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AFFAIRS OF THE NATION.

Programme Mapped Out for Congress the Present Week.

EFFORTS TO SETTLE THE TARIFF CONTROVERSY.

Several Senators Likely to Speak Rather Forcibly Criticising President Cleveland's Letter to Representative Wilson—Address Issued by President A. J. Warner of the American Bimetallic League.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—All interest in the Senate proceedings for the week centers in the efforts which will be made to settle the tariff controversy as raised by the tariff disagreement. The week will begin with this question in the foreground, and no one can foresee what amount of time will be consumed upon it, or what will be the result of the debate which will be inaugurated to-morrow. There is now little doubt that these proceedings will be of a very animated character—probably no less than those of Friday, and possibly more so.

All efforts to compromise the differences in the tariff and to allay the fear engendered by the President's letter to Mr. Wilson have so far been unavailing, and unless an unusual effort is made and exceptional success secured between this time and the hour of meeting, the day's session will develop a series of interesting speeches, which bid fair to be characterized by words both plain and pointed.

Democratic Senators generally agree there is now no prospect of reaching an understanding in the party before to-morrow's session, and this cannot be done until the temper of the Senate shall be still further exploited before the country. If there should be no change of programme, Hill's motion to recede from the Senate amendment to make coal and iron ore dutiable at forty cents per ton, and put both on the free list, will be first decided, after which Senator Vilas' motion to amend the sugar schedule, by striking out the one-eighth of a cent differential on refined sugar, will be subject to discussion. It is on this proposition the most interesting part of the debate is expected to occupy. Senator Hill expects to gain a few votes over the number secured for his motion when offered by himself, before the bill went to conference, but he does not think it will show any great strength, and concedes that interest is absorbed by the Vilas motion, which he favors as strongly as he does his own.

The duration of the discussion on the Vilas amendment will probably depend largely on the time when the point of order, which will be made against it, shall be made. When a point of order is once made it lies with the Chair to say how long debate upon it shall continue, and with Mr. Harris in the chair the change might be very sudden at any time after the point was made.

It is a generally recognized fact that there are several Senators who are determined to speak on the general questions which the publication of Mr. Cleveland's letter has raised, and that these speeches will find vent in some other connection, if not in that, and unless the Senators who are expected to speak change their minds there will be no mincing of words when the talk shall begin. Senator Gorman is slated for a speech during the day, and those who are in his confidence say the President's letter is directed toward himself, and that his utterances will show his resentment. It is said he will take the position that the Senate bill must be sustained, and will give his reasons therefor.

Senator Mills will, with Senator Vilas, lead the fight for the Vilas motion. He will also speak on the general features of the question at issue, and will sustain the President's position in his own. In reference to the Vilas motion, he will take issue with those who consider it out of order, and will contend that a ruling to sustain the point of order would be unconstitutional, saying the greater privilege of moving to amend a bill in conference by reading from an entire amendment carries with it the lesser privilege of receding from a part of any amendment.

Senators Voorhees, Brice and Lindsay are among the chief Democratic Senators who may speak during the day, and many others, including Senators Hill and Vilas, will probably participate in the morning debate.

Brice had expected to speak on Friday, but was cut off by adjournment, and he now says that circumstances will decide whether he shall talk at all. It is also indefinite as yet whether Voorhees and Lindsay will make addresses at this juncture.

There is still much uncertainty about the power of Senator Vilas' motion to hold its position, notwithstanding the fact those who oppose it hold it clearly out of order. The best advice indicates when the Chair rules it out the ruling will be sustained but, this will depend largely on Republican votes. Some of the Democratic Senators friendly to the motion assert that the Republican vote will be against such ruling, but this does not appear probable. If the motion should be decided out of order there will be an effort to renew it in some other form, possibly by amending Senator Gray's mot on to recommit the bill to the Conference Committee without instructions. It now appears quite certain that the advocates of the motion will exhaust all parliamentary resources to have instructions given as implied by the motion. If they should not succeed in this, there will be an effort to pass Gray's motion to send the bill back to conference without instructions, under which arrangement the conferrees could recommend the striking out of the sugar differential if they should see fit.

With the tariff bill disposed of, in whatever way, the Senate will take up the sundry civil and general appropriation bills, if they shall be reported from committees. These are the only appropriation bills which the Senate has not passed upon. An effort will be made by the committee to have the sundry civil bill ready to submit to the Senate early in the week. It will carry a large number of changes, and is liable to cause considerable debate when taken up. For the rest, there is a long calender waiting the attention of the Senate.

