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SWEPT AWAY BY FLOODS.

Gigantic Waves Course Through the Streets of Socorro, N. M.

EIGHT PERSONS KNOWN TO HAVE LOST THEIR LIVES.

A Terrible Cloudburst Occurs Near Casper, Wyoming, Crushing and Sweeping Away all Buildings in Its Path—Many Campers Caught, and Experience a Thrilling Race for Life—Several Children Drowned.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 1.—A special from Socorro, N. M., says that the flood yesterday was the greatest in the history of New Mexico. Sixteen persons are known to have lost their lives. A cloudburst struck the mountain about five miles above town, and in less than half an hour after gigantic waves, bringing mud, rocks and debris, took their course through the streets, destroyed bridges, swept away houses and railroad tracks and ruined crops. At least 100 families are homeless. The city water works were partly destroyed and a water famine will follow.

The loss of life among the Mexican residents is estimated at thirteen. The father and five children of Ignacio Durin were drowned. The wife attempted to escape with the baby, but the torrent tore it from her arms, dashed it against a wire fence and she saw it perish. Two other bodies were picked up, bruised beyond recognition.

Mrs. Munsey, an American woman, and her daughter, cannot be found. Five Mexicans so far are missing.

Searching parties are looking for victims in the timber along the river bank. Much fruit and all the grain crop have been destroyed. For the first time in a hundred years in Socorro County there will be a failure of crops. The loss at Socorro and immediate vicinity far exceeds $100,000.

The danger is not yet passed. Clouds are again banking in the mountains, and many fear that the worst is yet to come. A mass meeting of citizens has been held and measures taken for the immediate relief of the destitute in the village of Cunba. San Pedro and San Antonio, near to Socorro, were visited by the flood, but the extent of the damage has not been ascertained, as it is impossible to communicate with them.

LIST OF DEAD EIGHT.

SOCORRO (N. M.), Aug 1.—The excitement attendant upon the flood is over. The list of dead is eight, six of whom are the Duran family, and the other two are children that were rescued faom the flood and died yesterday. The damage to the city is fifty buildings washed away and contents destroyed, about 100 buildings more or less damaged, and a large portion of the contents damaged and destroyed. With these losses must be added the total destruction of gardens and vineyards, and these losses fall upon the poorest people.

The Magdalena branch of the Santa Fe is washed away for about five miles, and their loss will run into the thousands. The water washed away the main track just below the depot yards, and covered the track in the yards about four inches deep. The lower part of Manzanires avenue is a total wreck, bridges and sidewalks being washed away.

The water covered the whole valley from the vicinity of the Windsor Hotel to the depot, and for several miles above and below the city.

The arroya that did the damages comes into the city at the southwest corner of the mountains on the road to Magdalena. Just as it strikes the city it divides into two channels, one going down Spring street to the river bottom, and the other to the west, emptying to the north of the city, and swinging around to the east of th ecity, mingling its waters with the one coming down Spring street. The flood came in two big waves, one filling the arroya over bankfull, and the other pouring out over every street in the city. Had this storm come at night hundreds would have perished.

FATAL CLOUDBURST IN WYOMING.

CASPAR (Wyo.), Aug. 1.—A terrible cloudburst occurred south of this city on Casper Mountain at the head of Garden Creek last night. The creek is about seven miles long from mouth to source and is lined with campers. Near the head of the creek is a summer resort frequented by local picnic parties, and is credited with being one of the most beautiful spots in Central Wyoming. The first thing the flood reached was the pleasure resort at the head of Garden Creek. At this point all the buildings were crushed and swept away, and the original site of the hotel at this point is buried beneath debris twenty or more feet deep. From here the water followed the course of the creek and demolished everything in its path. Judging from water marks a volume of water forty feet high and thirty rods wide must have passed a narrow defile about two miles from the mountain proper.

Without warning this great flood of water in its rush down the side of the mountain caught many campers up and down the creek, either sleeping of just about ready to retire. S. Newby and his family had retired for the night, when all at once they were surrounded by water, and a race for life was commenced. Newby says that he heard his wife scream for help, he grabbed for her, but missed, and in the next second he was being carried on by a great rush of water. That was the last he saw of his wife and baby. Newby grabbed the limbs of a floating tree, and after floating about forty rods was thrown on a bank. Mrs. Newby was found this morning beneath a pile of debris twenty feet high. The boy has not been found.

Near the Newby camp was camped Samuel Harrison, late of Alliance, Neb. Harrison's two children were caught in the flood and carried away by the mad waters. The bodies of the children were recovered this morning.

Some idea of the force of the torrent can be formed from the fact that in the first two miles of its course five lodges of rock are to be found. These lodges are twenty-five feet high. In the first one are boulders torn from the mountain side that will weigh fifty tons, which were torn up and carried down the stream. The tents and wagons of all the campers up and down the creek were destroyed, and at least fifty persons escaped with nothing but their sleeping garments. Food and clothing are being sent to the unfortuanates by the citizens of neighboring towns.

