

# The Hood River Glacier.

It's a Cold Day When We Get Left.

VOL. 6.

HOOD RIVER, OREGON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1894.

NO. 17.

## Hood River Glacier.

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## THE GLACIER Barber Shop

Grant Evans, Propr.

Second St. north. Hood River, Or.

Shaving and Hair-cutting neatly done.  
Satisfaction Guaranteed.

## TWO CYCLONES.

Parts of Missouri and Tennessee  
Visited by Them.

## COLORED CHURCH WRECKED

Train of Cars Picked Off the Track and  
Carried Twenty Feet Away—Funnel-  
Shaped Cloud Deals Destruction to  
Everything in Its Path.

CHARLESTON, Mo., September 13.—Two  
men were killed and a score injured,  
half of them fatally, in a cyclone to-day,  
during which a train was blown from the  
track. The killed are:

Palmalia Dempsey of Missouri and  
Frederick McClellan of Eldorado, Ill.  
Among the score of injured only the  
following names could be obtained:

Baggage-master Coyle, badly bruised;  
—Davis, Eldorado, leg broken; —Dexter,  
Centertown, O., internally injured;  
W. H. Decamp, Hamilton, O., side badly  
hurt; A. D. Leming, Alto Pass, Ill., fatally  
injured; H. V. Dexter, Moorehouse,  
Mo., shoulder dislocated; F. W. Hum-  
phrey, Lemora, Mo., arm broken; J.  
McClendon, Joplin, Mo., arm hurt; Mrs.  
J. W. McCollom, Dexter, Mo., arm  
broken; G. H. Millen, Corning, Ark.,  
badly bruised.

It was 3 o'clock to-day when the west-  
bound express on the Iron Mountain  
road was struck by a cyclone, and the  
result was one of the most serious  
wrecks ever known on the system. The  
train was in charge of Conductor Jack  
Lower and Engineer Andy Hill. It had  
just reached the limits of the city when  
the passengers and crew noticed the  
approach of a funnel-shaped cloud that  
was dealing destruction to everything in  
its path, uprooting trees and hurling  
missiles before it. The train and the  
cyclone met, and the wind lifted the  
distance of twenty feet from the track,  
almost turning them over. Those who  
were not hurt seriously had to free them-  
selves and rescue the others less fortunate.  
Efforts were made in this direc-  
tion, when a new danger presented it-  
self. Flames were seen in the rear car,  
and only for the heroic action of Brak-  
eman Cartwell an even worse catastrophe  
might have been recorded. He hastily  
secured a heavy piece of timber and bat-  
tered down the car door, rushed in and  
extinguished the flames. Near by were  
a woman and little child, and he  
hastily catching them, he extinguished  
the fire, but not until both had been  
severely burned. A little fellow 2 years  
old is supposed to have fallen out of the  
window when the train overturned. He  
was dead, having been fatally bruised.  
Aside from the train and passengers the  
damages done by the cyclone seems to  
have been purely local, and was slight.  
Its path was not over thirty yards wide,  
and did not extend more than a mile.

### MEMPHIS STRUCK BY A TORNADO.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., September 13.—A  
portion of North Memphis was swept  
by a tornado this morning at 11:30, de-  
stroying and damaging property to the  
extent of \$5,500, killing a negro and in-  
juring two other persons slightly. The  
portion of the city visited is the seat  
of the lumber mills. The negro, Robert  
Cuth, an assistant fireman employed by  
the Hardwood Company, in his effort to  
seek a place of safety, was caught beneath  
a falling smokestack. One hundred  
yards of the Wolf-river bridge of the  
Chesapeake and Ohio southwestern sid-  
ing was picked up and thrown 100 feet  
away. In many negro houses in the  
neighborhood were unroofed or wholly  
wrecked, and the Ebenezer Colored Baptist  
Church was destroyed, and traveled al-  
came from the south, and traveled al-  
most due north. It is said by the weather  
bureau to have been purely local, no  
warning having been received of its ap-  
proach. Corn and cotton in the path of  
the tornado were destroyed.

### The Anarchists Active.

BERLIN, September 11.—The Imperial  
Zeitung says, while the imperial  
party was at Marienburg last Saturday,  
anarchists distributed revolutionary leaf-  
lets throughout the neighborhood. Be-  
sides stating the principles of anarchism  
the leaflets threatened personal violence  
to the imperial party. The police arrested  
Marienburg have adopted the most elab-  
orate precautions. Every stranger is  
obliged as soon as he arrives to sign a  
document giving the details of his busi-  
ness, family and residence.

