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

CLEVER SCHEME.

How Pauper Japanese Have Been Ad-

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

STANFORD IN TACOMA.

There Was Crookedness in the Seco Ball Game.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 23. - The althletic committee of the Stanford University faculty has, it is said, decided that hereafter no baseball or football teams of the university shall make tours. This action is the result of the late trip of the baseball team to Oregon and Washington, during which charges were made that certain players from Palo Altc had planned to "throw" a game for money. The Athletic Board of the uni-versity met last Monday and received the report of Professor Angell of the fac-ulty committee. He said that rumors of an attempt to throw a game and stories of misbehavior of the students in the North had reached the faculty, and an investigation was made with the result that proof was received that three of the that proof was received that three of the university players had agreed to throw the second Tacoma game fer money. No names were given. The charges of misbehavior were proved to be false. The report concluded with the statement that members of the faculty did not consider themselves fairly treated by the students. in the matter and consequently had de cided that there should be no more ath letic tours, either baseball or football.
Either team will be permitted to go
abroad and play one game with a worthy
opponent, but for any series of games
the use of Stanford's name will not be

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

Awful Lucing "I am a confirmed tight lacer," writes poor, misguided English woman to a Lon-don paper, "and enjoy the feeling so much. I am tall and rather inclined to stoutness, though I never let my waist exceed 17 inches night or day. My maid can sometimes lace me in to 15½ inches if I have no breakfast, but I cannot waik outdoors. The feeling is delictious, though painful, when I sit in a drawing room. I cannot eat, of course, but while the other girls get flushed and bot I was male and coal. De you think a permanent am pale and cool. De you think a perma-nent steel belt would keep my complexion like that? One of my sisters wears a steel sone night and day."

ARGUS. THE

HILLSBORO, OREGON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1894.

NO. 31.

VOL. 1.

A Story That the Chicago Grain is Out

Washington, October 24.—The Indian CHICAGO, October 24.-In regard to the story that a cargo of wheat infected with weevil had been transferred here, which was industriously circulated on the case are as follows: Saturday a cargo of wheat was loaded into a steamer bound for Erie from one of the Armour elevators, passing inspection at that warehouse. The steamer was then towed to an Illinois Central elevator for the purpose of being loaded with 20,000 between the two inspectors, the general disposition being to place little faith in the theory that Chicago wheat is out of

the theory that Chicago wheat is out of condition.

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

THE TONQUIN BORDER.

Account of the Outrages on

Officer's Family. SAN FRANCISCO, October 24.-Chinese papers received by the Peking bring news that there is a likelihood of complications between France and the Chinese government because of the outrages pirates. The details of the latest attacks

ransom, but the feeling is general that the Peking officials must be appealed to. A customs employe named Carrere has been for many months in the hands of bandits. HELEN GRIER SENTENCED.

her sixth husband, was taken before Judge Moore to-day for sentence. When asked if she had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced, she

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

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

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

Mrs. Shirley said not a word, the dep-

uty urged his prisoner on, and the heavy iron doors again closed behind the wretched woman.

Suppressing Workers.

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

Mexicans Moving Troops OAXACA, Mexico, October 24,-Official advices have been received here that the government of Guatemala is dispatching large forces of troops to the frontier along the Mexican border. The Mexican government has ordered several thousand These evident preparations for war are causing great excitement in the States of Tabasco and Chiapas, and many foreigners are leaving.

VIENNA, October 24 .- A bill introduced in the Austrian Lower House to-day authorizes the formation of workingmen's committees in factories and shops, the members to be elected by secret bal-lot, to promote concord between the masters and the men; also the appoint-ment of Conciliation Boards to be organized usually by the local authorities, but sometimes by the Ministry of Commerce.

BATTLE OF PING YANG Fully Eleven Thousand Are Now Pend-

Mail Advices of the Greatest Land Defeat.

REPORT OF GENERAL YAMAGATA

This Was the Last Chinese Stronghold in Cores, and Opened the Way to China-The Chinese Force Was Estimated at 40.000 Men.

San Francisco, October 23. - The steamship City of Peking arrived from the Orient this morning, bringing the following additional advices to those sent up by the steamer Australia from Honolulu yesterday. The correspondent of the North China Gazette telegraphed his paper as follows in reference to the battle of Ping Yang: "I have just reached the front in time

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

China is now open."
General Yamagata has sent the following report of the battle to headquarters at Hiroshima:
"According to Major-General Oshima's

report the greater part of the enemy were encamped in Ping Yang itself and on both sides of it. A small portion were at Senkyori (on the right bank), and had the enemy's cannon must have been less than twenty. According to the natives the enemy's strength was about 40,000. The main body was slightly delayed in crossing the river, and in the attack, the 15th, killed over 100 horsemen; but the She Was Given Ten Years for Poisoning
Her Sixth Husband.