RAILROAD WASHOUTS.

ALBUQUERQUE (N. M.), Aug. 1.—Another cloudburst has occurred and the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company's new bridge at Rio Puerco has been wrecked. Farmers' homes are flooded and fields are ruined.

Hail accompanied the rain and crops on high ground are lying flat, as if a monster roller had passed over them. A train was sent to meet the east-bound train at Rio Puperco. The country is flooded as far south as El Paso and as far west as Williams.

FLORENCE (Col.), Aug. 1.—The Florence and Cripple Creek Railroad tracks have been washed away for fifteen miles from a point eighteen miles south of Cripple Creek, and the railroad will have to be practically rebuilt. For a distance of three miles north of Adelaide the canyon is impassable. President Johnson has put large forces at work and expects to haue repairs completed in ten days.

ANOTHER TERRIBLE RAINSTORM.

DENVER (Col.), Aug. 1.—Another terrible rainstorm swept this region this evening, and all railroads continue to suffer great losses. An iron bridge over Hard Crabble Creek, on the Denver and Rio Grande Railway, twenty miles west of Pueblo, was swept away about the time the Atlantic Express was due at that point. Trains will be delayed for twelve hours. The Arkansas River has swollen to a raging torrent this evening, and all travel on roads crossing it has been stopped. The Florence and Cripple Creek road has not been able to run trains for several days, and wires are down all along the line. In the city the storm again flooded everything. Cloudbursts at Morrison and Salida threatened much property.

AT LEAST TEN PEOPLE DROWNED.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—A Sioux City (Iowa) special says: The residents of Covington, a little Nebraska town across the Missouri River, were awakened yesterday morning by a deafening report and a shock that jarred all of the houses near the river bank. Rushing out, the people found that a number of houses and a strip of land along the river bank, several acres in extent, had crumbled into the water. The occupants of the dwellings were struggling in the current. Boats were launched and every effort made to rescue the people. A few of them were dragged out, but at least ten people were drowned, among them several little children. All day the caving of the bank had continued, and the occupants of the houses had warning in time to escape. It is supposed the collapse was due to a deflection of the current, caused by Government improvements.

AN UNFOUNDED RUMOR.

No Truth in a Story Published Concerning the Central Pacific.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—At the offices of the Central Pacific Railroad Company here it is positively denied that the company had avoided a receivership by making arrangements with bondholders. When shown a dispatch stating that a San Francisco paper had made this assertion, L. E Bates said:

"There is absolutely no truth in this statement. When the series of bonds amounting to nearly $3,000,000 became due on July 10th, the bondholders were given the privilege of extending them for two and a half years at 5 per cent. per annum, and the holders readily accepted.

"There has been no dividend declared by the company, but the Southern Pacific, as has been extensively advertised, since July 1st has been paying one-half of 1 per cent, of the par value to the stockholders of the Central Pacific Company. These are the facts, and it can easily be seen no deal was made. The statement to the contrary is without foundation."

ORIENTAL ADVICES.

ADMIRAL CARPENTER TAKING NO CHANCES ON CHOLERA.

An Incident in Connection With Wang Chi Tsuin, Special Chinese Embassador to St. Petersburg.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1.—Oriental advices by steamer up to date of July 18th, received here to-day, are as follows:

The cholera news has caused a shifting of naval vessels, and it is apparent that the American Admiral (Carpenter) is taking no chances. The gunboat Yorktown has been sent to Shanghai, and the Charleston has anchored outside of Nagasaki. The latter is awaiting the arrival of a new piston from San Francisco. The cholera is spreading, and with the unusual movement of people, owing to the war, the disease almost defies control.

A curious incident hitherto regarded with complete incredulity by the public has been established in connection with Wang Chi Tsuin, special Chinese Embassador to the court of St. Petersburg. Wang's nominal mission was to offer his Sovereign's congratulations to the Czar on the occasion of the latter's succession, but he also settled the Famir question. On his way back to China he called at Saigon, and was shot at and hit by a Frenchman in that colony. A rumor of the affair got abroad but was not believed. On Wang's arrival at Shanghai, however, the fact was fully confirmed by the condition of his arm, from which the bullet had not yet been extracted and considerable inflammation had supervened. The motives of the extraordinary crime and the circumstances under which it was committed remain a mystery.

The missionaries in Cheng Tu, where wholesale destruction of their property by mobs took place on the 28th and 29th of May, have obtained copies of placards and proclamations circulated among the people immediately before and after as well as during the riots. Some of these documents are anonymous, but one is actually signed by a Taotai named Chou. It runs as follows: "At the present time we have obtained clear proof that foreigners deceive and kidnap small children. Your soldiers and people must not be disturbed and excited. When the cases are brought before us we certainly will not be lenient with them." Such an incendiary slander against foreigners has never before been published by an official of high rank in China.

