

The Hood River Glacier.

It's a Cold Day When We Get Left.

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GENERAL EZETA.
The Ex-Vice-President and His Staff on the Bennington.

LYING OFF SAN FRANCISCO.

The Salvadorian Refugee May Have His Day in Our Courts, or He May be Transferred From the Bennington at Sea—Right of Asylum.
WASHINGTON, August 18.—The State Department has finally decided that the Salvadorian refugees now on the Bennington, lying beyond the three-mile limit of San Francisco, shall have full and fair opportunity to come into court and show, if they can, that they are not subject to extradition. Orders have been issued to Commander Thomas of the Bennington, which were communicated to him by tugboat, to keep his vessel beyond the three-mile limit until the extradition papers arrive at San Francisco. These papers were handed to the San Salvador Minister at 5 o'clock last Sunday evening, and should reach San Francisco to-night or to-morrow morning. When they arrive they will be placed in the hands of the United States Marshal, the Bennington will steam to the harbor and the refugees will be taken into custody and produced before the United States Court. They are General Ezeta, late Vice-President of San Salvador; General Catacheo, General Kolones and Lieutenant-Colonel Cienfuegos, all of Ezeta's staff. Before the court they will be represented by Gonzales de Nuesado and Hon. Horacio Rnebens of New York as counsel. While this counsel may invoke the spirit of habeas corpus, it will be unnecessary, as they will have their opportunity when the refugees are brought before the court, in substance of extradition proceedings, to show that extradition is sought on political grounds and that the offenses charged are not criminal in character.

THE RIGHT OF ASYLUM.
WASHINGTON, August 18.—In the quietest manner that official methods will permit the Navy Department has amended the naval regulations in such fashion as to entirely reverse the policy regarding the right of asylum as laid down by Secretary Tracy in the case of General Barrundia, when Commander Reiter of the Ranger received his reprimand. The new regulation appears to completely justify that unfortunate officer in his refusal to protect Barrundia, for, if its construction of the proper duty of a naval commander is correct and in conformity with international law, then he could not have offered to take the General from a merchant vessel. The department has been induced beyond question to make this new regulation restricting the granting of asylum by the great trouble it has been put to in harboring the Salvadorian refugees on the Bennington. The old naval regulations read as follows:
"In reference to the granting of asylum in the territorial waters of a foreign State the ships of the United States shall not be made a refuge for criminals. In the case of persons other than criminals they shall be afforded shelter whenever it may be needed to United States citizens first of all and to others, including political refugees, as the claims of humanity may require and the service upon which the ships are engaged will permit."

VALUE OF THE ENEMY.
The Chinese Offer Rewards for the Destruction of Japanese.
LONDON, August 18.—A Shanghai correspondent says that the Governor of Formosa offers 6,000 taels for the destruction of any big Japanese warship, 4,000 for a small warship, 200 for the head of a Japanese officer and 100 for the head of a private.

SHIPPING FLOUR AND MEAT.
SAN FRANCISCO, August 18.—The steamer City of Peking will sail to-day for China and Japan with another large cargo of flour and canned goods. The Peking will take about 1,500 barrels of flour and 2,900 cases of canned meats and fruits.

THE SINEWS OF WAR.
BERLIN, August 18.—It is rumored that the Disconto-Gesellschaft is negotiating a loan of \$50,000,000 for China.

WELLMAN'S STORY.

