

of the National Farmers' Alliance; Henry H. Trenor, President, and P. F. McGuire, Secretary of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners; P. M. Ar-thur, Chief of the Brotherhood of Lo-monthing Events and Alliance and Allianc comotive Engineers; 'C. A. Rollinson, President of the Farmers' Mutual Bene-

D.

and ships sailing under the hags of der many, France, Russia, Sweden or even Hawaii were left by the award free to prey upon the seals anywhere outside the three mile limit from Alaskan shores desire to enter. We are unable to perprey upon the seals anywhere outside the three-mile limit from Alaskan shores and islands. To meet this the tribunal ceive upon what principle a jury trial is recommended that an effort be made to insisted upon in order to deport an alien secure the adhesion of other powers to whose residence in the country is conthe same arrangements that bound Great sidered detrimental to the public wel-Britain and the United States. There fare. were indications that certain enterprising merchants were making ready to conduct a raid on seals under other flage than our own and Great Britain's, probably the Hawaiian and German flags, and it was felt to be the only prudent course to avoid any disagreeable in-cidents in the future by securing the ad-hesion of the maritime nations to the agreement.

with anarchy and deported without jury trial by saying: "It would hardly be contended, we suppose, that the govern-ment ought to maintain a jury at every

terday applied to Secretary Gresham for permission to go aboard an American warship at some convenient Japanese port, and that instructions be sent to Commodore Carpenter to have him and his Secretary landed on Corean soil. The State and Navy Departments have the matter under consideration, and it is likely the Coreans will be taken aboard the Conword Petrel or Monoracy at men. As to violence I have always con-

broken to-day at the New York end of the new Blackwell's Island bridge, which is to furnish the Long Island railroad an Commodore Carpenter to have him and his Secretary landed on Corean soil. The State and Navy Departments have the matter under consideration, and it is likely the Coreans will be taken aboard the Concord, Petrel or Monocacy at Nagasaki and landed at Chemulpo. The 855 feet. The span on the island will be 635 feet between the centers of the piers. The distance between the centers of the two extreme piers will be 2,855 feet. will reach squarely across the river, reaching the Long Island shore at Ravenswood and forming a junction with the Long Island railroad at Sunnyside, midway between Long Island City and Woodside. The approach on the Long Island side will be by a steel viaduct. In order to furnish a more direct route to Manhatten and Brighton Beach "cut-off" will probably be built connecting with the Manhatten Beach division of the Long Island road. It is calculated that passengers from the Union station at Third avenue and Sixtyfourth street, New York, can reach Manhatten Beach in forty minutes without changing cars. This is a reduction of more than 50 per cent. By most routes there are disagreeable changes. When the New York and New Jersey bridge is completed the Long Island road will be able to tap directly all the greater roads centering in New York.

fit Association; Frank Sargent, Grand Master Workman, and F. W. Arnold, Secretary of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, and John McBride, President of the United Mine Workers of America.

Accompanying the resolution is an address to the members of organized labor and all other producers and toilers throughout the United States. The ad-dress declares "that in view of the general distress at a time when granaries are full and in the natural order of things producers and toilers should be enjoying the fruits of their labors it seems the time has come for united action on the part of those who create the wealth of the country." One of the causes which has brought about this condition, the address says, is the departure from the wise bimetallic financial principle of Washington, Jefferson and Hamilton and the substitution of the monometallic policy dictated by the European money-holders and their American allies. A review of the financial legislation is

given to show what part was enacted in the interest of the producing and what in that of the non-producing classes. The proposition is set forth that before the demonstization of silver 3 500 bushels of wheat or 35,000 pounds of cotton equaled the annual pay of a Senator or Congressman, while to-day 10,000 bush-els of wheat or 100,000 pounds of cotton barely suffice; that formerly 35,000 bushels of wheat or 350,000 pounds of cotton would have paid the salary of the President, while to-day he receives the equivalent of 100,000 bushels of wheat or 1,000,000 pounds of cotton, and the same proportion applies to all other fixed salaries and incomes. Demoralization of the food-producing

sections is said to have caused the manufacturers to lose the markets for their goods, so that hundreds of thousands of workmen have been thrown out of employment; and the demonetization of half of the world's volume of money makes it comparatively easy for capitalists to corner and manipulate the other In the review of financial legisla half. tion it is charged that all the acts since the civil war have been in the interest of bondholders and against the producers, and the Sherman law is said to have been repealed at the demand of European financiers, although a grand fight was made by the people's representatives.