The political crisis in Corea proves to be of a less serious character than was at first supposed. Pak Yong-Ho, Minister of Home Affairs, who, being suspected of a plot against the life of the Queen, had to flee from Seoul and seek refuge in Japan, is declared to have been guiltless of any such design. The most generally accepted theory is that a Japanese youth gave to some Corean officials a highly exaggerated, if not an altogether false, account of Pak's designs, and credence being attached to this story when it reached the court, an order was at once issued for Pak's arrest. The incriminated Minister's escape was remarkable. On the very evening when the news of his alleged treason had thrown the palace into confusion, and arrangements for his arrest were in progress, he was dining at the residence of Mr. Sulcherui, adviser of the Cabinet. Going home at 10 o'clock, he retired to rest, entirely unconscious of the danger that was impending. But he had not been long in bed when news of the commotion reached him. He at once decided to flee, and hastily arranging his domestic affairs, clothed himself in becoming costume and left the city on horseback, accompanied by two other officials.

He was just in time, for soon after his departure his house was surrounded by a strong force of Constables, who thence proceeded to the Japanese legation, and inquired if Pak had not come there. While these fruitless inquiries were proceeding in the Capital, Pak and his friends rode to Yong San, where they immediately took a steam launch to Ninzin. At the latter place a number of Corean Constables were watching on the wharf when the steam launch carrying Pak slowly entered the port. The fugitives had no alternative but to face the danger. They boldly landed under the very noses of the police, who apparently did not suspect what was happening. Making their way to the Japanese settlement, Pak obtained a Japanese naval uniform, and his friends donned, one a coolie garb and the other a suit of white duck. They got on board a Japanese steamer and were carried safely to Japan. The Coreans have circulated a rumor to the effect that a detachment of Japanese soldiers covered Pak's flight, but this is untrue.

BOLD BANDS OF ROBBERS.

Attack, Capture, Sack and Burn Several Russian Villages.

MALE INHABITANTS UNABLE TO ESCAPE PUT TO DEATH.

No Trouble Anticipated Over the Enforcement of the New Police Law, Which Went Into Effect at Omaha Yesterday—The Governor, However, Reserves His Right to Take Advantage of the Thirty Days' Allowance in Which to Appoint Members of the New Board.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 1.—Six organized bands of robbers, armed with Remington rifles, have for a long time harassed the District of Eriwanin, Trans-Caucausia. These bands recently united under the command of a notorious leader, Aadul Heyder Khan, and attacked and burned a number of isolated farmhouses. Finally, becoming bolder, the robbers attacked in broad daylight several villages, which they captured and burned. All the men in the villages and all male occupants of the farmhouses who were unable to escape were put to death, while the women and children were carried off by the bandits.

The police were unable to stop these outrages, and a force of 200 Cossacks was sent to punish the robbers. On the night of July 25th the Cossacks encountered the robbers at Nachitischewan. After a sharp fight the bandits, who are now armed with modern magazine rifles, repulsed the Cossacks.

Reinforcements to the number of 300 have been sent to assist the defeated Cossacks, and the troops are now billeted throughout the harassed districts.

OMAHA POLICE LAW.

No Disturbance Occurred When It Went Into Effect.

OMAHA (Neb.), Aug. 1.—Reports sent out from this city regarding the anticipated trouble over the installing of new Boards of Police and Fire Commissioners in compliance with a new law have been greatly exaggerated. There has been no disturbance of any kind, and the action of Governor Holcomb to-day in allowing himself the thirty days provided for by law in which to appoint the new boards has settled, at least for the present, all prospects of a collision, unless the Attorney-General and the Public Land Commissioner take it upon themselves to name the boards, which they say they will do to-morrow.

The law ending the existence of the present Boards of Police and Fire Commissioners went into effect to-day. Under the new law, a new board is to be appointed, and it is said that the complete reorganization of both departments will follow. The boards are to be appointed by the Governor, the Attorney-General and the Public Land Commissioner. The latter two went to Lincoln this morning for the purpose of conferring with Governor Holcomb regarding the appointment of the new boards. The Governor, however, refused to concur with the two officials in the appointments, on the ground that thirty days were permitted by law in which to make this choice. After the conference, Attorney-General Churchill and Commissioner Russell said they would meet to-morrow and appoint the Boards.

The feeling in the city between the two factions is very bitter, although the A. P. A. leaders say they are not involved in the discussion, and indignantly deny the reports of the organization of an A. P. A. army. They believe, however, that the acts of the Governor and the Mayor will greatly increase their strength this fall. The two minority members of the old board have gone out of office, and say they are obeying the law, but the others are barricading their offices and refuse to give them up until absolutely forced to do so.