He is Determined to Test the Spitzbergen Route Again.
TROMSØ, Norway, August 19.—Walter Wellman with the crew of the crushed steamer Ragnvald-Jarl arrived here yesterday by the fishing yacht Bertone, Captain Johnson, from North Spitzbergen. All the members of the party are well. Discussing the failure of his expedition to reach the pole, Mr. Wellman said:

"After the loss of the Ragnvald-Jarl, and the consequent breaking up of my line of retreat I was compelled to modify my plans for the summer's work and make sure to be able to return to the coast of Spitzbergen earlier than I intended, though the expedition reached within a few miles of the 81st parallel May 12, eleven days from Tromsø. The season had then changed to the other extreme. North of the Seven Islands at the extreme north of Spitzbergen as far as we could see were masses of heavy unbroken ice, which appeared absolutely impassable. The expedition then turned its face east along the north-east land, and then northeast gales broke up the ice, which had promised to afford some easy traveling. The whole north-east land was explored. The scientific men of the party were making interesting observations in geology and natural history. Professor Owen French of the coast and geodesic survey, Washington, surveyed a large part of the coast. Among the points added to the map, by virtue of the discoveries made during this survey, are Capes Gresham, Whitney, Armour and Scott and Walsh Island.

"July 1 I started with seven men and an aluminum boat on my way over the pack ice, but was compelled after several days of frightful struggling with the ice to give up the attempt. July 4 I started to return to Walden Island, crossing Dove Bay. We were all compelled for hours to wade through water waist high. The screwing of the pack ice threatened to destroy the boats and sleighs, but, though they were subject to the hardest usages, the aluminum boats came through uninjured. Had it not been for the protection afforded by their water-tight cases progress would have been impossible in the pack ice, where men and sleighs were half the time in the water and half the time on the ice.

"Crossing Dove Bay, Alme, the meteorologist of the party, broke a bone of his right leg, and had to be carried in the boat to Walden Island, which was reached July 22. We waited a fortnight for open water, and August 4 decided to push through the ice. The attempt, which was a most dangerous one, was successful, and four boats reached Low Island August 5, where we sighted the Bertone. Eventually we hired her to convey our party to Tromsø. We sailed from Low Island August 7, and reached Dove Island August 8. There we took on Professor Oyen, the geologist, and Hydahl, the runner and sportsman from the University of Christiania, and the stores which they were guarding for us. Though we were unable to reach as far north as we hoped to get in 1894, because of the loss of our steamer and the bad nature of the season, I am determined to test the Spitzbergen route again in 1895."

MYSTERIOUS WHITE MAN.

He is Recruiting Californians for the Mikado's Army.
LOS ANGELES, August 19.—The Chinese and Japanese colonies here have been greatly stirred up lately by the presence of a mysterious white man who moves secretly and to those he has confidence in exhibits credentials from the Japanese War Department authorizing him to make contracts with persons or corporations in the name of Japan. It is learned that his purpose is to enlist 1,000 sturdy Americans, men who have had experience as soldiers, in the service of the Mikado for the particular work of fighting Chinese. This emissary has made contracts with the steamship companies for the transportation of his men. He offers \$20 a month to the men who can pass the physical examination, and promises them the best of rations and accommodations. The prospect of looking some Chinese Mandarins' palace is not the least of the prospects which dazzle those adventurously-inclined young men who are flocking to the support of the chrysanthemum dynasty, and as far as can be learned the regiment will soon be completed. The men will be armed with the latest pattern of military rifles, similar to the Mannlicher type, and their uniforms, it is claimed, will be a thing of dazzling beauty, abounding in color effects. The men are guaranteed return passage to this country if they survive or continuous employment in the army if they prefer.

Sued for a Large Sum.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 18.—Carey Friedlander has sued the Bank of California for \$750,000. He alleges that this sum is due the estate of his father, the late Isaac Friedlander. The complaint states that the bank loaned the father money on lands in Fresno and adjoining counties and the lands were conveyed to the bank in trust. The bank's claim is that the transfer was absolute.

May Meet in Boston.

CHICAGO, August 18.—There will be no Arion-Direract race in Chicago. Failing to secure the Washington Park track for themselves, Doble and Hickok refused the offer of the Northwest Breeders' Association, and notified the management that the race would not go, and that Direract will go East. The chances are that the pair will meet in Boston.

SANTO EXECUTED.

Assassin of President Carnot Expiates His Crime.

