paign expenses, in order that poor men may compete for office; is opposed to "ring" rule politics in this state. Three national committeemen were then elected and the following state nominations were made: Congress, James Doughty, of Elko; governor, George Peckham, of Washoe; attorney general, G. F. Sawyer, of Lincoln; controller, Charles Steele, of Storey; treasurer, M. H. Dungan, of Douglass; state printer, M. D. Dooley, of Lincoln; long term regent of the university, William Webster.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Texas Thirteenth congressional district Democratic convention, after continuing in deadlock for twenty-six days at Henrietta, adjourned sine die, without having made a nomination.

The California Democratic state central committee has elected these officers: Chairman, F. H. Gould, Stockton; secretary, John Markley, now secretary to the superintendent of the San Francisco mint; corresponding secretary, R. P. Troy.

THE IRRIGATION CONGRESS.

Summary of the Legislation to Be Asked From Congress.

DENVER, Sept. 7.—The attendance at the irrigation congress today was smaller than heretofore, some delegates having already left for home. Judge Emery, of Kansas, national lecturer of the congress, spoke on "The true significance of the irrigation movement in regard to arid lands." The arid section of the United States, he said, was over half the possessions of the government, not including Alaska. "This section," he continued, "has not over 5,000,000 population. The greater portion of this vast tract can be irrigated, and if reclaimed will provide homes for over 75,000,000 people." He denounced Secretary Morton's letter to this congress in which he said, "These meetings have nothing to do with practical irrigation," as utterly untrue. Judge Emery advocated small farms and storage reservoirs and an irrigation survey for the purpose of discovering and distributing the water of the country for irrigation purposes.

The committee on resolutions submitted majority and minority reports. The majority report was as follows:

"The national executive committe of the irrigation congress is hereby instructed to prepare a series of bills for presentation to the congress of the United States embodying the following propositions:

"1. Repeal of the desert land law.

"2. Withdrawal from settlement of all arid lands within the arid region not found to be capable of irrigation, all such lands, except mineral lands, to be held for catchment areas, pasturage and timber.

"3. Lease of pasturage lands, giving preference to actual occupants and cultivators of adjoining irrigable lands, and sale of the surplus timber, the proceeds arising from such sources to be devoted to the development of the water supply for irrigation within the state, and, when no longer required for such purposes, to belong to the state.

"4. That states be permitted to select lands for reclamation and make them the basis of security for the construction of irrigation works, title to such lands to remain in the Federal government until such time as it passes through the state to the actual settler, no one individual being permitted to acquire title to more than forty acres of irrigated land, except in case of lands so located that the conditions necessitate the enlargement of the home unit, to be determined on the basis of the value of the crops produced, the money received from such sources to be reserved for the purpose of discharging the obligations incurred in the work of reclaiming public lands. This recommendation is independent of the Carey law, and is not intended to conflict with or modify the provisions of that law.

"5. That when any state shall have reclaimed land under the plan provided in section 4 it shall form irrigation divisions according to hydrographic conditions, and when a sufficient number of settlers shall have actually located upon the land within such division the state shall, conditionally, turn over the local administration to the authorities of said water division.

"6. That before any state can avail itself of these provisions it shall have a legally constituted state irrigation department. That there shall be appointed a national irrigation commission, vested with the administration and government of the pastoral and forest lands, and of such irrigation works as may be undertaken under Federal authority, and be empowered to consider and authorize general plans of reclamation submitted by the irrigation department of any state. The national irrigation commission shall also be charged with the work of making an immediate investigation of the problem of interstate streams, and report to the congress of the United States as early as possible a measure providing a means for the speedy and final adjudication of questions between states, and a plan for the division of streams on a basis of justice and equality.

"7. That the several territories be included in the provisions of the Carey law.