Mayor Bemis this morning issued a riot proclamation, calling upon the citizens to desist from any demonstration liable to bring about a breach of the peace, and instructing the Chief of Police to disperse all gatherings upon the streets. The proclamation caused some indignation among the citizens, who thought it unnecessary. Interest in the matter rests for a day, but it is thought by many that the Attorney-General and Public Land Commissioner will not name the boards without the concurrence of Governor Holcomb.

MONTANA INDIAN TROUBLES.

Incidents Which Led Up to the Present Difficulties.

JACKSON HOLE (Wyo.), July 31 (by courier to Market Lake, Idaho, August 1).—Constable Manning came in to-day from the mountains. His story is the first accurate one of the arrest and killing of the Indians and the cause of the trouble. He says:

On June 7th, information having been received that Indians were killing game in violation of the statutes of the State of Wyoming, which read that 'It shall be unlawful to pursue, hunt or kill any deer, elk, moose, mountain sheep, mountain goat or antelope, at any time except during the months of September, October and November each year, during which months the mates only of the animals may be killed or hunted under the conditions and restrictions imposed by this section, and further providing non-residents of the State must procure a license before being permitted to hunt,' a warrant was issued for the arrest of the Shoshone and Bannack Indians unidentified as to names. Constable William Manning, with twelve deputies, went into the mountains to serve the warrants. He found one Indian named George on the divide, close to the headwaters of Gros Ventre. He was brought into court, tried and found guilty of violating the statutes referred to, and was fined $15. In his possession thirty raw green hides were found. The fine was paid by John Carnes, a 'squaw man,' living in Jackson Hole, and the hides confiscated."

"On June 14th," said Mr. Manning, "a second information was issued and a warrant of similar character, and covering substantially the same facts as the first, was issued. Constable Manning, with two deputies, proceeded to Fall River Basin, Wyo., to make arrests. At the head of Cache Creek and Granite Creek trails, on the top of the divide, the officers heard shooting and located Indians hunting, one being engaged in skinning an elk. There were seven in the party, and on the officers' approach the Indians got together and leveled their guns at the men. They then asked their business, and being told, signaled for one man to come to them to parley. The warrant was read to them, they all talking English.

"On the conclusion of its reading they declared that they would hunt as much as they pleased. They said there was little law in Jackson Hole and that little they defied. They further said that they would fight before they would submit to arrest. They were told the soldiers would be sent for, and they expressed defiance for them, and asserted that they would kill everybody in Jackson Hole if interference with their hunting did not cease. Being too heavy in numbers for the white men, no further attempts were made to arrest them.

"After the talk was over we watched the Indians, and observed that they took nothing from the elks' carcasses but the hides and brains, leaving the rest to rot. There were partly removed hides and about five carcasses that they were skinning. Next day the same Indians, together with about twenty-five others, were seen in camp at Fall River Basin, there being eleven lodges. I went through the camp, and estimated that the band had about 350 fresh hides. The Indians laughed at me, and some made similar threats to those uttered the day before.

"While my men were there another Indian came, and gave the information that the officers were the same who had arrested George. The band sent over to another neighboring camp to get Indians who were acquainted with the 'George' incident to come and identify the officers. We then left.

"Later we met an Indian family with about fifteen hides, and less than forty pounds of meat. Expecting to be followed by the others we did not attempt to arrest this family, but told the buck of the law, and advised him to return to the agency, which he agreed to do.

"The next day our party of Constables found unmistakable signs that the original band of Indians had lain in wait for us, for what purpose, of course, can only be imagined.

"The next information for illegal hunting was filed July 2d, and a warrant was issued. Constable Manning, with thirty-six deputies, went to Gros Ventre River to serve it. We found five lodges of Indians at the mouth of Rock Creek. The camp was surprised at 9 o'clock in the morning and the Indians were arrested. On the approach of the officers, however, the squaws attempted to conceal several fresh hides, while the bucks seized their guns. Forty or fifty fresh elk hides were taken with the Indians. They were brought into court and six pleaded guilty and were fined $5, the gross fine being about $1,400. Two being blind were discharged. While we were bringing in the prisoners we found we were followed by a rescuing party, but we eluded it. However, the Indians escaped in the night, the sentinel falling asleep.

"A day or so after this trial John Carnes and a prospector named Schell, coming in, said there were between 200 and 300 Indians in the Fall River Basin, and they had declared their intention of making trouble for the people of Jackson Hole. Mr. Carnes predicted trouble, and four or five days later he moved his family entirely out of Jackson Hole and into the State of Idaho. He said he had further grounds for believing the Bannacks would give trouble, from the fact that he had received a letter from an Indian at the Fort Hall reservation, saying that the Bannacks were going to cause trouble in this vicinity this summer.