HIS COURAGE FORSOOK HIM.

It Was Necessary for the Attendants to Almost Carry Him to the Van Waiting for Him—The Death of President Carnot Avenged.

LYONS, August 17.—The Republic of France avenged the death of her beloved President at 5 o'clock this (Thursday) morning, at which hour Santo was guillotined in the public square. With the cry of "Vive l'anarchie" on his lips, the head of the trembling assassin was severed from his body by the keen blade, and another anarchist had died for a mistaken cause. There were no unusual demonstrations attending the execution. The news of the decision to execute Santo in the early morning spread rapidly, notwithstanding the efforts to keep it secret. The wineshops and restaurants in the vicinity were crowded all the evening with people who wanted to witness the execution. However, these were compelled to leave their places of shelter, as tavernkeepers had orders to close their doors at that hour, and the streets leading to the prison were occupied by troops.

Santo had to walk fifty yards from his cell to the scaffold, which was in the square facing the prison. When the preparations of Deibler had been completed, he tested the guillotine and pronounced it satisfactory. It was then 4:25 o'clock, and the troops had closed in around the guillotine. When daylight arrived the square and the street near by were thronged. Escorted by a squad of gen d'armes, the executioner and his men entered the prison at 4:30. M. Raux, the Governor of the prison, awakened Santo, saying to him, "Courage; the hour has arrived." The condemned man with a great effort raised himself; his face turned livid, and his arms and legs trembled convulsively despite his efforts to appear careless to his fate. The trembling of the assassin continued until the last moment. He could hardly stand, and his limbs were so stiff from cold and fright that his clothes were put on with the utmost difficulty. In reply to the question whether he would have breakfast Santo declined either food or drink. He also refused religious consolation. Asked whether he desired to speak to the judge, he replied in the negative. He also declined to see his counsel.

"Have you any last wishes to communicate?" he was asked.
"No," he answered, "only send my letters to my mother."
When Governor Raux spoke to Santo of his mother the condemned man's eyes filled with tears, and he nearly choked with emotion. He soon regained his habitual indifference, although still pallid and trembling. From this moment he said nothing more. When he was assisted into the wagon he was in a most pitiable condition. His knees shook together, and his teeth chattered. He no longer appeared like a man, but a being half dead with terror. The command to "fix bayonets" was now sounded from squadron to squadron of troops, while murmurs arose from the ever-growing crowd. Deibler and his assistants and the officials issued from the prison at 4:50 o'clock. At the command to present arms and draw swords the wagon issued from the building, and took up a place on the left side of the guillotine. The assistants fixed the gangway. The priest approached Santo, who appeared not to see him. When Santo appeared, walking with extreme difficulty, his open shirt displaying his breast, frail and bony, his eyes were fixed on the guillotine, and then wandered to the troops and the crowd. He uttered the cries: "Courage, my comrades!" and "Vive l'anarchie!" but the sound issued feebly from closed teeth and was nearly inaudible.

The words were hardly uttered when Santo was seized and pushed toward the guillotine. He made a feeble struggle and fell. His weight was much too light, and his excitation were compelled to raise him and thrust him forward. He made another frantic movement, obliging Deibler to come to the assistance of his men and place Santo's head under the lunette. Much time was taken up with these movements. At last Deibler pressed the handle which released the severance of the vertebrae, a spurt of blood sprinkled the wagon, the head fell into a basket of sawdust, and the body was rolled into another. Bravos sounded from the crowd, which seemed less moved than at ordinary executions.

[Caesario Santo assassinated Sadi Carnot, President of France, at Lyons June 24, 1895. The President was attending the international exhibition in Lyons, and at the time was in a carriage at the head of a procession on his way to the theater. As the President's carriage passed down the street, which was lined with enthusiastic crowds of people, Santo rushed out of the crowd, springing upon the steps of the President's landau and stabbed him to the heart, killing him almost instantly. The assassin was with difficulty saved from instant death at the hands of the multitude, who beat him unmercifully. Santo was an Italian, having been born in Molta Visconti, northwest of Pavia, in December, 1873. He was a baker by trade.]