The resolutions are as follows: "We demand of the present Congress the immediate return to the money of the con-stitution as established by our fathers by restoring the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, the coins of both metals to be equally full legal tender for all debts, public and private, as before the fraudulent demonetization of silver in 1873. We also condemn the increase of the public debt in a time of peace and the issue of interest-bearing bonds at any time."

CANADA'S DEVOTION.

The Dominion's Efforts for a Pacific Cable Praised.

LONDON, August 25 .- In reviewing its own articles on the Ottawa intercolonial conference the Times says: "Canada's keenness for the Pacific cable is remarkable, because she already has direct and virtually unassailable telegraphic communication with Great Britain. The Canadians in this are working for one of the noblest ideas they could entertain, namely, the unity of empire, its security and its prosperity. As regards the steam-ship scheme the difficulty is with the Australian colonies, which do not yet display such devotion to the idea as is shown by Canada. For the cable scheme nevertheless there is abundant sympathy, which doubtless will develop into active concurrence. It is expected that the Earl of Jersey's report will be in fa-vor of subsidies for Atlantic and Pacific steamers. The idea of an imperial service promises such solid advantages that no minor objections ought to be listened to for a moment. On the contrary it would be sound policy and good finance to incur some expense in order to establish it, even although the prospect of its becoming fully self-supporting is some-what remote. The stimulus to imperial commerce would be immense, and would indirectly bring imperial advantages far more liable than any that can be ap-praised in a statistical abstract."

An Indiscreet Missionary.

WASHINGTON, August 23 .- Some days ago dispatches from Mexico announced been done.

that Rev. H. R. Moseley, a Baptist minister, had been imprisoned at Santillo, Mexico, as the result of publishing a pamphlet entitled "Three Centuries of Romanism in Mexico." As the Mexicans who profess any faith are generally Catholics, this publication caused great excitement in the country, and it is probable the reverend missionary was arrested by the authorities to preserve him from harm duite as much as to punish him. At any rate they made no objections when United States Consul Donnelly requested his release, and the Consul-General notified the State Department by telegraph that he had escorted the minister safely across the border.

In conclusion the report states there is full constitutional power for the enactment of the proposed law, and that there is urgent necessity for the immediate passage of the bill.

SOVEREIGN'S ADDRESS.

The Dude and the Tramp a Product of Our Civilization.

BALTIMORE, August 25 .- Grand Master sence Workman Sovereign addressed a large meeting of workingmen last night, in

the course of which he said :

"In America to-day there are 3,000,000 men willing to work who are idle for want of work to do, molding themselves or rather being molded into felons and beggars. Charity has been strained as it was never strained before, but still the cry for bread from starving throats is heard all over the land. These men are being turned into tramps. The tramp has been described as a cross between poverty and crime, but I think the dude product of our civilization, can justly be described as a cross between nobod and nothing. Both are the results, the outcome of monopoly-the monopoly that, unless it is throttled, will cause the death of the Republic."

Ready for the New Law.

WASHINGTON, August 25 .- Preparations for carrying into effect the new tariff bill are going forward at the Treasury Department with all possible speed. Secretary Carlisle has already prepared a blank form of license for custom-house brokers provided for in the bill, and it is now in the hands of the printer. Sev eral clerks are hard at work preparing an index for the new tariff. The tariff volume of the bill for the convenience of customs officers will contain both the new laws and the McKinley law of 1890. It is expected by the time the new bill becomes a law all preliminary work save that of issuing instructions to customs and internal revenue officials will have

The Nez Perce Treaty.

WASHINGTON, August 25 .- The bill ratifying the Nez Perce Indian treaty, now a law, carries with it \$1,668,622; \$668, 622 is to be paid as soon as the department can arrange the necessary details. Representative Sweet of Idaho after several interviews with department officials reports the work progressing rapidly. The division on accounts is preparing a list of those entitled to payments under the agreement. The land will be opened for settlement by proclamation of the President in ample time. The agricult-ural land is to be sold at \$3.75 per acre; mineral, stone and timber lands at \$5 an

against it, believing and knowing a strike cannot be won by violence. As only question arising is the taking of a foreign representative aboard a United States man-of-war under the existing strike cannot be won by violence. As to the telegrams sent from our office condition of affairs in the East, especially counseling violence I know of no such epistles." "What about the 'Buy a gun' tele-

when the United States is pursuing a policy of absolute neutrality. The Min-ister has a wife and large family in Corea, gram?" asked a Commissioner. That is easily explained. The teleand he goes to see them as well as to learn for himself the condition of affairs

NEW TARIFF BILL.