There is real apprehension on the part of the friends of the bill that there will be an effort made to supersede the motion now pending with one to postpone the bill indefinitely. The discovery that such a motion was contemplated Friday was the reason of the adjournment over till Monday, and it is believed by those on the inside that if the motion had been made and had not been ruled out on a point of order it would have carried. The same apprehension is felt in case the motion should now be entered. There has been no effort to secure a Democratic conference to-day, and there does not appear to be any likelihood of one to-morrow.

PROGRAMME IN THE HOUSE.

The programme in the House for the coming week will depend largely on the tariff problem, to which all present arrangements must give way. To-morrow is District of Columbia day, and Tuesday, and perhaps Wednesday, will be devoted to the consideration of the Moore-Funston contested election case from the Second Kansas District, in which Moore claims the election by 1,364 votes, and Funston, the sitting member, by 81 votes. The majority of the committee have voted in favor of Moore, the contestant, and Funston will undoubtedly be unseated, despite the minority report in his favor.

The remainder of the week will be given to the consideration of bills reported from various committees, subject to the decision of the Committee on Rules, which meets to-morrow. Under any rule that is adopted, however, conference reports will have the right of way, and should any report be made on the tariff bill it will receive instant and immediate consideration, to the exclusion of all other legislative matters.

THE SUGAR TRUST.

Branch Office Inquiry of the Senate Investigating Committee.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The Senate Sugar Trust Investigation Committee is devoting itself to branch office inquiry, which it is now pursuing to ferret out the origin of the rumors affecting Senators, and the members of the committee now think with a fair prospect of success. They are of the opinion that the stories accusing Senators of speculating in sugar stock and having been influenced in their attitude toward the tariff bill as a friendly interest in the sugar trust have had a common origin, and they now think they have obtained a clew which will enable them to develop the source of all the statements. The testimony given by the witnesses before the committee yesterday point to a certain individual as the party responsible for the charges which have been set afloat. He is not a resident of Washington, and his present whereabouts have not been definitely ascertained, but it is understood that no effort will be spared to find him and bring him before the committee, and thus give him an opportunity to make good the charges. There is an impression among members of the committee that he has sought to avoid appearing before the committee, while striving to give it all the work possible. The name of this man is sacredly guarded, and it is understood that he desired to prevent his identity becoming known as one of the committee's reasons for giving out the testimony now being taken. The committee is not impressed with the truth of the charges, but the members of it take the position that it is due to Senators whose names have been mentioned in this connection and to the country at large that the facts should be known.

LETTER TO HAVEMEYER.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The following letter from the House Sub-Committee on Trusts to the President of the American Sugar Refining Company was mailed to-day:

H. O. Havemeyer, Esq., President American Sugar Refining Company, New York—DEAR SIR: If you supply to me, as Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Trusts and Manufactures, the information asked for herein, I will see that it is laid before the public. A free trader myself, and believing no tax should be levied on sugar (nor anything else) except for revenue; nevertheless, as practically every article of general consumption is to retain protection, I feel no prejudice against the sugar interest as such, and I think a large number of members of the House entertain the same view. As, however, the sugar trust demands protection, or more properly speaking, the taxation of the public for its profit, it should put before Congress and the public its real condition, so that an intelligent opinion of the merits of its demand may be formed.

If upon an actual and necessary investment of the cash capital, you cannot save yourself from loss without burdening the taxpayers, then it has just as much justification, and more, for being fed from the public resources by taxation as many industries which we aid in passing the Wilson bill and allowed to remain upon the charity list. If, however, its profits have been excessive, when figured upon an actual cash and unwatered capital stock, then you, as a fair-minded man, will agree with me that you should not have any legistative favors. In such an event a tax of one cent per pound upon 100-degree sugar for revenue only would be a fair and equitable one, permitting a reduction of one-hundredth of a cent for each degree of sweetness lacking. Such a tax as this, while being nothing to the treasury of your company, would pour a great many millions into the Government coffer. The information asked for is comprehended under four heads:

First—What is the present tax value, i. e., cost of replacing of its plants actually in operation and necessary to produce a quantity of refined sugar turned out by your company?

Second—What have been the actual profits of the American Sugar Refining Company for each full fiscal year since its organization, and what are its profits so far in the current year?

Third—What annual salary is paid to each of its general officers?

Fourth—What is the actual paid-in cash capital, including the plants, turned in at their real cash market value, and what is the present surplus fund of the company, including all individual profits?

The McKinley bill gives the sugar refiners an opportunity of collection from the consumer, and a tax of one-half a cent per pound upon all sugar above No. 16, Dutch standard, and the consumption of all classes of sugar during the past three fiscal years, aggregating 12,956,802,446 pounds, nearly nine billions of which were above this limit. It follows, therefore, that the sugar trusts, independent refiners in the United States, must have received over $40,000,000 of the people's money, while the Government got during the three years $170,751. As your company asked certain favors, the propriety of supplying the country with the information asked herein will not be questioned by so reasonable a man of business as yourself. You are a Democrat, and will, I trust, join in the hope that within a few years the present wretched system of taxing the people (under the misleading of protection) for the benefit of private interests will be done with entirely and forever. Yours truly,

MICHAEL D. HARTER.