Spokane, October 24.—Helen Grier,
the old woman convicted of poisoning ammunition also began to fail the brigade was compelled to desist from the attack. The battle in other directions, however, The battle in other directions, however, was in our favor, and at about 8 A. M. Ping Yang fell completely into our hands. A large number of the enemy, including Tao Paokwei, their commander, were killed, wounded or taken prisoners, and also very large quantities of arms, ammunition and provisions fell

THE NAVAL EQUIPMENT.

A Great Increase in the Coal Bills of the Navy.

WASHINGTON, October 23 .- According to Commodore Chadwick, chief of the bureau of naval equipment, the coal bills of the navy are steadily increasing, owing to the greater consumption of coal by modern war vessels. The annual report of the bureau shows there will be a deficiency of \$30,000 in the appropriation for equipment, owing to the fact that \$191,291 more was expended for coal in the past year than in the year previ-ous. There were purchased at home 42,-190 tons of coal, costing \$178,163, of which 9,505 tons were purchased on the Pacific Coast at an average cost of \$7.02 per ton and 32,635 tons on the Atlantic Coast at a cost of \$3.34 per ton. There was spent abroad for coal \$462,192 at an average cost of \$8.86. The report shows that during the year a great improve-ment has been made in night signals. A new boat compass has been adopted, and ment has been made in night signals. A new boat compass has been adopted, and aluminum has been successfully substituted for bronze in binnacle fittings. Under the head of the naval observatory attention is called to the fact that, unless the course of professional statements. less the corps of professors of mathe-matics is reorganized, the observatory will in the near future have but one astronomer available for duty, the others retiring in the course of a few years.

WHOLESALE POISONING.

Strychnine Put in the Coffee Pot

Colusa, Cal., October 21 .- A wholesale attempt to poison the inmates of the county hospital was made this morning by putting strychnine into the coffee. Twenty-two patients are now suffering from the effects of the drug, and one man has already died. Mrs. Ingram, the wife of the superintendent, is very the wife of the superintendent, is very sick, but the physicians hope to pull her through all right. The coffee pot was examined by Dr. Belton. He found traces of the poison therein. It is supposed the dastardly work was done by a Chinaman, who had had trouble with the steward and had been discharged. He had made threats, and swore to have revenge, and it is supposed that he took this means of venting his malice. Reports from the hospital this evening state that the patients are doing as well as could be expected.

WASHINGTON, October 23.-There are now pending before the United States Recent Strike and Coxeyism Court of Claims about 11,000 cases arising from the depredations committed by the various Indian tribes on property of pioneer settlers of the West. The claims aggregate nearly \$11,000,000, and come rom persons in California, Oregon, New Mexico, Texas, Missouri, Iffinots, Alaska, Idaho, Washington, Montana, North Dakots and South Dakots and other States in the South and West. Between two and three hundred lawyers are engaged

in the South and West. Between two and three hundred lawyers are engaged in pushing their liquidation. An official of the Interior Department in speaking of the matter said to-day:

"Since the date of the Indian depredation act, which conferred jurisdiction on the United States Court of Claims to settle and determine the losses sustained by the settlers and to give judgment for the same, over 11,000 cases have been filed in that court. An Assistant Attorney-General was provided for under that act as defense for the United States and the Indians. Judgments have been rendered for something over 4500,000, which Congress subsequently paid. Since the advent of the present administration judgments have been rendered against the United States and the Indian tribes amounting, with those left over from the last administration, to about \$590,000. These judgments were reported by the Attorney-General to Congress at its last session, and an appropriation of \$175,000 was made, less than one-third the amount of judgments reported. In this appropriation bill was a proviso that before any payments could be made the Attorney-General was required to investigate each judgement, and if in his opinion no additional defense could be made on the part of the government and the Indians, he was to certify such judgments to the treasury for payment.

"A question has now arisen upon the

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

"To all Chinamen: We swear by all the late of the twine held by bankers as follows:

"To all Chinamen: We swear by all the late of the twine held by bankers as soollateral security for loans to the National Cordage Company, which, while

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

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

TO KILL THE SULTAN.

Plot Hatched in This Country Frustrate

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

TWO LATE OUTBREAKS

Considered by Merritt.