"8. That an international commission be constituted, composed of representatives of the United States, Canada and Mexico, whose purposes it shall be to thoroughly examine into and arbitrate questions arising between said nations because of the waters of rivers partly in each of two countries, or serving as a boundary between the two, and to settle upon a basis and method for the equitable division of the waters of such streams when used for irrigation.

"9. That sufficient appropriations be secured for carrying on the work of gauging streams, selecting and segregating reservoir sites, and for prosecuting surveys to determine the location of lands susceptible of reclamation, and such other work in the line of investigation and experiment as may be legitimately undertaken, such appropriations to be expended under the direction of the national irrigation commission.

"10. That the reservoir sites heretofore reserved by the government, which may become necessary for use of states under the operations of the Carey law, shall be released and made available upon application therefor of states or territories."

The minority report favored the ownership by the several states of the arid lands within their respective territories, and mentioned conditions upon which ownership is to be acquired.

Gen. Ezeta's Defense.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 7.—The extradition proceedings in the cases of Gen. Antonio Eseta and his fellow refugees from San Salvador were continued today in the United States district court. The testimony adduced, however, was but a repetition of that of yesterday, the prisoners continuing to testify in their own behalf to substantiate their claim that, at the time of the commission of the acts charged against them, a state of war existed in San Salvador, and that the alleged murders and robberies were but incidents of actual warfare. A pamphlet containing the military laws of San Salvador was introduced in evidence this afternoon, after bitter opposition on the part of the prosecution. Under these laws the defendants claim to have been justified in their every act.

Where Is Mulligan's Brother?

Joseph Mulligan, who was found dead at Salem, Or., is thought to have a brother in this city. Dr. L. Henderson writes that there is a satchel at Salem which contains personal effects of the dead man. E. M. Miller, of Forest Grove, Or., says he thinks Joseph Mulligan owned mines at Baker City, Or., and property at Delamare, Idaho. It is thought Mulligan was losing his mind a few weeks before his death.

Creditors Want Money.

The remainder of six bankrupt stocks at 907 Front street, consisting of dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, groceries, hardware, crockery, ammunition, etc., must be sold at once.

COUNT OF PARIS DEAD

With Him Dies the Last Hope of the French Bourbons.

SERVED ON McCLELLAN'S STAFF.

A Capable Soldier and Historian, and an Amiable Man of Scholarly Tastes, Not Fit for Royalist Plotting.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The Count of Paris died at Stowe House, his London residence, at 7 o'clock this morning. The disease from which he suffered was given out by the physicians as cancer of the stomach, but it will probably require an autopsy to determine the exact cause of his death.

[Louis Phillippe d'Orleans, Count of Paris, was a grandson of King Louis Philippe, and was born in Paris, August 24, 1838. He was educated under the direction of Regnier in Paris, and after the revolution of 1848 in Eisenach, and subse-

THE COUNT OF PARIS.