The President Signs It.

WASHINGTON, August 16.—President Cleveland has signed the bill to authorize the taxation of the treasury notes by States and municipalities on the same terms that other money is taxed. It gives authority for their taxation merely, and it remains for the States to take any advantage of its terms.

A Queer Alliance.

LONDON, August 14.—The correspondent of the News at Vienna states that Great Britain, France and Russia have agreed to jointly interfere in case the Japanese attempt to attack Peking.

CORBETT AND JACKSON.

The Details of the Disagreement Between the Champions.

NEW YORK, August 17.—After two years of long-distance fighting through the public press James J. Corbett and Peter Jackson came together yesterday afternoon, and nearly settled their respective claims to superiority on the spot. While an actual encounter was averted, the champion and the negro had a wordy battle of the fiercest kind, during which the life was practically passed, and when the smoke of fight cleared away the principals had settled one thing, that there is extreme improbability of a match being pulled off in the future. Jackson arrived in town from San Francisco early in the day, and put up at the Grand Union Hotel. He had made an appointment to meet Corbett at Manager Brady's office at 2:30 o'clock. The champion was on hand, with Billy Delaney and his manager. When the appointed time arrived a curt message came from Jackson that he would meet Corbett to-morrow morning at the Police Gazette office. Corbett was very wrathful. He was going to Ashbury Park, and could not put off the meeting. He determined to go to the Grand Union and have it out then and there. The meeting between the two men was as if each was sparring for an opening. They did not shake hands, but eyed each other suspiciously. Jackson was seated upon a wooden stool, while Corbett occupied a chair and drew it up to Jackson so that they faced each other about two feet apart. When Corbett became excited he drew the chair up until his face was brought within less than a foot of Jackson's. Tom O'Rourke was talking to Jackson when the champion arrived. During the wrangle that followed he frequently put in a word for Jackson, but he did not get excited, as did Manager Brady. Corbett plunged at once into business, and said bluntly:
"I want this thing settled."

"Jackson sneered contemptuously, and said:
"You're in a great hurry now; what's been the trouble since I first challenged you?"
Then Corbett got angry, and in a moment epithets were flying to be followed by recriminations. Corbett pulled out of his pocket a newspaper clipping, in which Jackson was quoted as saying Corbett was afraid to fight. Corbett thundered for an explanation. Jackson laughed insolently, and said:
"You know you are a big bluff."

Corbett clenched his hand, and fairly hissed back:
"You are another big bluffer, and I'm dying to fight you."

"I'm anxious to meet you," answered Jackson, warming up.
"That's right, gentlemen; keep cool and get down to the match," admonished Delaney, and there was a murmur of approval from all present. But a minute later they were at it again.
"Of course, as a gentleman, I won't call you a liar when you say I am a big bluff," said the Australian.
Corbett retorted in kind. Each accused the other in keeping out of each other's way.
"Where will you fight?" finally asked Corbett.

"Not south of the Mason and Dixon line," answered Jackson.
"Well, you know we can't pull it off in the North."
"Well, then we will fight in the London National Sporting Club."
"I know positively they will only permit twenty rounds, and I will only fight to a finish. I can't whip you in twenty rounds, but believe in a finish fight my youth will tell," shouted Corbett, shaking his hand in Jackson's face.
"We can have all the fighting we want in twenty rounds," answered Jackson.
"Not enough for me; besides, I have no faith in the treatment which would be accorded an American in the hands of those Englishmen. You and O'Rourke stand in with Lord Londsdale, and I would be discriminated against. Now, won't you fight in the South?" almost begged the champion.
"Get your brains together; that's the third time you have asked me that question," answered Jackson. "Why, I would probably get shot if I whipped you in the South," continued the Australian.