TROOPS USED WITH DISCRETION

Principle of the Boycott Has Been Reduced to a Science in the State of

Washington, October 22 .- In his anaual report, just published, Brigadier-General Merritt, commanding the department of the Dakotas, said the movement of troops in his department during the last summer was occasioned by two remarkable outbreaks, which it had been necessary to control by the use of the army. In April was the organization and movement of the so-called commonwealers or Coxeyites; the other was the strike, commencing in June, on the Northern Pacific railroad, precipitated in sympathy with the strike at Pullman, Ill. General Merritt says: "The first of these developed to the

greatest extent in the farther northwest portion of the department, in the State of Montana, being augmented and ag-gravated by causes like to those which made the strike occurring subsequently, and which was of considerable propor-tions and more or less difficult to conone-third the amount of judgments reported. In this appropriation bill was a proviso that before any payments could be made the Attorney-General was required to investigate each judgement, and if in his opinion no additional defense could be made on the part of the government and the Indians, he was to certify auch judgments to the treasury for payment.

"A question has now arisen upon the proper construction of this appropriation act, and the Treasury Department seems to be in doubt as to whether the judgments should be paid in the order in which they were rendered or in the order in which they were rendered or in the order in which they were rendered or in the order in which they were rendered or in the order in which they were certified for payment by the Attorney-General. The law directed the Secretary of the Interior to certify as to what funds there are belonging to the various Indian tribes which can be used for the payments of such judgments, as the funds of the Indians are primarily liable under the act for such payment. This matter has been referred by the Secretary of the Indian Commissioner for report, but, owing to the inadequacy of the Clerical force of the Indian Dormissioner for report, but, owing to the inadequacy of the Clerical force of the Indian Dormissioner for report, but, owing to the inadequacy of the Clerical force of the Indian Dormissioner for report, but, owing to the inadequacy of the Clerical force of the Indian Dormissioner for proport, but, owing to the inadequacy of the Clerical force of the Indian Dormissioner for proport, but, owing to the inadequacy of the Clerical force of the Indian Dormissioner for proport, but, owing to the inadequacy of the Clerical force of the Indian Dormissioner for proport, but, owing to the inadequacy of the Clerical force of the Indian Dormissioner for proport, but, owing to the inadequacy of the Clerical force of the Indian Dormissioner for proport, but, owing to the inadequacy of the Clerical force of the Indian Dormissioner for proport, but, ow

alias Ah Hong Sling, United States Fire and untold inconvenience on the public,

Inspector Cowie and Fire Marshal Coninspector Cowie and Fire Marshal Conif it is difficult to conceive of a worse way have brought on a fierce fight be-tween themselves and the police on one There was no mail communication with

resulting from the stoppage of supply trains.' General Merritt tells in detail how he disposed his forces to meet the emergency and open up communication, and says: "It is especially gratifying to note that all these movements, which involved in many instances considerable marching under the least pleasant conditions, were

collateral security for loans to the Na tional Cordage Company, which, while it was hanging over the market, deterred buyers and prevented the United States Cordage Company from extending its business. The United States Cordage Company in consequence has concluded satisfactory banking arrangements, and is having plans prepared for the erection at Elizabethport, Ohio, of mill buildings and warehouses, to which will be transferred spindles from other mills now remark from tide water or railway freight. mote from tide water or railway freight-ing facilities. This consolidation will tend to lessen the cost of manufacture.

May Visit the Coast. WASHINGTON, October 22. - Senator Gorman left to-day for New York, where he will spend the balance of the week. The Senator is contemplating a trip to California and the Pacific Coast about November 11. He will go with Senators Ransom and Cullom to investigate the harbors of the Pacific Coast.

Pension Regulations Approved. WASHINGTON, October 22.-Assistant ecretary Simms of the Interior Department has approved pension requisitions for \$12,625,000, distributed between New York, Philadelphia, Minneapolis, Knoxville, Topeka, Louisville and Washington. MORTON'S COACHMAN.