quently in England. He traveled extensively, and in 1860 visited the East together with his brother, the Duke of Charters, who also accompanied him in 1861 to the United States. He and his brother served on the staff of Gen. McClellan, at the latter's suggestion, from November, 1861, till after his retreat to the James river in the summer of 1862, when he returned to England, chiefly because of the possibility of complications between the United States and France in regard to Mexico, having received the warmest commendations for courage and military capacity. As a member of McClellan's staff, with the rank of captain, he figured in the campaign against Richmond, in the siege of Yorktown, in the battles of Williamburg, Fair Oaks, and in his retreat on the James river. In 1864 he married his cousin Amelie, a daughter of the Spanish Duke of Montpensier, and she bore four daughters and two sons. His eldest son, Robert, Duke of Orleans, born in 1869, has been involved in many scandals with women, and is despised by all who know him. His eldest daughter, Amelie, is queen of Portugal. In 1870-71 the count and countess were very active in London and afterward in Paris for the relief of French soldiers during the war. A sum of $2,500 was sent from New York to the countess for this purpose, contributed by persons who desired by this means to attest their regard for the count's services to the Union; and a considerable amount from other American contributors was placed at the count's disposal for distribution. At the close of the war with Germany he took up his residence in Paris. In 1871 he was admitted a member of the national assembly at Versailles, under M. Thiers, president of the French republic, and on December 22, 1872, the assembly voted the restitution of the property of the Orleans family. He visited the Count of Chambord at Frohsdorf, August 5, 1873, and relinquished his claims to the throne in favor of the latter, on condition of being recognized as the sole heir after Chambord's death to the regal rights of both branches of the Bourbons. On August 23, 1883, Chambord died, and the elder branch of the Bourbons became extinct, the legitimists uniting on the Count of Paris. The marriage at Lisbon of the daughter of the Count of Paris to the crown prince of Portugal, in 1886, was made the occasion of a royalist demonstration that left no doubt that the head of the Bourbons had assumed the part of a pretender. In the presence of the foreign ministers, who were invited to the ceremony, the connection of the royal house with France was indicated in various symbolical ways, such as the grouping of the bridal gifts according to provinces, and hopes of a restoration were openly expressed. This festal demonstration convinced the French republican leaders of the expediency of ridding France of the dangerous presence of the Orleans pretender, and a bill was passed for the banishment of all members of houses that had formerly reigned in France. The Count of Paris awaited the notice at his castle of Eu, where crowds of Orleanists, among whom were 150 deputies and senators, assembled to manifest their indignation and pay homage to their leader. He departed at once for England. The marriage of his daughter had been notified by the Count of Paris not only to the sovereigns of Europe, whom he addressed, according to the formulary used by reigning princes, as his cousins, but also, after the old custom of French kings, to the dukes and peers of France. On the day that he quitted tha Chateau d'Eu the count issued the following manifesto: "Compelled to quit the soil of my native country, I protest in the name of right against the violence that is used toward me. Passionately attached to my country, whose misfortunes have rendered it still more dear to me, I have lived there until now without infringing the laws. In order to drag me from it the moment has been chosen when I had just returned to it rejoicing in having formed a new bond between France and a friendly nation. In proscribing me revenge is taken on the three and a half million votes which on the 4th of October condemned the faults of the republic, and it is sought to intimidate those who are daily detaching themselves from it. I am made the object of attack against the monarchical principle, the charge of which has been transmuted to me by those who had so nobly preserved it. It is sought to separate from France the head of the glorious family that has directed it during nine centuries in the work of national unity, which, associated with the people in good and bad fortune, has formed its greatness and its prosperity. It is hoped that the nation has forgotten the happy and pacific reign of my grandfather, Louis Philippe, and the more recent days when my brother and my uncle, after having fought under its flag, served in the ranks of its valiant army. These expectations will be deceived. Taught by experience, France will not be mistaken either as to the cause or as to the authors of the evils under which she suffers. She will recognize that the monarchy, traditional in its principle and modern in its institutions, can alone supply a remedy for them. It is only this traditional monarchy, of which I am the representative, that can reduce to impotence those men of disorder who menace the peace of the country; can insure political and religious liberty, revive authority and restore the public fortunes. It only can give to our democratic society a strong government, one open to all, superior to parties, one whose stability will be for Europe a pledge of enduring peace. My duty is to labor incessantly at the work of salvation. With the help of God and of all those who share my faith in the future I shall accomplish it. The republic is afraid. In striking at me it gives me prominence. I have confidence in France. At the decisive hour I shall be ready." In 1887 the Count of Paris rebuked the monarchists in the national assembly for their readiness to combine with socialists for the purpose of upsetting cabinets, but for the last seven years he has not been a power in French politics. He published several books, the best known being a history of the American civil war, which was translated into English. In 1888, with the Duke of Orleans, he visited the United States and was shown great attention, though no official action could be taken without consulting the French republic, which looked upon him as an enemy. During his visit he contributed several war articles to the *North American Review*. The Count of Paris was very wealthy, and for many years—until recently, in fact—he spent much money in support of a Bourbon organization. Newspapers were printed in the royalist interest, and candidates for the national assembly were put forward whenever there was a chance of success. But when the pope recognized the republic the count gave up, and royalism is dead in France. The Count of Paris had none of the traits that make men popular. He was slow and respectable, a German in appearance and disposition. His mother was a German Protestant. If he had been permitted to follow his tastes he would have been anything rather than a political pretender. He was passionately fond of literature and would have prized far more highly a seat in the French academy than a seat on the French throne. Of an economical disposition—a trait conspicuous in all the branches of his family—he deplored the expense involved by his position as a pretender and the necessity of maintaing not only a horde of hangers-on, but also of subsidizing what is known as the royalist press in France. Moreover, he felt himself hampered by the recollection of a very remarkable letter which he wrote on the 18th of January, 1871, addressed to a certain M. Elsingere, in which he professed himself to be an ardent republican. The letter contains among other things the following sentences: "As for me, I am infinitely more republican than any of my relatives or friends; for I have none of their repugnance for a republican form of government. I am ready to serve my country in the way that the latter wishes and I shall always loyally recognize as the only legal government of France that one which my fellow-countrymen have elected to reign over them." The count further acknowledged his allegiance to the republic by accepting a position as colonel of the reserve forces in 1872, and was only deprived thereof and exiled when he was found to be plotting for the overthrow of the republic and to be flooding the country with political manifestoes hostile to the government and bearing at their head his portrait, arrayed in the uniform of a republican colonel, and bearing the title: "King Phillippe VII. of France." The Count of Paris was a direct descendant of the infamous Lucretia Borgia. He, however, inherited neither her beauty nor her immorality, as he was the very impersonification of all domestic virtues, differing therein entirely from his graceless son, the Duke of Orleans. The duke's intrigues with Mme. Melba and with Emilie d'Alencon are of too recent date to warrant more than passing reference, and the shameful way in which he jilted his charming cousin, the daughter of the Duke of Chartres, has done him no end of harm in France.]