BIMETALLIC LEAGUE.

Address Issued by President A. J. Warner.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—General A. J. Warner, President of the American Bimetallic League, has issued the following address:

"The country has now had a year's experience under the gold standard policy since the Acts of 1893, closing the mints of India and the stoppage of silver in the United States. The results of this experience are manifest on every side in the business depression in the country, on account of railroad strikes and general discontent that everywhere prevails. Congress will soon complete its work, and the general situation and the prospects before the country will be fully disclosed. Some State elections involving the election of United States Senators have already been entered upon, and the campaign for the election of members of the House for the Fifty-fourth Congress will soon begin.

"In view of these conditions, the Executive Committee of the American Bimetallic League has thought it advisable to hold a conference of those who believe that no permanent improvement in the condition of the country can be hoped for as long as the present gold standard policy is pursued and who favor the immediate restoration of the bimetallic standard in the United States, with the free coinage of both gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, to be held at Washington on Thursday, August 16, 1894, to take into consideration the condition of the country and to decide upon the policy to be pursued to bring about the change in the monetary policy of the Government necessary to restore prosperity to the people."

DECLARED A FAILURE.

Switchmen Censure Debs for His Unwise Course.

WRECKED THE ORGANIZATION AND LEFT MEN OUT OF WORK.

Enthusiastic Meeting of Citizens at Oakland to Maintain Law and Order—Address From the Strike Leaders in Jail at Chicago—More Arrests to be Made in Connection With the Train Disaster in Which Engineer Clark and Four Soldiers Were Killed.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

KANSAS CITY, July 22.—A secret meeting of the switchmen was held to-night, at which a local organization was formed to take the place of the lodges of the Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association. Four hundred members of the old organization were present. Resolutions were passed declaring the late strike ordered by Debs a failure, and censuring the latter for his unwise course for bringing about a condition of affairs which has wrecked the national organization of switchmen and has left 75 per cent. of their brothers in Chicago out of positions.

Telegrams were read announcing that similar action was being taken in Omaha, St. Louis and other cities.

A committee was appointed to draw up a constitution and by-laws and to report at a meeting to be held next Wednesday.

Grand Master Workman Miles W. Barrett, the national head of the Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association, has returned from Chicago. He has been in that city for several weeks past, occupied with other members of the order in clearing up the business affairs of the association, and has had a busy time of it.

On being asked as to the present status of the association, Mr. Barrett said: "The Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association is dissolved. The dissolution was not caused by the recent strike, though it has been claimed that that was the cause of the collapse of the association."

"What caused the dissolution then?"

"Nothing more or less than the defalcations of our Treasurer, Simrott. We have been busy in Chicago seeing to the books which Simrott kept, and finding out our precise financial standing and other matters. As to our financial standing, I may say that we have found Simrott's defalcations amounted to $32,000. This we have found out by a careful going over the books recently. The officers of the association are now engaged in clearing up its business. Everything will be finished this month. The beneficiaries, of whom there are about seventy-five, will be paid within a short time. Then we shall proceed to reorganize. A meeting for the formation of the local switchmen's union has already been set on foot in Chicago. Similar meetings will be held in Omaha, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver and other large cities. When these have been organized, each will elect a delegate to a national gathering, and we shall then organize a new union of yard men. This will take place within a few months' time, we hope."

CASE OF DEBS.

Labor Unions to See That He Has Proper Defense.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Now that the great railroad strike is over the leaders of the old labor organizations are taking up the matter of securing the proper defense for Eugene V. Debs, President of the American Railway Union. This activity is in accordance with an appeal issued by President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, which will be published in the August number of the *American Federant*, the official organ of the federation. It reads as follows:

"Eugene V. Debs stands as one of the most conspicuous and interesting figures before the country. None doubt his honesty and devotion to the cause of the wronged against the wrong doers. Yesterday he was in jail waiting the action of the United States courts upon the charge of contempt of its injunction. He was requested to appear before four different courts, located hundreds of miles from each other, each at the same time. He is under indictment for conspiracy for obeying the orders of his organization, and requesting the railroad men to quit work to aid their struggling fellow workmen. The corporation have their claws ready to fasten upon the body of Debs, not simply to try and crush him, but that they hope to force the men of labor into silence and slavish submission.