WASHINGTON, October 22. - Acting

Howard Will be Deported and Suit

under instructions already given, now that Judge Lacombe has decided that he has no jurisdiction in the case of John James Howard, imported under contract as under-coachman for ex-Vice-President Morton, Immigrant Commissioner Senner at New York will immediately deport Howard, and United States District Attorney MacFarlane will enter civil suit sgainst Mr. Morton for violation of the alien contract labor law. Secretary Carlisle's action in the Howard case follows identically along the lines laid down in the Howlett case in 1891. W. C. Eustice of Washington, D. C., in May, 1891, imported from England under contract Francis John Howlett to serve as head stableman and coachman. Acting Secretary O. L. Spaulding June 23, 1891, sent the papers in the Howlett case to United States District Attorney Cole of Washington, D. C., to prosecute Howard and W. C. Eustice. In this letter Mr. Spaulding said the Treasury Department had uniformly held that a coachman is not to be classed as a strictly personal or domestic servant in the sense of the law. Attorney-General Miller under date of July 15, 1891, instructed United States District Attorney Cole to bring the case against Mr. Eustice to trial. In the meantime Mr. Eustice to trial. Said, had returned to Paris, France, where he has since resided, for January 5, 1892, the packet of the case of the United States vs. W. C. Eustice had this memorandum written across it: "1892, January 5. summons returned—not deport Howard, and United States Disnemorandum written across it: "1892 January 5, summons returned—not

AN OMNIBUS INDICTMENT.

Debs and Other American Rallway Union Officers Again Indicted. CHICAGO, October 22.-The Federal grand jury to-day returned an omnibus grand jury to-day returned an omnibus indictment against Debs and other officers of the American Railway Union and a large number of parties charged with participation in obstructing the mails on different roads last summer. In all sixty-six persons are included in the blanket indictment. The grand jury of last summer, called to investigate the strike, brought in a large number of indictments, one for each man, in which Debs and the other officers of the American Railway Union were charged with conspiring with the persons on the variance. It was feared that, if a conviction were not secured on one of these indictments, the government might be indictment against Debs and other offilence. It was feared that, if a conviction were not secured on one of these indictments, the government might be barred from trying the officers on the others, for the reason that the conspiracy alleged is practically the same and the officers are defendants in all the cases. In order to avoid any danger on that score the omnibus affair, on which all officers and strikers may be tried at once, was returned to-day. The indictment includes but a few defendants who are not in the indictments.

WAY COLLECT IF SHE CAN. Appeal in the Breckinridge Case Stricken From the Docket.

Washington, October 22 .- On a the courts of the District are concerned, and leaves the plaintiff free to collect her judgment of \$15,000 and costs from Colonel Breckinridge when and how she can. Mr. Breckinridge's salary for the remainder of his Congressional term is exempt by law from seizure, and there is no provision in the laws of the District of Columbia, as there is in the statutes of some States, for the arrest and detention of any person about to leave the tion of any person about to leave the jurisdiction of the State without com-plying with the judgments of the courts.

Smith and Longstreet Committed for the

WASHINGTON, October 22.-William B. Smith and George B. Longstreet were given a hearing to-night on a charge of stealing 52,100 2-cent stamps from the bureau of engraving and printing. The stolen stamps were identified by other employes of the department. Harry L Brown and George Harrer have been ar-rested in New York for complicity in the robbery. September 24 Smith, Long-street and Beach went to New York and placed 31,000 stamps in the hands of Brown and Harrer for sale. New York officers say that when Beach is found the whole conspiracy will have been unearthed. The theft was discovered unearthed. The their was discovered through a report of a shortage in a consignment of stamps to the postmaster at Ionia, Mich. Judge Miller committed the defendants for the grand jury. Bail was fixed at \$2,000 each, which the prisoners were unable to give.

ACTION IN COURT.

Suit to Invalidate San Francisco's Con solidated Railway Company.

San Francisco, October 22.-The Lun ing estate, which owned a minority of the stock in the Central Railroad Company, known as the Market Street Railroad Company since the consolidation of the various city lines, is about to bring suit before the courts invalidating the Market Street Company. The estate claims that the plans for the consolidation were never submitted by the Board of Directors to it or other stockholders, whereas the law provides that such action must be taken. The Central Railroad Company previous to the consoli-dation was entirely free from debt, but after the combination had been made the stockholders were compelled to as-

WASHINGTON, October 22 .- Adjutant-Seneral Ruggles has made a report to General Schofield, commanding the army, in which there is a recommenda-tion that the enlisted strength of the army be increased to 80,000, so as to give a maximum of 25,000 to the regi-mental fighting force.

It Went to Pieces When Four

THE LOG RAFT BROKE

Days Out.