## EQUAL RIGHTS ASKED.

Reason Why the Transcontinental Lines  
Have Failed.

ST. PAUL, September 11.—An official  
of the Great Northern to-night gave the  
press the following statement of intent  
to reorganize the Transcontinental As-  
sociation. The representatives of the  
transcontinental lines adjourned Satur-  
day night without having made any de-  
cided progress in the formation of an as-  
sociation. The Oregon Railway and  
Navigation Company was asked to be-  
come a member of the association, which  
was to be established for the maintenance  
of rates. The road signified its willing-  
ness, and was represented at the meet-  
ing, but requested before an organiza-  
tion was made that it be placed on  
terms of equality with the other trans-  
continental lines by an equal representa-  
tion of tickets with the Southern Pacific  
that other lines through Portland  
enjoyed, claiming the right to make  
its steamship lines in connection with  
its freight lines as were made by the  
Pacific Steamship Company through  
Seattle. The Southern Pacific Company  
declined to accept the proposition, and  
declared to join in any agreement  
till it was placed on terms of equality  
with the other roads represented at the  
meeting. The position of the Oregon  
Railway and Navigation Company un-  
less it would agree to maintain by its  
water routes the same rates as the  
Southern Pacific over its Shasta  
route and ignore the competition of the  
Pacific Steamship Company through  
Seattle. The Oregon Railway and Navi-  
gation deemed this proposition unfair,  
and declined to join in any agreement  
till it was placed on terms of equality  
with the other roads represented at the  
meeting. The position of the Oregon  
Railway and Navigation was fully in-  
dorsed by the Great Northern, with  
which the Oregon Railway and Navi-  
gation has recently made arrangements for  
an interchange of traffic through Spoka-  
ne.

## THE KILLING MUST STOP.

Otherwise the Seals Will Soon Be Ex-  
terminated.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 14.—J.  
Stanley Brown, special United States  
Treasurer agent for the seal islands, has  
arrived from Pribiloff Islands after an  
absence of several months. He was ac-  
companied by several other agents. He  
says the seals were in good condition this  
year, and the weather was not unusually  
pleasant. The continued taking of  
seals in the open sea is tending steadily  
to reduce the seals. Unless a stop is put  
to this seal-killing at sea the number of  
seals that annually visit the islands will  
be greatly reduced. "The contractors  
killed this year," said Brown, "about  
16,000 of the 20,000 that the government  
permits to be taken from the rookeries.  
Besides these sealers who were taking  
seals in the open sea killed 30,000. These  
are far too many. At this rate the seals  
will be exterminated. It should be re-  
membered that, while the government  
does not permit the taking of any but  
immature males from the rookeries, the  
sealers who go after seals in the open  
sea kill males and females indiscrimi-  
nately. At present the killing of seals  
in the open sea is not under the laws  
entirely prohibited. It is not poaching,  
for hunters do not come upon the islands  
or within a marine league of them. At  
least this is not the rule. It is very for-  
tunate that the Assistant Secretary Hamlin  
visited the seal islands this year. He  
worked very hard to gain an exact  
knowledge of the conditions. This was  
just what we, who have been visiting the  
islands for years, desired. One might  
write and depict all the facts as they  
exist. Mr. Hamlin is a high official, and  
now he thoroughly understands the sit-  
uation. His report is certain to be a very  
important and interesting document."

## STOOD IN WITH THIEVES.

What the Lexow Investigation is Bring-  
ing to Light.

NEW YORK, September 11.—The in-  
vestigation of the police department was  
resumed to-day by the Lexow commit-  
tee of the State Senate. Mr. Goff was  
inquisitor-in-chief. He first stretched  
Detective Sergeant Charles A. Hanley  
upon the rack. The handsome gold  
watch which Hanley carried served for  
a text for Goff's interrogations, which  
were directed to showing the police were  
upon too friendly terms with the pawn-  
brokers for the good of the public, and  
that it was not uncommon for pawn-  
brokers to sell officers valuable articles at  
ridiculously low prices. Goff also  
questioned Hanley as to his relations  
with Jimmy McNally, well known as  
"Green-Goods Jim." The interrogations  
implying the thief taker had accepted  
gifts at the hands of the man whom he  
denounced as a thief. The detective was  
asked if he ever received money from  
McNally, and made an equivocal answer.  
This was followed by the question if  
he had not received from McNally two  
handsome banquet lamps. His reply was:  
"I don't know anything about the  
lamps. My wife got them."