"That purpose cannot, dare not, and will not succeed. Debs must be defended, and ably defended. In his person at this time he represents the rights of labor. Eugene V. Debs is a poor man; he has no money; his trial and preparation for it will require a considerable amount, and we know that the workers of the country have never yet been applied to in vain to help the cause of justice, humanity and right. All unions should contribute. We ask all laboring men to open subscriptions for the Debs legal defense fund.

"By order of the Executive Committee of the American Federation of Labor, Samuel Gompers, President."

The Federation heads the list with a subscription of $500.

LAW AND ORDER.

Enthusiastic Meeting of Citizens at Oakland.

OAKLAND, July 22.—Notwithstanding the shortness of the call, there was an immense throng at the Oakland Tabernacle last night. It was a public meeting called by Mayor Pardee to offset the one held by the strikers and their sympathizers on Thursday night. There were many ladies in the audience.

Mayor Pardee made a brief address, outlining why the meeting had been called. He said: "One of the main reasons for the calling of this meeting was to show that the Oakland people guaranteed to every man the right to earn his living, to support his wife and his children without being interfered with and bulldozed. Every man should be able to work without threats of violence, and this meeting is called for the purpose of showing that Oakland is not in sympathy with the lawless element."

Rev. Dr. Chapman was introduced as the first speaker. He said the only question to be considered was the good order of the city. There are two classes of people in Oakland. "Why is it that the cars have been stopped?" he asked. "Because there are people willing to gain their end by violence. There is another class which is in favor of law and order. The law-and-order people are in a great majority in this city. As an evidence is this meeting to-night. I say that the American Railway Union must bear the stigma of these recent outrages, and that the members must purge themselves of these acts of violence."

There was great applause when Mayor Pardee referred to the engineer—Sam Clark—who did not falter or desert the throttle when called upon to do his duty.

"We have here to-night a member of the Locomotive Engineers," said Mayor Pardee. He introduced Engineer Meyers. The introduction was followed by quite a scene. The great mass of the audience cheered, but there were a few who hissed the engineer.

Mayor Pardee stepped up to Mr. Meyers and putting his hand on his shoulder said, "This is one of the men who did not fear to do his duty."

There was terrific applause, and half the audience arose and gave three cheers.

Mr. Meyers then reviewed the history of the Locomotive Engineers and gave a succinct account of the attitude of his order during the present strike.

"When Sam Clark was murdered," said the speaker, "that made the Locomotive Engineers only more determined that the wheels should move. When we saw the kind of methods used against Sam Clark, a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, it made some of us feel like making this a fight between the Locomotive Engineers and the American Railway Union. Engineers were approached and told that if they went out with an engine that they would not come back alive. Can the American Railway Union deny this charge?"

The following resolutions were adopted by a rising vote:

Resolved, That it is the right of every man to leave his work whenever he is of the opinion that he can better his condition by so doing.

Resolved, That it is also the right of every man, recognized by the civil and moral law, to work whenever and wherever he may see fit, and that the abridgement of this right by force and intimidation is so great and threatening an infringement of the rights of American citizens as to merit the earnest condemnation of all thinking people—so serious an infringement of the rights guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States and the State of California as to require the putting forth of all authority to stamp it out, to the end that the rights of the people be not further abridged by unthinking and unreasoning men.

Resolved, That the threatening of lives and property of those who desire to work, and the threatening of the lives of their wives and families is an outrage not to be tolerated in an American city such as Oakland is, and that we hereby guarantee our protection to those who desire to work but have been intimidated by threats and violence from earning the support they owe to their wives and children.

THE TRAIN DISASTER.

Further Arrests to be Made in Connection With the Horror.

WOODLAND, July 22.—The news that the strike had been declared off caused a commotion around the Courthouse last evening and to-day. There have been several protracted consultations in consequence between the men arrested for complicity and the train wrecking near Sacramento. Attorney Gaddis, who is to defend young Hatch, was with his client for several hours. Hatch's wife, mother and sister were also with him in the jail yesterday and to-day, and it is believed that the women have been urging him to turn State's evidence. The prosecuting attorneys have been expecting Worden to make a confessional statement, but the Associated Press representative could get no definite information on this point. Sheriff Wyckoff and Attorney Head having resolutely sealed their lips. Detective Burke has secured tools and a package of giant powder which will be introduced as evidence against the accused. Attorney Bruner says that the railroad officials have secured evidence implicating Knox, Chairman of the strikers' Mediation Committee. The prosecution says that further arrests are to be made in connection with the bridge disaster.

STRIKE DECLARED OFF AT PORTLAND.

PORTLAND, July 22.—The striking railroad employes met to-day and formally declared the strike off.

ADDRESS TO THE PUBLIC

From Debs, Howard, Keliher and Rogers of the A. R. U.