Mrs. Ann Boyle Dead.

Mrs. Ann Boyle, wife of Edward Boyle, died at her residence, corner of Yakima and Weller streets, last night, aged 64 years, of dropsy. Funeral Sunday morning.

NOTABLE DEAD.

Admiral Sir Edward Inglefield, of the British navy, who was retired in 1885, is dead.

C. C. Stephens, well known as a prominent criminal lawyer throughout California, died at Los Angeles Friday night from the effects of a complication of diseases.

FOR THE FRANKLIN FUND.

Athletic Entertainment by Olympic Athletic Club, Fixed for the 15th.

The entertainment to be given by the Olympic Athletic Club, for the benefit of the POST-INTELLIGENCER fund for the relief of the sufferers by the Franklin disaster, will take place at the Seattle theater on Saturday evening, September 15, Manager Hanna having given the use of the house on that night. The entertainment will be chiefly athletic, for which performances the members of the club are well fitted. There will be two wrestling matches between well known amateurs, two amateur sparring exhibitions by leading members of the club, a wire rope walking feat, and other displays of gymnastic skill. These will be interspersed with musical and elocutionary numbers, which will give spice and variety to the entertainment.

THE LATEST FROM ALASKA.

A Sealer Captured With Good Catch—Meat Scarce and Costly.

Steam collier Willamette arrived in port yesterday at 12 o'clock, seven days and seven hours from Dutch Harbor, Alaska, and experienced fine weather all the way down. The steamer has been supplying the sealing fleet with coal for the past four months, and the captain and crew are glad to get back to civilization once more.