## Want to Sell the Property.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 10.—The  
State Board of Prison Directors are  
planning to place the State property at  
San Quentin upon the market and build  
a new prison at Folsom with the pro-  
ceeds. They have made a recommendation  
to that effect to the State Governor and  
Legislature. The San Quentin property  
comprises 118 acres. Objection is made  
to San Quentin because its accessibility  
enables persons to land liquor, arms  
and opium for contraband distribution  
among the prisoners. The directors be-  
lieve the San Quentin property could  
be turned into residence lots and sold  
for \$8,000 an acre.

## JAPAN AND COREA

They Enter Into an Offensive  
and Defensive Alliance.

## CHINESE TO BE DRIVEN OUT.

The Mikado Will Do the Fighting and  
Corea Will Sell the Army Garden  
Truck at Market Rates—Assurance of  
Autonomy to Corea.

WASHINGTON, September 12.—A tele-  
gram was received at the Japanese legation  
this afternoon that a treaty had been  
negotiated between Corea and Japan,  
which authoritatively defines the  
relations of the two countries toward  
each other and toward China.

The object of the treaty is stated in  
the preamble to be the mutual desire on  
the part of the Emperor of Japan and the  
King of Corea to definitely fix and deter-  
mine the time within the next three  
months, and Jackson will sign. This  
Lloyd said he could not do, and  
Davies proceeded to pick flaws with the  
papers. He declared the deal did not  
look honest. No place was named; there  
was no specification as to whether the  
men would fight ten rounds or ten years  
or to a finish, and the whole matter had  
a peculiar look. Jackson smiled in with  
an objection to fighting at any outdoor  
place.

"I want to fight before a club and in  
a house," he said. "I don't want the  
affair to take place in a field or tent."  
Lloyd became considerably excited  
over the fun Davies poked at the papers,  
but kept his temper and tried hard to  
obtain the necessary signatures. He de-  
clared positively, however, he could not  
bring off the time within the time specified  
by Jackson.

"It's three months or nothing," de-  
clared Davies, and Jackson added, "That's  
right." "Well, it's off," said Davies as  
he picked up his hat. "I did not like  
the looks of this thing, anyway."  
It was announced later that Jackson  
would leave for New York to-night and  
immediately sail for the West Indies,  
whence he goes to London.

"It is absolutely useless to try to get  
a fight with Corbett," the pugilist said.  
"I could not afford to lie around doing  
nothing all winter, while Corbett was  
at the stage making money out of the  
advertisement this fight would give him.  
I will try London for awhile."

## COBBETT HEARD FROM.

WASHINGTON, September 12.—Cham-  
pion Corbett talked freely to-night con-  
cerning Jackson's refusal to sign articles  
for a fight under the auspices of the  
Sioux City Athletic Club next year. Cor-  
bett insisted that Jackson's objections  
to the conditions of the articles of fighting  
and duration of fight were very trivial  
and ought not to have any consideration  
in the minds of people. He pointed out  
in this connection that in his fight with  
Mitchell there was no certainty regard-  
ing the place and time of the fight, even  
the day before the battle.

## THE APILLI DISASTER.

Twelve Bodies Have Been Taken From  
the Wreck.

PARIS, September 11.—The disaster to  
the Paris and Noyon express train at  
Apilli, between Nogent and Chauny, yes-  
terday was more serious than at first  
supposed. The first estimates placed  
the number of persons killed at ten, with  
twenty injured. Twelve bodies have  
already been taken from the wreck. The  
accident was due to the slow shunting of  
a freight train at Apilli. The engineer  
of the express saw the cars on the line,  
and reversed the engine. The shock of  
the collision was borne by the three front  
cars. As soon as the accident became  
known a priest and others hurried to the  
railroad station, and did everything to  
assist the dying and injured. The re-  
port that the station master at Apilli  
committed suicide by jumping in front  
of the express train when he saw the  
collision was inevitable turns out in-  
correct. The station master ran along  
the track to signal the express and the  
freight train, and was caught between  
the two trains and killed. It seems  
certain there were Americans among the  
killed or injured.