CHICAGO, July 22.—Messrs. Debs, Howard, Keliher and Rogers, the American Railway Union officials, to-day issued an address to the public, the substance of which is as follows:

HEADQUARTERS A. R. U.,
COOK COUNTY JAIL,
CHICAGO, July 22, 1894.

To the American Public: It is almost universally conceded that the Pullman company, through the oft-repeated reduction of wages, excessive rents and other causes, has grievously wronged its employes, and that whatever may be said about the great strike which resulted in consequence of such grievance, the arbitrary refusal of said Pullman company to submit to arbitration in any form (even to decide the question if there is anything to arbitrate) is proof positive that said company has no faith in the justice of its cause and fears the disclosures that are certain to result from an honest investigation, and in view of the heavy losses entailed upon the country, such obstinacy on the part of the Pullman company is deserving of the severest condemnation.

We propose that the Pullman company shall be brought to justice, and in a way that shall necessitate a strike with its attendant ills.

We have faith in the American people; they uphold justice; they love fair play; and now, in the name of justice and fair play, we appeal to the great American public, to every man and every good woman, not to ride in a Pullman car until the Pullman Company does justice to its employes. Let the cars run absolutely empty. No friend of labor, no lover of humanity, will occupy a seat or a berth in a Pullman car. Let this policy be inaugurated and we will then see how long the railway companies will be bound by their contracts, as they have induced the people to believe, to haul Pullman cars. We propose to continue the fight against the Pullman Company, through good and evil reports, and without regard to consequences, until justice shall be done. There will be no surrender. We will use every available and lawful means to press the contest.

It is requested that all papers throughout the land favorable to justice, to humanity, copy this statement in full and keep it standing as long as possible.

Earnestly appealing to the great public to aid us in this unequal contest, and relying with implicit faith upon the final and powerful triumph of the right, we will subscribe ourselves very respectfully yours,

EUGENE V. DEBS, President.
GEORGE W. HOWARD, Vice-President.
SYLVESTER KELIHER, Secretary.
F. W. ROGERS, Editor *Railway Times*.

The Pullman Works.

CHICAGO, July 22.—Another section of the plant at Pullman will resume activity to-morrow. Officials of the company have announced that the works of the Allen Paper Car Wheel Company, employing fifty men, would start in full operation. In view of this announcement and the evident intention of the strikers, as openly expressed by them in public places about Pullman to-day, to make it as difficult for the company to open these additional portions of the works, the police force has been increased in anticipation of trouble.

Bicycle Road Race.

OAKLAND, July 22.—Nineteen men started in the Acme Atheletic Club's ten mile road race to-day. The coast record was lowered by seven men, but Zeigler did the most wonderful work, and set the new mark at 27:41 3-5. The race was won by H. E. Littlejohn, with six minutes handicap. Zeigler came in ninth.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Both the Oriental Countries Now in a Fighting Mood.

REPORT THAT WAR HAS ALREADY BEEN DECLARED.

A Statement Concerning the Black Plague in Southern China From the Health Officer of Yokohama—The Scourge One of the Most Fearful on Record—One Thousand Lives Lost During the Recent Earthquakes in Turkey.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

LONDON, July 22.—A dispatch to the *Times* from Shanghai says: War between China and Japan is considered certain.

The London reporter of the Associated Press visited the Japanese Legation here to learn, if possible, whether the report was true that war had been declared between China and Japan in regard to Corea. No official denial or confirmation of the report could be had, but the whole staff of the Legation made no attempt to disguise their delight at the thought of war with China.

At the Chinese Legation it was stated that no news of the declaration of war had been received. It was added that if the rumor was true the first report of the matter would come from Japan, and not from China. Another visit was made to the Chinese Legation to-night. The officials stated that no late news had been received, owing to an interruption of the cable service. The latest information received at the Legation was to the effect that 10,000 Chinese troops would start for Corea. Japan had rejected the proposals made by the British Minister, although the latter had counseled a peaceful settlement of the dispute. The Chinese Government had thereupon declared that unless the Japanese troops were withdrawn from Seoul and Chemulpo China would break off negotiations.

The officials, further questioned, said they discredited the rumor that war had been declared.

Inquiries were also made at the Foreign Office, but it was stated that no news had been received there. A telegram from Yokohama states the acceptance by Corea of the conditions proposed by China is conditional upon the withdrawal of the Japanese troops from Corea. The Japanese Government was surprised at this firm stand, which is supposed to prove that the Chinese influence is paramount in Corea. In the direct negotiations between Tokio and Peking, China has so far ignored the Japanese counter-proposition.

CHINA CONTINUES WAR PREPARATIONS.