To a POST-INTELLIGENCER reporter Capt. Hansen said he left San Francisco on May 1, went direct to Comax, B. C., and took a cargo of coal, and from there went to Dutch harbor and supplied the fleet. The Willamette made three more trips after that. Considerable difficulty was experienced at Dutch harbor in securing hands to unload the cargo at the wharves, as the men are fond of drinking and lay off several days to sober up. A sigh of relief went up from the captain and crew on reaching this port, as they have been somewhat short of fresh meats for some time, the supply being short in the vicinity of their cruises and very expensive, being 25 cents per pound.

The captain reports that on August 19 the schooner Favorite, flying the English flag, was captured by the Mohican for violating the sealing laws, and turned over to H. M. S. Pheasant, which sent her to Victoria. She had between 1,400 and 1,500 skins aboard when captured. Capt. Hansen says the catch in the vicinity of Dutch harbor this season has been fair, and sealers as a rule satisfied. The Petrel and Concord, two of Uncle Sam's cruisers, left on August 18 for Japan, and the balance of the fleet will return some time this month.

The Willamette will load 2,300 tons of coal here for the Oregon Improvement Company, at San Francisco, and will probably be in port four or five days.

Perfidy and Dishonor.

Grover Cleveland.

Every true Democrat and every sincere tariff reformer knows that this bill [the Havemeyer bill] in its present form and as it will be submitted to the conference falls far short of the consummation for which we have long labored, for which we have suffered defeat without discouragement, which in its anticipation gave us a rallying cry in our day of triumph, and which in its promise of accomplishment is so interwoven with Democratic pledges and Democratic success that our abandonment of the cause of the principles upon which it rests means party perfidy and party dishonor.

You can afford to spend street car fare to come down to the Fulton market for your meats.

There are days when you can't lay up a cent, but they are few and far between if you buy your meats at the Pacific market house, 803 Front street.

Inquire into the reputation of the Fulton market as to quality of meats.

NOBLES MUST OBEY.

Emperor William Reminds Them He Is Their Boss.

TO OPPOSE HIM IS MONSTROUS.

The German Autocrat Reasserts His Claim to Divine Authority and Denounces Revolutionists.

BERLIN, Sept. 7.—Emperor William made a sensational speech last evening at a state banquet, at which the king of Wurtemberg was the principal guest. He had previously struck from the list of guests the names of Count von Mirbach, Count von Kanitz and Gens. Klitzuing and Sandim. The two latter were subsequently restored. Emperor William's act plainly marked his displeasure at the attitude of the persons named upon the agrarian question. This is confirmed by the fact that the emperor decorated Count von Doenhoff yesterday with the Order of the Red Eagle. Count von Doenhoff was expelled last May from the Conservative Union because he voted for the Russo-German commercial treaty in the reichstag. Emperor William approved of the count's action.

After the emperor had toasted the king of Wurtemberg and the latter had responded, his imperial majesty made a speech which caused the deepest impression. After a few words of thanks for his reception, Emperor William said:

"When I was here four years ago I emphasized the fact that in Eastern Prussia, where the people are chiefly farmers, you must, before all, preserve and maintain a capable peasantry, and that as such they would be a pillar of support to any monarchy. Hence my constant endeavor, whenever the opportunity arises, to foster the welfare and encourage the improvement of East Prussia. The past four grievous years have weighed upon the farmer, and it appears to me that under these influences doubt has arisen in regard to my promises, as to whether I should be able to keep them. Nay, I find myself compelled to observe with a sore heart that in the circles of the nobility standing near the throne my best intentions are misunderstood and to a certain extent combatted. Nay, more, words of opposition have been brought to my ears.

"Gentlemen, the opposition of Prussian noblemen to their king is a monstrosity. They are justified in forming an opposition only when they know the king to be at their head. This is a lesson taught by the story of our country. How often have my ancestors had to set themselves against misguided members of that class for the welfare of the whole community. The successor of him who by his own rights became sovereign duke of Prussia will follow the same path as his great ancestor has. Once the first king of Prussia said: '*Ex me mea nata corona*,' and as his great son established his authority, so do I represent, like my imperial grandsire, the kingdom by the grace of God.