OCCURRED OFF HECETA LIGHT

The Raft Could Not Stand the Force of the Heavy Gale-A Conservative Es timate Places the Loss at Least Eighty Thousand Dollars,

SAN FRANCISCO, October 21. - All doubts as to the fate of the big log raft which recently left Astoria for this port in tow of the tug Monarch were settled this morning by the arrival in port of the tug minus her tow. Immediately upon entering the harbor this morning the Monarch went to her berth. According to the captain's story he had one of the roughest voyages ever experienced. In telling about the tow

Captain Thompson said:
"We left Astoria at 10:30 A. M. on the 12th instant. The bay was as smooth as glass; so at 4 o'clock we were on our glass; so at 4 o'clock we were on our course for San Francisco. Shortly after that the wind began to rise, and at midnight it was blowing forty miles an hour from the southeast. At 4 A. M. last Saturday we saw Tillamook light, having thus made eighteen miles in about sixteen hours. The wind fell light after that for awhile, but in the afternoon it was again blowing a living gale. Half the time we could make out the raft only by the foam that was breaking over it. We could make no headway; so I headed the Monarch off shore, and all that night the tug and the raft lay in a trough of the sea. Sunday morning at 4 o'clock the wind began to drop, and an hour later it was almost calm. There was a very heavy sea running, however, and when I put the steamer on her course the strain on the hawser was terrific. Frequently the Monarch's stern was under water, but she always came up again like a duck. A better sea boat and better tug I have never been on. Had it not been for the storms that we encountered there would have been no difficulty in towing the raft to San Francisco. When daylight came on Sunday I noticed that piles were coming out of the raft both fore and aft. At 10 that night we were off Cape Mears and about fifteen miles off shore. We had thus made about forty-six miles in eighty-three hours.

"All went well until Monday morning," course for San Francisco. Shortly after

morning the breakers were playing havon with the piles. At 6 A. M. the raft began to break up, and an hour later there were only seventy-five feet out of the 525-foot raft left together. We were off Heceta light, and seeing that all further effort was useless, I cut the remains of the tow was useless, I cut the remains of the tow adrift. There were sixty tons of chain around the piles, and as the timbers slipped out of the raft the chain sank to the bottom, anchoring both tug and raft. After casting off from the raft we carried the gale to Cape Blanco, and from there it was calm to Crescent City. From that point we had a fresh southeasterly gale to San Francisco."

The raft was for the Southern Pacific

The rait was for the Southern Pacific Company, and had it reached here in washing to by Gordon Carlisle, counsel for Madeline Pollard in the case of Pollard vs. Breckinridge of Kentucky, the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia ordered the appeal which had been asked for in this case stricken from the docket of the court on the ground that it had not been entered within the statutory time. This ends the litigation as far as the courts of the District are concerned, and leaves the plaintiff free to collect her judgment of \$15,000 and costs from Colonel Breckinridge when and how she can. Mr. Breckinridge's salary for the remainder of his Congressional term is exempt by law from seizure, and there is no provision in the laws of the District. The crew assert that they never again The crew assert that they never again want to be at sea in a steamer towing a

> ASTORIA, October 21.—The news of the breaking up of the log raft was received here with profound regret by all the citizens, with the exception of those interested in the saw mills. Latterly the price of logs has been exceedingly low, and saw mill men dislike the idea of any market being provided for loggers other than that produced by consumption in their own mills. It was believed by those owning timber lands in different portions of the county that the success of Mesers. Robertson & Baine's venture meant the creation of a demand for lumber which is at present inaccessible and worthless, and the disaster is therefore regarded as a serious blow to the interests of people owning timber claims. WHAT IS THOUGHT OF IT AT ASTORIA.

MINNEAPOLIS, October 21 .- Dr. George

von Schmidt, the German traveler claiming to have inside advices by mail as to the situation in Russia, said to-day that he had just received another orgitohe had just received another crypto-gamic letter indirectly from St. Peters-burg, indicating an upheaval when the Czar dies. The student party, the army and the clergy are honey-combed with a conspiracy to set aside the Czarowitz and place Prince George on the throne in spite of the Czar's personal wishes. The Czar is crazed with fear, and dares not employ Russian physicians for fear they are connected with the conspiracy.

Cowardly Husband. NEW YORK, October 21.-The boiler of an illicit still in a tenement-house on Clinton street exploded this morning Clinton street exploded this morning severely scalding Pauline and Jennie Rossuk, mother and child, and John Joheski, 22 years old. The woman's husband, Herman, supposed to be the owner and operator of the still, ran away after the explosion, leaving his wife and child crying for help.

Should Your Shoes Creak.

Creaking shoes are an intolerable nuisance. Yet some shoes will creak, notwithstanding every precaution. For such intractable wear it is recommended such intractable wear it is recommended to pour a small quantity of linseed or sweet oil upon a fint surface, like a platter, and allow the soles to stand in the oil over night. In that way they will not only lose the squeak, but will become saturated with the oil, making them proof against dampness. Another ours may be effected by taking them to a cobbler and having one of the soles.