"An information was filed July 10th, and a warrant issued charging unidentified Indians with illegally killing game. Constable Manning, with twenty deputies, proceeded to Fall River Basin, and there surprised a camp and arrested ten Indians. One Indian got away, leaving nine bucks in our hands. We traveled about fifteen miles, being headed for Jackson Hole. When we got ready to pack up after dinner we noticed that the bucks left off every superfluous article they had been carrying. The squaws loaded themselves with these effects. Two of them, who had papooses on boards at their backs, took the babies from the boards and strapped them to their laps in front of them on their horses.

"While this was being done I went to my deputies and warned them that the Indians intended to try to break away. The bucks had been disarmed, and I was satisfied that they had no weapons whatever on their persons. There were fifteen guards with the Indians, and as a precautionary measure I placed a guard in the single file column.

"In spite of the fact of the unarmed Indians the men were not instructed to shoot them. It was understood that they were to shoot at them to keep them from escaping, and so when all at once they darted off the men shot at them and killed six.

"This is the story. Afterward came the Indian rumors and preparations for war, but there was nothing really hostile."

Senator Stewart Resting Comfortably.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Senator William M. Stewart of Nevada, who dislocated a knee-cap while jumping from an electric car Tuesday, is resting comfortably. The injury is more severe than was at first believed. His physicians informed him to-day that a month would elapse before his recovery, and that during that time he must not leave his bed.

BEATEN AND ROBBED.

EDWARD FALKNER ASSAULTED WHILE ASLEEP.

Received Injuries Which Will Probably Result in Death and What Little Money He Had Stolen.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1.—The police have another mystery case to work on. It has not assumed the magnitude of a murder yet, but Edward Falkner is dying at the Receiving Hospital from a fractured skull, and the police are scouring the town to find his assailants.

It happened at the freight yards at Fourth and Kentucky streets. The first the police knew of the crime was a telephone call to the Southern Station. Policemen Driscoll, Maguire and Ross responded. They found Falkner, a decent appearing man of about 34 years of age, in a half unconscious condition. Somebody had dealt him several terrific blows on the back of the head with a blunt instrument. Blood had poured from the wounds. The hair was matted with blood and the man's condition was shocking.

The robber or robbers succeeded in escaping, and the police have not as yet any clew. Their victim was left for dead, lying on a platform beside one of the tracks. He was discovered at 8 o'clock in an unconscious condition. There was an ugly wound upon his head, evidently inflicted with some blunt instrument, and he was lying in a pool of blood.

A telephone message summoned the ambulance, and the wounded man was taken to the City Receiving Hospital. He was unconscious when he was placed upon the operating table, but regained the use of his faculties sufficiently to tell a story which at once set the police to work upon the robbery and attempted murder theory. He said his name was Edward Falkner. He is a railroad yardman, and recently arrived from his native State, Tennessee. He has been looking for work for some time, and only yesterday the foreman at the yards promised him a job, directing him to report for duty this morning.

"I went down this morning to go to work," he said, "but when I arrived the fireman was not there, and I lay down and must have gone to sleep, for I don't remember anything until I was lifted into the ambulance. Footpads must have found me sleeping there and struck me on the head with a sandbag. I had 60 cents and a knife in my pockets when I lay down, but they were taken."

Dr. Weil, the new Police Surgeon, and Dr. Thompson, his assistant, set to work on the case. They found a severe fracture at the base of the skull, and expressed little hope for recovery from such an injury.

HOMICIDE AT REDDING.

A Pioneer Merchant Killed in His Store by His Insane Wife.

THE MURDERESS CONFESSES SHE COMMITTED THE CRIME.

An Aged Lady Commits Suicide by Hanging Herself — Congressman-Elect Hilborn Refutes the Statement That He Favors the Annexation of the Hawaiian Islands—Slow Progress Made in Securing a Jury in the Durrant Murder Case.

REDDING, Aug. 1.—Frank Miller, a pioneer merchant of this city, was killed in his store this morning about 8 o'clock by his insane wife.

The store is a double one, with two front entrances. One door was locked. Miller was inside the darkened room with his wife. From the position of the body Miller was evidently stooping down behind the counter to get some plaster of paris out of a box, with his back toward his wife, when she hit him across the left side of the head with a sharp hatchet.

After he fell she leaned over the counter and hit him several times on the right side of the head above and behind the ear, severing a portion of the ear. The murdered man was discovered lying doubled up on his face in his own blood.

His wife admits the deed. She says she hit him, but did not intend to kill. She was seen to walk rapidly from the store early this morning. The body was discovered by three men, who thought that something had happened Miller, as the store had not been opened as usual. He had not lived with his wife for several years. She has been crazy for a long time, but could not be sent to the asylum because she was too shrewd for the doctors. She has assaulted her husband several times before. Miller was Treasurer of the Masonic Lodge, and was recognized as a man of strict probity.

CONGRESSMAN HILBORN.

He Corrects a Statement in Regard to the Annexation of Hawaii.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1. — Congressman-elect Samuel G. Hilborn has returned from a five-weeks' trip to the Sandwich Islands, where he went to enjoy a rest and incidentally study the various questions that have racked the little Government from end to end.