"If you are interfered with," said Corbett, "I agree to give you the stakes and gate money."
"How generous!" said Jackson, "but what will that avail me if I am dead? No, I positively refuse to fight in the South, and if you insist on doing so, everything is off between us."
Brady and Delaney whispered to Corbett to refuse to fight in England. "And I absolutely refuse to fight in England," announced Corbett.
Then the fighters indulged in disparaging each other in high tones. Each said he was confident of being able to knock the other out. Jackson kept saying that Corbett had evaded meeting him, and should have done so before he fought Mitchell. He said: "Your fight with Mitchell has been a death blow to pugilism in this country ever since."
"I can't help that," said Corbett. "Would not you make easy money if you could?"
"Well," finally said Jackson, "the only way I see is for us to wait for some club in the North to offer an acceptable purse."

"You know the North can't be the battlefield," answered Corbett. "It's the ambition of my life to whip you, and it's a shame we can't pull off a fight."
Corbett was induced to shake hands with Jackson, and then went home.
Each principal lays the blame on the other for the failure to come to an agreement.

The Public Domain.

LANDS WITHIN CONFLICTING LAND-GRANT LIMITS TO BE OPENED.
WASHINGTON, August 17.—The Secretary of the Interior has decided to take immediate steps to open to entry lands lying within the conflicting limits of the grants of the Atlantic and Pacific and the Southern Pacific Railroad Companies. In a ruling to-day he revokes the order of the department suspending the restoration of the lands and instructs the Commissioner of the general land office to prepare instructions restoring the lands to settlement and entry under the homestead laws. They remain, however, subject to the right of purchase by the railroad companies under the act of March 3, 1887. In the ruling in the cases of the United States vs. the Southern Pacific and the United States vs. the Colton Lumber and Marble Companies over 900,000 acres of California land are involved.

THE NEW TARIFF.

The House Passes the Bill With the Senate Amendments.

SPEECHES, APPLAUSE, CHEERS.

The Senate Bill Accepted in Its Entirety—Separate Bills Passed Making Sugar, Coal and Iron Free—Cockran and Tarsney Deliver Scathing Speeches.

WASHINGTON, August 18.—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 conferees from further consideration of the bill, receded from its opposition to the 634 Senate amendments and agreed to the same. It 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 conferees 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 jeopardy forced the House Democrats to immediate action. The Democratic conferees 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 caucus held just before the House convened to-day, at which after a thorough review of the situation and speeches in favor of reading by Speaker Crisp, Chairman Wilson and others it was decided to take the Senate bill and afterward pass separate bills placing coal, iron ore, sugar and bar wire on the free list, and by so doing place the House on record and at least partially overcome the humiliation arranged in its defeat. The programme arranged in the caucus was carried out to the letter in the House after a special order.

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 skirmish preceded the pitched battle, but the points of order raised by the Republicans were swept aside. The Speaker 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 ex-Speaker 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 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.

There was no attempt on the part of the Democratic leaders to claim a victory. All admitted they were accepting the inevitable, justifying their action on the ground that the Senate bill was better than 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 made no response.

When the vote came to be taken at 6 o'clock thirteen Democrats—Moses of Georgia, Bartlett, Cockran, Hendrix, Dunphy and Covert of New York, Davy, Meyer and Price of Louisiana, Everett of Massachusetts, Governor 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 popgun bills, placing coal, iron ore, sugar and bar wire on the free list, and which in the debate they maintained would be proposed only to go to death in the Senate.

Postal Clerk's Confession.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 18.—C. J. Rosencranz, a postal clerk on the Helens and St. Paul route, has been arrested for rifling a registered mail pouch sent from Sacramento to New York via Portland, Tacoma and Spokane, Helena and St. Paul. When the pouch arrived at its destination it was noticed the registry lock number had been changed. The original number was found intact until Rosencranz handled the mail. He confessed to opening the pouch and to having destroyed much of the contents, which consisted of foreign drafts and tobacco certificates.