"I shall continue in my constant endeavors, and the very next budget will afford fresh proof of my parental solicitude. Gentlemen, let us regard the pressure weighing upon us and the times through which we are passing in the light of the Christian profession in which we have been educated, as a trial laid upon us by God. Let us preserve our minds in quietude and endure in patience and firm resolution, hoping for better times, according to the old maxim, '*Noblesse oblige*.' A stirring ceremony passed before our eyes on Tuesday. Before us stands the statue of William I., the imperial sword uplifted in his right hand, the symbol of law and order. It reminds us all of the arduous struggle which laid the very foundations of our constitutional and social life.

"Now, gentlemen, it is to you I this day address myself. Forward, to fight for religion, for morality and for order against the parties of revolution. As the ivy, winding itself around the oak, beautifies with leaves and protects when tempests rage, so does the Prussian nobility close round my house. May it, and with it the whole nobility of the German nation, become a bright example to those sections of the populace which are still wavering. Let us enter together upon this struggle. Onward with God, and dishonor to him who forsakes his king.

"In the hope that Eastern Prussia will be the first province in line in this battle, I refill my glass and quaff it to prosperity to Eastern Prussia and her inhabitants. Three cheers for the province."

Resumption of Work on Panama Canal.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—After a suspension of nearly five years work is to be resumed on the colossal Panama canal project some time next month. French and American capitalists have been quietly preparing the way during the last few months, and now are nearly ready to begin operations. One of the first necessities was the passage of a law exempting the property of the canal from seizure by its creditors. This being effected, as soon as the assets of the old concern are transferred to a new corporation all will be smooth sailing so far as the management is concerned. The limit of time that the stockholders and bondholders of the defunct concern have to protest against the creation of a new company and the completion of the work will expire in a few days. Steps will then be taken for the incorporation of the company, the full details of which have already been decided upon. Estimates recently made place the cost of completion at 500,000,000 francs, instead of 900,000,000 francs, as estimated by the French commissioners. The proposed new company will be organized on this basis, if it is carried out as planned: The capital stock being 65,000,000 francs, and there will be an issue of bonds for 440,000,000 francs. Of this amount, Xavier Boyard, who represents the canal company in this country, says that 60,000,000 francs has already been provided. A considerable part of the ready money consists of restitutions forced from those who came by the company's funds unlawfully.

The War in Lombok.

BATAVIA, Java, Sept. 7.—Capt. Lindgren's detachment of troops, operating in the island of Lombok, which was recently reported to be surrounded by the Balineze, reached Ampenan yesterday under the safe conduct of the rajah of Lombok. The fire of the Dutch artillery has driven the enemy from Arven. Another attack from the Dutch forces is said to be imminent.

The Atcheen war, which began twenty years ago, is not yet terminated, and the Dutch government has to face another insurrection at the other, the eastern, extremity of its Indian possessions. The island of Lombok, which is inhabited by 400,000 Mussulmans, is near Java, from which it is separated by the smaller island of Bali. The sovereignty of the Batavia governor general over these islands is nominal, and exercised only along the coast. The rajah of Lombok, who belongs to the Brahmin sect, aims at establishing his independence. He was accused recently of having sought the support of the British, and of having procured a small flotilla of naval vessels. An ultimatum forwarded to him by the Dutch authorities did not receive any answer, and war was declared against him. Three battalions have been sent with artillery and five men-of-war were to support them and protect their landing at Lombok. There had occurred already bloody encounters, from 1840 to 1850, in this island and in that of Bali, between the Dutch troops and the natives.

The Japs to Attack Pingyang.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—A dispatch from Yokohama, dated September 6, says: Field Marshal Yamagata has started for Korea to assume command of the Japanese army, which amounts to over 100,000 men. It is supposed that an attack will be made on Pingyang at once.