"I was very much surprised," said the Congressman to a *Call* representative, "when a San Francisco paper published what purported to be a statement made by me while at a banquet in Honolulu. Among other things, it stated that I had declared myself in favor of annexation, and that it was my intention immediately upon the convening of Congress in December to introduce a bill for the annexation of the Sandwich Islands to the United States.

"In regard to annexation, I made no such statement, do not believe in annexation at the present time, and it is not likely that I ever will. The situation at present is one of grave difficulty, and the population is in no condition, nor has it the proper material, to make a State of. There are the natives, Chinese, Japanese, Portuguese, and but a smattering of the Anglo-Saxon races. Under these conditions I would never advocate annexation, and I believe it would be a fatal mistake to bring about such a result. I talked with all classes of people, Royalists, constitutional followers and those who are indifferent, and I found that the present Government was built on too small a pedestal. There is in the islands a population of 100,000 people, and out of that number less than 12,000 participated in the creation of the present Government.

"When Congress convenes in December next I will not make any move to bring about annexation, nor will I take a single step in the direction of legislation, unless it comes up in the course of regular business. In that event I will be fully equipped with all the information necessary to act with judgment and impartiality. Not a stone was left unturned by myself to learn all sides of the question, and at the present time I am satisfied that before long the Queen will return to the throne and conduct the monarchy, which was a failure as a State."

Durrant Murder Case.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1.—Durrant was brought to court this morning on the seat of the prison van, and was not compelled to ride inside with three ordinary criminals who were brought to court. After two jurors had been obtained in the persons of Walter S. Brown, a wholesale drygoods merchant, and Charles P. Nathan, also a merchant, the panel was exhausted. Judge Murphy ordered another panel of 300 names, 100 to be returned Monday morning. The case then went over to Monday.

An Aged Woman Commits Suicide.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1.—Mrs. F. S. Seeley was found dead this afternoon in her room in the Manchester House, corner of Sixth and Mission streets. She had hanged herself by a rope fastened to the top of her door. She was 60 years of age, and is said to have had no friends or relatives. The old woman has been acting queerly of late, and her neighbors believed her crazy.

Mrs. Towne's Monthly Allowance.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1.—Judge Slack to-day made an order allowing Mrs. Caroline Towne $1,000 a month from the estate of her late husband, A. N. Towne, for the support of the family. He also appointed Isaac L. Requa, Walter S. Newhall and Arthur Smith appraisers of the estate.

Suit Against the Stanford Estate.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1.—The record in the case of the United States against Mrs. Jane Stanford has been filed in the United States Court of Appeals. Attorney McKisick will endeavor to have a day set aside for the hearing of the case. It will probably be set for early in September.

Took a Dose of Strychnine.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 1. — Ernest L. Steppler sold his saloon last night, and this morning was found dead in bed, having committed suicide by taking strychnine.

DAVID LUBIN'S PLAN.

Secretary Morton Thinks It is Impracticable.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Secretary Morton of the Agricultural Department stamps as impracticable the proposition advanced by David Lubin of California and other gentlemen, to pay an export bounty on American farm products shipped to foreign countries and a subsidy to American vessels plying in the foreign trade.

"If it pays to raise agricultural products," said the Secretary yesterday, "a bounty is not needed. If it does not pay to raise agricultural products a bounty will be of no benefit unless the amount is excessive. Let us see," continued the Secretary, turning to his last annual report, "what the total of our foreign shipments for the fiscal year 1894 were."

The figures showed the total shipments abroad during that period to be worth $869,204,937. Of this amount $628,363,038 represented farm products alone. "That is to say, the shipment of American farm products abroad is equal to 73 per cent. of our entire foreign exportations. In other words, if Mr. Lubin's proposition be adopted it would follow that the Americans who sent the other 27 per cent. of their products abroad would be called upon to contribute very largely from their earnings to the profits of those who sent 73 per cent. The plan is unfair on its face, and there is no probability that it will ever be adopted, no matter how much these gentlemen resolve.

"Moreover," said Secretary Morton, "an export bounty would be unconstitutional. Section 9, paragraph 5, of the Constitution, specifically provides that 'no taxes or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.' I should think that would dispose of the matter aside from any other consideration."

CHINESE EXCLUSION ACT.

Importance of the Opinion Announced by Solicitor-General Reeve.

WASHINTON, Aug. 1.—The opinion recently announced by Solicitor-General Reeve of the Treasury Department upon the scope of the Chinese Exclusion Act is of more importance and has a wider reach than at first indicated. He decides that the provisions of the law prohibiting the re-entry into the United States of Chinese who have once gone out are restricted in their operations to laborers alone. Every other class of Chinese, either merchants in the strict sense of the terms or otherwise who comply with the requirements of the law regarding registration certificates, are entitled to come again into this country.