Only Three Errors That Need to Give

Any Concern.

gram was sent by the private secretary to a friend in Butte, and was merely a playful expression. It was sent as such and so understood." there. The usual time for leave of aballowed the Ministers of the United States is six months.

Debs then said that within five days after the strike was declared the union had the railroads beaten. "They were paralyzed," he said. "But injunctions were sown broadcast, and shortly after ward the officials of the American Rail-

WASHINGTON, August 25 .- The legislaway Union were arrested for contempt of court. That beat us. About this tive and engrossing clerks of the Senate time General Miles came to Chicago, and have been comparing the statement of called on the General Managers' Associerrors in the tariff bill in various papers ation, and the next day was quoted in to-day, and say there are only three errors that need to give officers of the an interview as saying he had broken the backbone of the strike. Now I con-sider that call of General Miles as vultreasury any concern. These are the paragraphs relating to free admission of alcohol in the arts, the diamond schedgarly out of place. He had no more right to consult with the General Managers' Association than he had to consul with our unions. I might say, too, it seems strange that all our letters and telegrams were made public property, while not a line of the railroads' corre-

spondence was published. If it had been I think we could prove the General Man-agers at the secret meeting declared they yould stamp the American Railway Union out of existence."

In reply to a question Debs said the union had taken every possible means to prevent riot and disorder, and added : "We objected to the presence of Federal troops, and not State troops and po lice. If I remember rightly, no serious outbreak occurred until Federal troops arrived, as their presence inflamed the

He told of the trouble with railroad brotherhoods, and continued:

"The brotherhoods have outlived their usefulness, and for that reason I left the firemen's organization. They were jeal-ous of the American Railway Union. There is now a movement on foot to form a united and grand railway organ-ization. Within a few days a proposition will be submitted to the other way organizations, whereby the officials of the American Railway Union and the other unions shall resign with no possi-bility of election to office. The principal cause of strife being relieved, an organization will be effected, if the brotherhoods will consent, which shall include

all employes." "What is your opinion as to methods of preventing strikes?" asked Commiser Worthington of Debs.

"My own idea, and it is the idea of the union, is to notify all the railroads of the country. A power like that pru-dently managed would avoid strikes.

HOPS IN EUROPE.

Germany Will Not Require Any From This Country.

WASHINGTON, August 24 .- The American Consul at Hamburg, Germany, reports to the State Department that the hop harvest, which is but a few weeks' off, will equal the yield of the most favorable years in the past, and in consequence American hops, which have been extensively used in Germany during the last year owing to the small local yield, will find few, if any, buyers in the Ger-man market. Reports from England are of similar tenor, and it is thought likely that Europe will raise more hops this year than will be required for home consumption.

Elections in Norway.

LONDON, August 20 .- The Times' Berlin correspondent says advices have reached Berlin from Christiana, Norway, showing the election of delegates in the districts of Tromsoe and Finmark indicates no change in the Norwegian political situation.

Bank Dividends Declared.

WASHINGTON, August 21 .- The Comptroller of the Currency has declared divi-dends in favor of creditors of insolvent banks as follows: Fifteen per cent of the Columbia Bank, New Whatcom, Wash., and 10 per cent of the Linn Ceunty Bank, Albany, Or.

Professor Herman Ill.

NEW YORK, August 20 .- Prof. Hermann, the magician, is seriously ill at his home in White Store. It was re-ported to-night that his condition is very

incorporated with a capital of \$5,000,000. It purposes building a railroad up the San Joaquin Valley from Stockton to Bakersfield. It is particularly described in the petition as follows: Commencing at Stockton, San Joaquin county, and extending in a southwesterly direction through the counties of San Joaquin, Stanislaus, Merced, Madera, Fresno,

lare and Kings and thence in a souther-ly direction through Kern county to Bakersfield, with branches from main line to the towns of Modesto, Merced and Fresno. Also to acquire, hold, trade in and use all such real estate and other property as may be necessary for the construction and maintenance of such a railroad and for all stations, depots, sidings and other purposes necessary to successfully construct, work and carry on the business of such a railroad. The road shall be for transportation of

passengers, mails, freight and express. The length is 250 miles. There are 50,-000 shares of stock, valued at \$100 each.

ule and perhaps the omission of a period in the paragraph relating to stamping foreign manufactures. In the case of diamonds they believe

the construction placed will be that intended by Congress, and they will pay the duty imposed on precious stones. As to the other errors enumerated it is claimed that by no system of construc tion can the alleged mistakes be made to either impose higher duties or allow

the free admission of the articles named Members of the Finance Committee are of the same opinion.

Another California Railroad, SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., August 23 .- The

United States Railroad Company has