## Date of Issue Postponed.

LONDON, September 13.—A correspond-  
ent of the Standard at Paris says: "The  
issue of the new Panama canal shares  
has been postponed from September 15  
to September 22. Thirty million francs  
will be expended in the first instance at  
the Culebra cutting. It is estimated the  
present issue will suffice to carry on the  
work eighteen months, perhaps longer.  
Several thousand workmen are already  
assembled at Panama awaiting the re-  
sumption of work."

## San Francisco Bank Scandal.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 14.—The  
Pacific Bank has begun suit against  
Charles Montgomery to recover almost  
\$50,000, borrowed from the institution  
during his term as director of the sister  
bank, the People's Home Savings.  
Montgomery is now under indictment  
for criminal acts while running the Peo-  
ple's Bank affairs. Several other di-  
rectors of the People's Bank will be  
brought up for trial on grand jury in-  
dictments.

## Military Interference.

PARIS, September 12.—Le Temps says  
military interference in Madagascar is  
inevitable unless the Hova government  
comes to time.

## THE BIG FIGHT OFF.

It is Said That Jackson Would Not Sign  
the Articles.

CHICAGO, September 12.—Jackson has  
refused to sign the articles to fight Cor-  
bett. Edward Lloyd, representing the  
Sioux City Club, met Jackson and his  
manager, "Parson" Davies, at the  
Briggs House at noon. Lloyd produced  
the papers, which Corbett had signed in  
New York. Jackson glanced over them,  
and at once said they would not do.

"I will fight for your purse and a side  
bet of \$1,000," he said, "but the fight  
will have to come off within three  
months."

"That's the idea exactly," said Dav-  
ies. "Corbett is on the stage now, and  
we don't intend to advertise him until  
next May or June. This agreement calls  
for a fight between May 15 and June 15.  
Now you people name your place and  
bring the time within the next three  
months, and Jackson will sign."  
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papers. He declared the deal did not  
look honest. No place was named; there  
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in the minds of people. He pointed out  
in this connection that in his fight with  
Mitchell there was no certainty regard-  
ing the place and time of the fight, even  
the day before the battle.

"Will you accommodate Jackson by  
agreeing to fight him within three  
months as he desires?" Corbett was  
asked.

"Certainly, I will fight him in three  
months, or in two weeks, and even to-  
morrow, if it were possible," replied  
Corbett.

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## STANFORD ESTATE

The Executrix Has Succeeded in  
Straightening It Out.

## THE DEBTS ARE ALL PAID.

When It Has Been Finally Distributed,  
the University Will be the Richest in  
America—Its Facilities and Scope to  
be Greatly Enlarged.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 11.—The  
Examiner says Mrs. Stanford has paid  
off the last of the debts due from the  
Stanford estate and has thus early got  
its great properties in almost perfect or-  
der. She is now anxious for a distribu-  
tion of the estate, so that she may se-  
cure personal control of the millions of  
which she is now executrix. She is  
ready to proceed with the expenditure  
of a large amount of money to greatly  
increase the revenues and enlarge the  
facilities and scope of the university. As  
soon as a distribution is ordered she will  
begin operations in a new field. Then  
under her personal supervision the erec-  
tion of several hundred thousand dollars'  
worth of new buildings, and the early  
expansion of the university to three  
times its present magnitude will be  
begun. She is ready to begin this work  
early next spring if the estate can be  
distributed by that time. The estate is  
nearly ready for distribution, except for  
three claims that are pending. One is a  
suit for \$75,000, involving a horse, which  
is pending on appeal, and another is a  
suit for \$7,000 brought recently for books  
for the university. The other claim is  
the \$15,000 claim against the Stan-  
ford estate, which Attorney-General Ol-  
ney has presented on behalf of the gov-  
ernment to Mrs. Stanford as executrix.  
This suit is an annoyance to Mrs. Stan-  
ford, because so long as it is unsettled it  
keeps her from spending a dollar of  
the estate in behalf of the university.  
She had planned to begin spending  
several hundred thousand dollars in en-  
larging the institution next spring, but  
she will be unable to use any of the  
estate bequeathed to herself or the uni-  
versity by her husband until a distribute  
is ordered, and this the Probate Court  
cannot authorize until all claims are ad-  
justed.