SHANGHAI, July 22.—China continues to make preparations to assert her claims of rights in Corea, and from present indications it is judged that war will be inevitable unless Japan recedes from the position she has hitherto maintained. Orders were recently issued for 12,000 troops to prepare for departure to Corea. The preparations were hurriedly completed, and on Friday last the soldiers went on board the transports that will convey them to the peninsula. To guard against contingencies the transports were convoyed by eight gunboats, the commanders of which were instructed to fire upon Japanese should the latter attempt to obstruct the landing of the Chinese. Warlike preparations are also being made in other directions. A strong body of troops will shortly leave for the Li Chee Islands. It is the Government's intention to employ the Canton and Nakin fleets in harrassing the Japanese coast if actual hostilities are commenced. Orders have been sent to every Chinese province calling upon each of them to furnish 20,000 troops to support the Government.

BLACK PLAGUE.

Statement of the Epidemic By the Health Officer of Yokohama.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Recognizing the difficulties in the way of obtaining accurate information upon sanitary matters from oriental countries, Dr. Stuart Eldredge, the Health Officer for the port of Yokohama and a member of the Imperial Board of Health of Tokio, has sent to the Marine Hospital Bureau a semi-official statement of the epidemic of the black plague in Southern China. It appears from his report that this scourge, of which only fragmentary news has been received, is one of the most fearful on record, having its greatest hold at the port of Honkong, where most of the foreign commerce touches. The disease broke out in Canton late last February, and at the same time was epidemic at Pakhoi, a port not often visited by Europeans. During March and April it steadily increased, until it assumed gigantic proportions.

According to the letter of Dr. Eldridge the Eastern authorities treated the disease with their ordinary indifference. Although Hongkong is the center of trade in the east, but half a day's journey from Canton, and in constant communication therewith, the existence of danger was ignored until several cases appeared in Hongkong during the first days of May. It steadily increased in that place until the mortality has reached 100 a day, despite the exodus of 100,000 Chinese and many Europeans. The natives in most cases have left on feeling the first symptoms of the disease, with the hope of dying in their native villages, while a dozen Europeans have been attacked and most of them have died.

From Canton and Kongkong the disease is spreading through the neighboring country and will probably appear in the coast towns of China north of Hongkong, because from the carelessness in these points no effective quarantine is likely to be established.

Several cases have already occurred on steamers traveling from Hongkong to Chinese ports, but without serious consequences, on account of prompt action by the ships' surgeons. A quarantine system has been put in operation in Japan, holding ships from the infected districts nine days after arrival or after leaving, and the last case has abated, and but one infected ship has reached Japan.

"If I may presume to advise," said Dr. Eldredge, "I would say the most stringent measures may need to be taken to protect the United States, particularly as regards certain classes of goods from China likely to convey infection—rags, old cotton, etc., and also such manufactured articles as are made in the native workshops, with perhaps a case of plague dying in the same rooms; such things as straw matting, embroideries and every sort of textile fabrics. So long as the disease is kept out of Japan, so long will this country be the best bulwark of the United States against the importation of the disease."

Zimmerman Wins Easily.

PARIS, July 22.—An enormous crowd gathered at the Velodrome to-day to witness the bicycle race. In the 1,000-meter race, Zimmerman, who started from the scratch, won easily. Wheeler was second and Lovett third. There were forty starters in the mile handicap race. Some of the contestants had 100 meters start of Zimmerman, who was scratch. The American won easily, finishing several lengths ahead of the next best man. His victory was greeted with thunderous applause. During the final tandem race, the public, observing Zimmerman, invaded the track and gave him an ovation.

Slayer of Carnot.

PARIS, July 22.—Remarkable precautions will be taken during the trial of Santo Cesario, the murderer of President Carnot, in Lyons, on the 27th. On his way to the court and back the prisoner will have a strong police and military escort. The Courthouse will be guarded by infantry and a battalion of police, and an unbroken cordon of policemen will surround it. Only those having permits and cards of identification will be allowed to enter.

Many Lives Lost.

ODESSA, July 22.—It is now certain that 140 persons went down with the Italian steamer Columbia, which collided with the Russian steamer Vladimir in the Black Sea a few days ago. All the evidence inculpates the Russian seamen, who deliberately abandoned the Columbia and her crew and passengers to their fate.

Over a Thousand Lives Lost.

LONDON, July 22.—The Constantinople correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs that, notwithstanding the attempt at concealment, it is clearly established that over 1,000 persons lost their lives during the recent earthquakes.

Norwegian Steamer Sunk.

BREST (France), July 22.—The steamer sunk off this port was the Norwegian steamer Odin, bound for Barcelona, Spain, from Bergen, Norway. All of the crew were saved.

Lord Brassey Coming to this Country.

LONDON, July 22.—Lord Brassey will leave England next month to make a long tour of the United States.