More Orders, Less Wages.

PITTSBURGH, August 18.—The passage of the tariff bill has already made itself felt here by a marked revival of business. Stocks in all lines of manufactures have been reduced to a minimum, especially iron, steel and glass. To-day large orders were received by local manufacturers, and more are expected. It is asserted a slight reduction in wages will be necessary in the case of glassworkers, tin-plate men and workers in some branches of the iron and steel trade, but the states generally allow for reductions to fit the tariff changes.

CHINESE LABORERS.

Provisions for Visiting Their Homes and Returning Again.

WASHINGTON, August 15.—White of California to-day introduced in the Senate a bill to supplement and carry out the provisions of the Chinese treaty approved yesterday. It provides that Chinese laborers on leaving the United States with the intention of returning shall make oath before the Collector of Customs of the port of departure to a full statement as required by the treaty, and furnish proofs of facts entitling them to return under regulations provided by the Secretary of the Treasury. False swearing will make the affiant liable to prosecution for perjury. The Collector is authorized to issue a certificate if he believes the Chinaman is entitled to return, and its transfer to another person will make it void and prevent its original holder from returning to the United States. Every Chinese laborer holding a return United States certificate shall have the right to enter the United States at the point where it was issued. Masters of vessels are obliged to report whether they have any Chinese on board and failure to do this will render the offender liable to punishment by a fine of not more than \$5,000 or by imprisonment for not more than five years, or both. Persons who change, alter or forge this certificate are made liable to punishment by a fine of not more than \$1,000 or imprisonment not exceeding five years, or both.

OUR FORCES IN ASIA.

The Charleston Has Been Ordered to the Other Side.

WASHINGTON, August 15.—At the request of the State Department Secretary Herbert has directed Captain Coffin of the cruiser Charleston, now at the Mare Island navy yard, to make preparations for sailing. As soon as the ship is ready for sea, she will be sent to the Asiatic station to join the vessels there now for the purpose of protecting the interests of Americans in China and Japan during the war between the two countries. With the addition of the Charleston, the United States will have a good naval representation in Eastern waters. The Baltimore and the Monocacy have been there for some time, and recently the Concord and the Petrel, forming a part of the Behring Sea patrol fleet, were ordered to join them. It is ascertained that there is no significance attached to the addition of the Charleston to the ships of the Asiatic station, but that it is simply in conformity with a desire on the part of the administration to have a strong naval force there during the continuation of the war. The Charleston has just undergone a thorough overhauling, and should be prepared to sail within a short time.

AUGUST CORN CROP.

Figures from the Prairie Farmer on the Corn and Wheat Yields.

CHICAGO, August 15.—The August report of the Prairie Farmer states that, while the condition July 1 indicated the largest crop of corn ever grown, a most liberal estimate August 1 would indicate a yield decidedly under the average of recent years. During July there was a decline in condition of 20.3 points, the average August 1 being 75. Spring wheat shows a decline of 1.8 points, standing at 74.4. The present indications point to a spring wheat crop about the same as last year, when 150,000,000 bushels were grown. This makes the indicated wheat crop of the year about 500,000,000 bushels. There was a free movement of wheat until the loss of corn became apparent. It is the general testimony of correspondents that the movement will fall off rapidly, and that a large part of the crop will be held to feed in place of corn. This feeding has already begun on a large scale, as wheat in many districts is selling below corn.

Awaits the Action of China.

WASHINGTON, August 15.—The Chinese Minister had a long conference at the State Department to-day with Secretary Gresham respecting the concluding phases of the negotiations upon the new Chinese exclusion treaty just ratified by the Senate. The Minister has notified his government of this action, and as soon as the treaty is ratified in China the documents will be mailed to the United States, and ratifications will be exchanged in Washington, all of which is expected to consume about six weeks.

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