tolls to be charged by an order in the coun-

> DYNAMITE AND THE DAGGER. lanto Says He Was Tired of Looking on

> Paris, August 11.-The mother of Caesario Santo, the assassin of President Carnot, has written to Mme. Carnot asking her to intercede with President Casimir-Perier for the life of her son. The mother received this letter

from Caesario: "Dear Mother-I write you a few lines in order to inform you I have been con-demned to death. What must you think of me? You cannot think I am an as-sassin and malefactor. You know my good heart, and my tenderness was always shown to you. Well, my heart is the same to-day. If I have committed this act, it was simply because I was tired looking on such an infamous world. I thank the priest for coming to me, but I do not care to confess. I salute you, my brothers, sisters and others, with a thousand kisses."

Creedon and Fitzsimmons

Sr. Louis, August 12.-Dan Creedon, the Australian middle-weight now playing at one of the theaters here, received a telegram from New York this evening, asking him if he would meet Bob Fitz-simmons at the Seaside Athletic Club in a six-round go for \$1,000. His reply was that he would meet Fitzsimmons for any purse and a side bet of \$1,000 to a finish, at 158 pounds, and that no other proposi-tion would be entertained.

Switchmen Again Organizing. KANSAS CITY, August 13 .- At a mass meeting to-night 400 local switchmen helped to organize the Switchmen's Coal Strikers Giving Up.

Morrys, Ill., August 11.—The coal strike which began April 21, and has prevailed in Grundy county up to the present time, crippling all industries and branches of trade and driving thousands to the verge of starvation, was officially declared off to-day. Union of Kansas City, which is a starter