COMMONWEALER COXEY.

He Speaks at a People's Party Picnic in New York.

NEW YORK, July 22.—J. S. Coxey, commander of the Army of the Commonweal, was at Ridgewood Park, L. I., to-day, where he was tendered a reception by the representatives of the People's party, who were holding a picnic there. General Coxey made an address at the big afternoon meeting.

"I represent a party," he said, "that does not want money that is redeemable in gold exclusively, but money that is redeemable in everything that is used in this country."

General Coxey then unfolded the details of his good roads scheme, which he said would give employment to every workman in this country, and make the United States the most powerful country in the world. He then took up the railroad troubles, referring to George M. Pullman as "King George IV." Let the people of the United States control the railroads, said he, and compel the Government to buy them. If the people can condemn your property when they are building a railroad on the ground that it is for the common benefit, you, in turn, should condemn the property and operate the railroad for the common benefit of humanity.

Continuing, he said: "The only place for you to strike is at Washington. Go through your public parks and marshal the tramps and unemployed workmen, tell them the cushions down in Washington are as soft as they are here, and tell them I have a plan to feed them down there. I don't mind telling my plan. When the men get down there they will be sent to jail, as I was. The jail in Washington can only accommodate 300 persons. It is full now, so the men will have to work building jails to imprison themselves. If I cannot get them work at home, I can get them work at another quarter."

In closing, the commonweal General again urged upon his hearers to marshal the unemployed of New York and Brooklyn and march in a body to Congress and demand the good roads plan be put into shape for practical legislation.

Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn then addressed the assemblage, after which the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the time has come when no further hope can be held of any remedies for our present industrial distress from either the Republican or Democratic parties; that they are both dominated by the money powers; that they are both agreed on using the military, not to quell law-breaking, but to make positive alliance with capital; that they are one in the policy of contracting the currency to a point of impoverishment for four-fifths of the people; that they are one in the matter of land monopolies, theft of unearned income on values and refusal of State aid to the unemployed; in fact, all essential questions which continue the present miserable conditions, and that they are merely separated into two wings through the necessity of waging a sham battle for the division of spoils.

Resolved, That the only remedy for the present inequality of conditions that causes so much suffering and want is for the industrial masses themselves to seize the Government and administer it in the sole interest of those who produce all wealth.

Resolved, That to this end we call on every workman and every working-class sympathizer to come out on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November next and strike at the ballot-box on the programme laid down by the People's party.

BULLETS WOULD NOT GO THROUGH

Successful Test of Leonard's Army Coat.

NEW YORK, July 22.—A number of gentlemen went over to Governor's Island yesterday to see the test of the W. J. Lennard bullet-proof coat. Captain G. P. Catton, commanding Fort Columbus, had promised Mr. Lennard a test. The bullet-proof shield was hung on a post, and Lieutenant C. J. Treat took a Springfield and fired five or six shots at a distance of forty feet at it. The bullets buried themselves in the material, but did not go quite through, though they made lumps on the other side. "Mr. Lennard's coat has effectually resisted the bullets. There is no doubt of that," said Captain Catton, "but I can't see the utility of the thing. We might as well have an army with metallic shields and be done with it. You could not get soldiers to wear such coats in action."

Result of a Fight Over a Can of Beer.

CHICAGO, July 22.—As a result of a fight over a can of beer in the stock yards district this evening, the following men are in the County Hospital: Stanislaus Weiozski, face cut from ear to mouth; George Felank, left arm badly cut, abdomen cut and left thigh cut open for a distance of eighteen inches; A. Ponaskiski, head badly cut. Those arrested on account of the affray, who are also injured, are: Paul Nogaski, who, it is said, did all the cutting, has a badly bruised head; Frank Casperan, slashed on the left arm; George Fullam, slightly cut about the back. None of the men are expected to die.

Town Threatened With Destruction.

WEST SUPERIOR (Wis.) July 22.—As a result of the forest fires that have been raging throughout Northern Wisconsin, which were partly extinguished by rains a few days ago, several small towns within a radius of fifty miles from here are threatened with destruction. The East End fire department was, this afternoon called to St. Paul Grange to protect the town. As it was the town had suffered from the fires. A number of leading ho ses were destroyed.

EX-GOVERNOR LOW.

The Former Executive of the State Passes Away.

DEATH OCCURS AT HIS HOME AT SAN FRANCISCO.

One of the Early Pioneers of the State and a Strong Influence in Public Affairs—Served as Congressman, Governor and United States Minister to China.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 22.—Ex-Governor Frederick F. Low died last night at 11 o'clock at his home on the corner of Sutter and Gough streets, in this city. Death was the result of the gradual wasting away of his powers. The failure of his strength was first noticed about five years ago.