Mrs. Stanford has stated that all of  
her property and all of the estate willed  
to her by Stanford is with the exception  
of a few comparatively small bequests  
to go to the university, and that when  
the estate comes into her private posses-  
sion it will be used for the university  
during her life, as it will be after her  
death. There is an ample income to  
keep the university going at its present  
cost of about \$200,000 a year, and the  
great properties bequeathed to the uni-  
versity by Senator Stanford, Palo Alto, ranch  
and stock farm, Gridley ranch and Vina  
ranch, yield a large revenue, which has  
never been quoted. Mrs. Stanford can  
besides this give to the university from  
the private fortune that was hers before  
Senator Stanford's death and from her  
estate. About \$10,000 a month from the  
estate. But for the large amount of cap-  
ital and larger revenues necessary for an  
enlargement of the university she is  
waiting for the distribution of the es-  
tate, of which she is executrix, and  
which was appraised at \$17,000,000. This  
includes a bequest of \$250,000 to the uni-  
versity and that of \$300,000 to Thomas  
Walton Stanford of Australia, which has  
been turned over to the university by  
Mr. Stanford. The university can ob-  
tain nothing from these bequests until  
the distribution is made. As soon as the  
distribution is effected Stanford Uni-  
versity will at once have added to its avail-  
able income the interest on \$17,000,000.  
It will from that time have practically  
the income of the entire Stanford for-  
tune, which in times of ordinary pros-  
perity would exceed, it is stated on good  
authority, \$1,800,000 a year. Its income  
will be three times that of Harvard,  
the richest of the American universities,  
and greater than the University of Ber-  
lin.

## Given Back Her Speech.

WINFIELD, L. I., September 11.—A  
house belonging to John Zelinka of this  
village was struck by lightning during  
the storm Saturday night. A bolt went  
through a two-foot brick wall into the  
dining room, where Mr. Zelinka, a neigh-  
bor and Mrs. Fisher, a visitor, were dis-  
cussing the storm. It seemed to pass  
between Mrs. Fisher and her thirteen-  
year-old daughter Mary, who had been  
deaf and dumb for over eight years.  
Mrs. Fisher and her daughter sat motion-  
less for several seconds, when the lit-  
tle girl got up and, pointing her finger  
to her ear, said: "Mamma, I heard  
that; let us go home." This is the first  
time, it is said, that she has spoken since  
an attack of scarlet fever left her deaf  
and speechless.

## Declared to be Unfounded.

EL PASO, Tex., September 11.—There  
seems to be absolutely nothing in the  
story of the massacre of the Interna-  
tional Boundary Commission east of El  
Paso on the Rio Grande. The only com-  
mission in the field is in command of  
Paul Cunningham, with a military es-  
cort, working west from Fort Huachuca,  
A. T. The commission to re-establish  
the river boundary east of El Paso is not  
in the field.

## Opposes Geronimo's Removal.

WASHINGTON, September 11.—Ex-Gov-  
ernor Zuelick is in the city, and has  
written a letter to the President vigor-  
ously opposing the removal of Chief  
Geronimo and his Apaches from Mount  
Vernon barracks in Alabama, where  
James Courtney, who fought a six-day  
reservation in Arizona.

## UNDER THE NEW LAW.

The Action Taken by Spain in Regard  
to Our Exports.

WASHINGTON, September 12.—Consul-  
General Williams at Havana under date  
of August 24 has sent a dispatch to ac-  
ting Secretary of State Ulsh, a copy of  
which was yesterday sent to Secretary  
Carlisle, giving the translation of a tele-  
gram received the day previous by the  
Governor-General of Cuba from the  
Minister of the Colonies at Madrid di-  
recting the latter to replace the duties  
on American products on that island and  
Porto Rico as soon as the new tariff bill  
went into operation. This is the first  
official notification received by the Treas-  
ury Department of the restoration of  
duties by any country which was a party  
to the McKinley act, and further, that  
of the Spanish government will reim-  
pose duties on many articles exported to  
Cuba from the United States, including  
meats from brine, bacon, hams, lard, tallow,  
fish, oats, starch, cotton-seed oil, hay,  
fruit, woods of all kinds, agricultural  
implements, ice, coal, etc., and will re-  
store the reductions made on corn,  
wheat, flour, butter, boots, shoes, etc.