The Department of Justice and the Treasury Department are agreed in the interpretation of the law, and the Collector of the Port of San Francisco has been so advised. This opinion is based upon the application for re-entry made by Lew Yee Soon, a restaurant-keeper of Los Angeles, who arrived in San Francisco June 1st upon his return from China. The Collector refused him admission on the ground that he was not a merchant within the meaning of the law. This action is reversed by the opinion, and Lew Yee Soon will be admitted.

Death of a Descendant of J. Q. Adams.

NIAGARA FALLS (Ont.), Aug. 1.—John Quincy Adams, a direct descendant of the famous Adams family, which furnished two Presidents to the United States, was found lying dead on Quay street, near his home, last night. Adams was 50 years of age and a devotee of the bicycle. His wheel was found standing against a tree near by. It is supposed he felt an attack of heart failure coming on and dismounted.

Colliston on Lake Michigan.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 1.—M. A. Bradley, owner of the big steamer Alva, to-day received the following dispatch from Captain J. A. Holmes, master of the Alva, at Saulte Ste. Marie: "The barge (whaleback) No. 117 ran into the Alva at the engine-room gangway, making a large hole about three feet below the main deck. The engine-room is full of water. Will put a steam pump aboard to keep cargo free."

THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

HARD TO GET NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF TROUBLE.

Five of Seven Messengers Sent Out by the Spanish Caught and Hanged by the Revolutionists.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 23 (via Key West, Fla., Aug. 1.)—The excitement here about affairs in Bayamo does not diminish. The people are all anxious for news from there. News, however, is very difficult to obtain, as the Government is cautious, and beside that communication between Manzanillo and Bayamo is almost impossible at present, as the insurgents are very numerous around there and don't allow anyone to pass. Of seven messengers that the Spaniards sent from the first-mentioned city to the latter, five were caught and hanged by the rebels.

Of course, it is known that this morning something very serious is going on. Martinez Campos is unable to leave Bayamo, and is, morally speaking, a prisoner of the insurgents. The Government has sent about 10,000 soldiers to Bayamo, having taken troops from here, Santa Cruz, Holguin, Gibara, Cienfuegos and Manzanillo, but it is said that the rebels don't allow them to reach Bayamo.

According to news received here, the battle with Martinez Campos while on his way to Bayamo was a terrible one, the Spaniards receiving a terrible whipping, the insurgents taking as prisoners a Lieutenant-Colonel, a Commander, two Captains and two Lieutenants. The Spaniards entered Bayamo in such haste that they left great numbers of wounded soldiers in the field. These were taken care of by Maceo and his people, Maceo ordering his men to kill chickens to make broth, he himself assisting in giving the broth.

The insurgents have had three battles since then with the soldiers sent to Bayamo, but up to this hour no particulars have been learned here.

On the night of the 20th inst. a body of Spanish troops on duty in Songo, one of the stations of the American Railroad, seriously wounded a Lieutenant and a soldier of their own, thinking they were enemies. The latest rumor says that Martinez Campos is slightly wounded in one leg, and that the insurgents have set fire to part of Bayamo.

The sanitary condition of this city grows worse every day, and the yellow fever has increased to such an extent that the Consuls of Colombia and Venezuela have asked the Governor to inform them whether or not the disease can be considered as epidemic, they desiring to communicate to their Governments the true situation. The Governor consulted the Board of Health, which body answered affirmatively. The soldiers are dying in great numbers daily in the military hospitals.

The Spanish troops on the island at present are forty-three battalions and fifteen additional companies of infantry, seven squadrons, one battalion of artillery, one battalion of military engineers, twenty-six companies of infantry, thirteen squadrons of the civil guard and one battalion of military police. The total number of soldiers is 52,326.

CAMPOS' PROCLAMATION.

HAVANA, Aug. 1.—The text of the proclamation issued by General Martinez Campos restricting the publication of war news excepting under Government approval is as follows:

"There being repeated instances in which the press published news dispatches and correspondence which mislead the public and tends to favor the Insurgents, and to damage the national army, I avail myself of the authority conferred on me by the third article of the law of April 23, 1870, and I decree:

"First—It is absolutely prohibited to publish news referring to the campaign when it is not of official origin.

"Second—The staff officers will hand to the press the news and facts, the publicity of which is not included in the above clause. CAMPOS.

"Cienfuegos, July 29th."

PACIFIC ISLAND AFFAIRS.

Hawaiians Still Anxious to be Annexed to This Country.

PROSPECT OF A NEW STEAMSHIP LINE TO HONOLULU.

International Complications Likely to Arise Over the Claim of James Durcell for Damages for Arrest During the January Revolt, as it is Understood That the Government Does Not Intend to Pay the Complainant One Dollar.