Since then he had gradually failed, but it was not until three months ago that his condition excited alarm. About a month ago the patient was brought from San Rafael to his old home in this city. There he became weaker each day, until finally his life went out last night, as he was surrounded by his family.

Frederick F. Low was one of the pioneers of this State, who became a very prominent figure in its later history.

He obtained many political honors in the service of both the Government and the State, and was a strong influence in public affairs. He had a long and successful business career, and was identified with many large interests.

He was born into a plain country family near Frankfort, Me., in 1828. He acquired a good common school education and then became a clerk in a store in Boston. In 1849 he joined the rush to California, arriving in that year by the steamer Panama, which brought with him many men then or afterward prominent characters.

He had a very brief experience in the mines, and soon went into merchandising with a partner on Sacramento street, the firm name being Lambert & Low.

About 1855 he removed to Marysville and went into business with his brothers, C. L. and James W. Low. When Adams & Co., the express and banking company, failed, he and his brother, C. L. Low, retired from the mercantile business and succeeded to the banking business of Adams & Co. at Marysville, under the name of Low Brothers & Co. His career in this line was a very successful one.

In 1861 he was elected to the Thirty-seventh Congress on the Republican ticket, and about the same time he and his brothers removed their business headquarters to San Francisco, where they operated simply as capitalists and investors. N. D. Rideout succeeded to their banking business in Marysville.

In 1863 the subject of this sketch was appointed Collector of the Port of San Francisco by President Lincoln and during the same year was elected Governor of the State. He was a conscientious and clear-headed Executive, and his administration was notable for its purity and vigor.

He rendered valuable service to the Nation during the closing years of the war, and won many plaudits for his administration of State affairs.

In 1867 he retired to private life, declining a renomination. In 1869 he was appointed United States Minister to China, serving in that capacity for about two years.

On his return to San Francisco he became associate manager of the Anglo-Californian Bank and so remained until his death. He was a large stockholder in the Sutter-street Railway Company and for many years was its President.

During the fifties he was a director of the California Steam Navigation Company and was a large stockholder in the Bensley Water Company, which sold its rights and properties to the Spring Valley Water Company.

Mr. Low made considerable money in Hawaiian sugar plantations, owned large lumber and milling properties in Humboldt County and was concerned at different times in many other business enterprises, in all of which he displayed ability and sagacity.

He was a man of shrewdness, good sense and integrity and won general respect wherever known.

While living in Marysville he married Miss Mollie Creed, niece of John C. Fall of that place, a well-known pioneer and business man. His wife survives him, as does one unmarried daughter, the only child.

BLAZE AT VALLEJO.

Another Fire, Undoubtedly of Incendiary Origin.

VALLEJO, July 22.—This city was visited by another fire this evening, and it was undoubtedly of incendiary origin. To-night's fire destroyed the electric light works on Virginia street. The building was soaked with oil used on the machinery and burned with great rapidity. The walls were fire-proof, and the firemen succeeded in keeping the flames confined within them. The plant cost $40,000, but was recently sold to E. J. Wilson for $1,000 by the Sheriff.

It has been proven beyond a doubt that the fire-bell rope was tampered with on Friday night before the schoolhouse fire. The people are thoroughly aroused by these fiendish attempts to destroy the town, and if the culprits are caught a telegraph pole and a rope will be brought into requisition.

Assistant Secretary Hamlin.

VICTORIA (B. C.), July 22.—Assistant Secretary Hamlin and party arrived on the cutter Grant this afternoon. He leaves to-morrow on the Rush for Behring Sea.

The Arbitration Committee.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—It is stated on what is considered reliable authority that the President, in addition to Carroll D. Wright, has chosen Judge Lyman Trumbull and a prominent New Yorker, who has always taken a deep interest in the cause of labor and whose judgment in questions of this kind are regarded as fair and impartial, to serve as members of the commission to investigate the Chicago strike. The name of the New Yorker, it is stated, has not been mentioned except in confidence to one or two of the President's advisers. It is asserted that as soon as Judge Trumbull indicates his acceptance the commission will be announced.

Although it is reported the President has chosen Lyman Trumbull of Chicago as one of the two Commissioners who are to aid Carroll D. Wright in the investigation of the recent strike, it could not be officially confirmed to-night, though it is generally credited. It is known that the President has under consideration the names of Lyman J. Gage, the Chicago banker, and Lyman Trumbull, and has intimated his intention of selecting the Illinois member of the commission early this week. It was reported to-night that the name of ex-Secretary Fairchild had been discussed by the President in connection with a Commissionership, but whether Mr. Fairchild will be named cannot be learned. Ex-Collector Daniel Magone has been mentioned as a possible appointee.