## NO OFFICIALS FOR BOUNTY SUGAR.

WASHINGTON, September 12.—Secre-  
tary Carlisle, in a letter to-day, addressed  
to Senator Caffery of Louisiana, officially  
declared that under the new tariff law it  
will be unlawful to appoint inspectors,  
weighers and testers of bounty sugars  
under the McKinley act, and further, that  
Congress having made no appropri-  
ation for the employment of such offi-  
cials, the laws of the United States pro-  
hibit the employment of such persons to  
serve without pay.

The letter does not decide the main  
question in which the sugar growers are  
interested, which is whether the grower  
time for this year earned up to the  
time the tariff bill went into effect would  
be paid. There seems little doubt, how-  
ever, that he has no authority to pay the  
bounties earned this year before the  
tariff bill went into effect. The law says  
it shall be unlawful after the passage of  
the act to pay such bounties. The only  
recourse left to sugar growers for boun-  
ties earned will be to sue in the Court  
of Claims.

## FREE ADMISSION OF LUMBER.

WASHINGTON, September 12.—Secre-  
tary Carlisle decided to-day in a letter  
addressed to the Collector of Customs at  
New York that the "reciprocity" condi-  
tions attached by the new tariff bill to  
the provision for the free admission of  
lumber did not apply to the Dominion  
of Canada.

## BENEFICIAL RESULTS PREDICTED.

LONDON, September 12.—At to-day's  
session of the Congress of Associated  
Chambers of Commerce the chairman  
in his speech predicted the beneficial  
results from the new American tariff law.

## Want a New Rating Rule.

LONDON, September 11.—The commit-  
tee appointed by the Yacht Racing As-  
sociation to consider the racing rule, as-  
sisted by naval architects George S.  
Watson, William Fife, Jr., A. E. Payne  
and Dixon Kemp, resolved to-day that  
negotiations should be entered into with  
the New York Yacht Club for an inter-  
national rating rule. Failing to accom-  
plish this, it is proposed to modify the  
present rule in 1895 so that it can be-  
come a law in 1896 by placing a premium  
on the desiring the quarters and on  
beam, thus insuring greater bulk of  
under-water body.

## Eckel's Annual Report.

WASHINGTON, September 11.—The an-  
nual report of the Controller of the Cur-  
rency was made public to-day. It is a  
record of the work of the Controller's  
office, and shows that the total number  
of accounts, claims and cases settled dur-  
ing the fiscal year ended June 30 last was  
33,165, involving \$280,602,902. By com-  
paring the work of this office for the past  
three fiscal years an increase in the vol-  
ume of business since 1891 in round  
numbers of \$104,000,000 is shown, with  
an increase in the last fiscal year of \$74,-  
000,000.

## Bank Pay of Letter Carriers.

WASHINGTON, September 11.—The  
claims of the letter carriers for back  
pay, for which judgments were rendered  
by the Court of Claims and for which  
appropriations were made in the last  
deficiency bill, will be paid at the treas-  
ury. The vast majority of these claims,  
however, are still pending before the  
Court of Claims; but it is expected when  
the court meets October 22 judgment in  
those pending will be quickly rendered,  
based on the decisions in former cases.

## General Booths Coming Here.

LONDON, September 12.—Detachments  
of the Salvation Army from all parts of  
London assembled at Euston railroad  
station to-day to bid farewell to General  
Booth, who started for America. The  
General will reach New York about  
October 20 and proceed to the principal  
Northern and Western cities of the  
United States until reaching San Fran-  
cisco, and finishing his tour at Seattle,  
Wash., December 28.

## Customs Rule Abolished.

LONDON, September 12.—The postof-  
fice customs rule prohibiting the impor-  
tation of unmanufactured tobacco by  
sample post has been abolished by Post-  
master-General Morley. Hereafter sam-  
ples of unmanufactured tobacco, if not  
over four ounces in weight, will be de-  
livered by postmen direct on the pay-  
ment of the customs charges of 9 shil-  
lings.

## Corbett to be Indicted.

NEW YORK, September 11.—It is now  
known to almost definitely that in his  
charge to the jury Judge Dupuy will de-  
clare that the grand jury must find in-  
dictments against James J. Corbett and  
James Courtney, who fought a six-day  
reservation in Arizona.