HONOLULU, July 25. — Considerable pressure is being brought to bear to cause the Legislature, now in session, to pass a joint resolution authorizing and instructing President Dole to reopen annexation negotiations with the United States. At a meeting recently held by a native Hawaiian organization resolutions to that effect were passed. It is believed that such a resolution will be introduced by the Executive before the Senate adjourns.

James Horsburg, Jr., connected with the Southern Pacific Company at San Francisco, recently spent a few days in this city and departed for home on the 20th inst. Since then it has been learned that he sounded the Government and business men regarding an oppositin local line from San Francisco to Honolulu. It is understood that he received encouragement and the probability is one of the Occidental and Oriental steamers, possibly the Coptic, will be plying regularly to this port at no distant date. The line now enjoys a profitable trade between the Orient and this port, but owing to an existing contract with the Oceanic Steamship Company no freight can be carried from San Francisco. It is believed that this agreement will end shortly and will not be renewed. The railroad people are confident that the new line will pay on account of the withdrawal of a number of clippers from this trade. These vessels have hardly made running expenses during the past season on account of the large shipment of sugar around the Horn. Heretofore they have carried the bulk of the freight to this port—traffic that the new line expects to get.

The schooer G. W. Watson arrived from Seattle on the 21st inst. After her departure from the Sound a dispatch was sent out stating that she was a filibuster. She proves to be a peaceful merchantman with a cargo of lumber.

The Government is no longer afraid of armed invaders. The steamer Lehua, which was chartered to patrol Hawaiian waters in search of hostile vessels, has been turned over to her owners.

The first claim for damages against the Government for wholesale arrests made during the January revolt is in the hands of Minister Hatch. It was handed him yesterday by United States Minister Willis. The claimant is James Durcell, an American citizen. He was arrested on the 9th of January and was confined for about seven weeks. No change was made against the man and he was simply held on suspicion. He filed a claim for $25,000 damages with the American Minister, which was duly forwarded to the State Department. The answer came by the last mail and read as follows:

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
HONOLULU, H. I., July 21, 1895.

Hon. Francis M. Hatch, Minister of Foreign Affairs—SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of the affidavit of James Durcell, from which it appears that Durcell was born in the State of Louisiana, in 1858, and resided in the United States until September, 1894. He then came to this city and obtained temporary employment as a cook in the Arlington Hotel. On November 8, 1894, he purchased the lease and good will of a cigar store, soda-water and fruit stand and gradually built up a lucrative business. On the 9th of January last, while quietly seated in his store he was arrested without explanation or information of any charge against him, confined in jail on common prison fare until the 27th of February following, a period of seven weeks, and then discharged without any trial, charges, explanation or opportunity of defense, nor has he since his release been informed of the cause of his arrest.

He declares that he has never by word or deed forfeited his allegiance to his right to protection by his Government; that he has neither done nor spoken anything directly or indirectly against the Government of Hawaii or its laws; that he has never expressed sentiments antagonistic to that Government or in any manner counseled, encouraged, aided or abetted its enemies either in armed rebellion or secret plotting; and that he never possessed any information which under existing laws it was his duty to report to your Government.

These statements establish in the opinion of the President of the United States, a prima facie claim for substantial indemnity from the Hawaiian Government to Mr. Durcell. I am instructed, therefore, to bring this case to the attention of the Hawaiian authorities, leaving no doubt in their minds the confidence felt at Washington that the Government of Hawaii will not refuse to tender adequate reparation to this injured citizen of the United States, nor hesitate to take prompt measures to exonerate him from the imputation which this arbitrary treatment has left upon his good name.

With sentiments of high esteem, I am, sir, very respectfully,

(Signed) ALBERT S. WILLIS,
E. E. and H. P., U. S. A.

The Secretary's letter is accepted as proof that Cleveland is not through with Hawaii. It will certainly lead to international complications, as it is understood that this Government does not intend to pay Durcell one dollar.

The Government has not been asked to give its side of the case, and no correspondence has passed between Ministers Hatch and Willis regarding the demand.

TROUBLE EXPECTED IN SAMOA.

APIA (Samoa), July 17.—The rebels are gaining strength.

They have been encouraged by the do-nothing policy of the Government party and the German President. The result is that a feeling of unrest pervades the island, and another outbreak may be looked for. The treaty arrangements have proved failures.

Good and efficient progress is being made by Chief Justice Ide, who is settling up land cases. He has succeeded in giving satisfaction to all the litigants, with the exception of a few soreheads.

Consul-General Mulligan, wife and family leave for the States by the next steamer. Since his attack on Chief Justice Ide he has been persona non grata here. All will be glad to see Mr. Blacklock at the helm again.

The British flagship Orlando, with Admiral Bridges on board, paid a short visit here. The Rapid (also British) is now stationed here for a short time.

H. J. Moses, who is well known in the United States, and who has always taken a prominent part in Samoan politics and always against the existing Government, was sued for libel the other day by the Marshal of the Supreme