The Bulgarian Throne Tottering.

SOFIA, Sept. 7.—Much comment has been caused by the behavior of ex-Prime Minister Stambuloff at the examination yesterday on the charge that he insulted and calumniated Prince Ferdinand. Stambuloff threatened the magistrate and commissary of police with vengeance. He

EX-PREMIER STAMBULOFF.

refused point blank to answer questions. He was held in 25,000 francs bail, which was furnished. When entering the carriage after leaving the court a man struck him with a stick. The assailant was arrested. Subsequently a mob attacked Stambuloff and his friends with stones, and he would probably have been injured had not the police interfered. People able to judge of events already consider that the throne of Prince Ferdinand has been shaken to the foundation.

More Outrages in Nicaragua.

COLON, Sept. 7.—The United States steamer Columbia has been ordered to convey the American refugees at Port Limon back to Bluefields.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 7.—The Associated Press correspondent at Bluefields, under date of August 31, sends information that a few days before Dictators Cabezas and Madriz committed another outrage upon Americans. A launch which steamed out to the bluff July 6 with several Mosquito and Jamaica negroes was seized and brought to anchor before the Nicaraguan government building. Minister Madriz has given orders to confiscate the boat, a she played a part, though against the wishes of the Bluefields Banana Company, her owner, in the murder of Nicaraguans.

WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 7.—Information has been received at the state department that two Americans banished from Nicaragua for complicity in the Mosquito rebellion are now in Costa Rica. It is said that these men were well satisfied to accept the terms of banishment without demanding a trial or asking the protection of the United States minister to remain in Nicaragua.

According to a report received at the state department from the consular agent at Bluefields, an American merchant vessel was seized by the Nicaraguan authorities and used to convey the prisoners captured at that place to Colon for transportation to Managua. The owners submit as request for indemnity. The state department will ask the Nicaraguan government to explain.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The British steamer Tanlandie has put into Port Louise, island of Mauritius, her boiler having burst and killed four of her crew.

It is denied at the Vatican that the pope is preparing an encyclical letter announcing the absolute supremacy of the apostolic delegate to the United States. The pope has a project of publishing a letter some day, exhorting the American bishops to aid the Catholic university in Washington City.

THE FOREST FIRES.

Twenty-Three Chippewa Indians Dead—More Corpses at Hinckley.

POKEGAMA, Minn., Sept. 7.—The bodies of twenty-three Chippewa Indians lie upon the baked sands between here and Opstead, a small settlement on the eastern shores of Mille Lacs. The news was brought by a courier. The Indians left the reservation two months ago and built a hunting lodge on the fork of Shadridge creek. Chief Waucota, "Bill Chief," of the party, perished with his followers.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 7.—The remarkable drouth throughout the West for more than two months was effectually broken last night. The rain area included all of Iowa, Northern Illinois, most of Michigan and all of Wisconsin except the northwest portion. It is feared that the fire region received very little rain, but it may get a soaking tonight.

PINE CITY, Minn., Sept. 7.—The worst has been told at Hinckley. There has been but one other party of dead discovered. They were in a cellar west of Hinckley, and it cannot be told whether there are three or four bodies, so badly are they burned. The work of draining the mill pond is progressing, but the opinion is that little will be revealed. A huge building for offices and shelter is almost enclosed. The survivors have authorized their village organizations to prepare an expression of their deep gratitude to the people all over the United States who have come so generously to the aid of this stricken people. Supplies are coming into Pine City rapidly, and there is no lack in any department of the relief work.

DULUTH, Sept. 7.—Hospitals have been established all over the city, and every public building and hundreds of private residences are sheltering refuges. Nearly $15,000 in actual cash has been paid into the relief funds here, and the subscriptions, including lumber and all supplies, will aggregate $20,000.

RAT PORTAGE, Manitoba, Sept. 7.—Fires along the Salt Rapids river are raging on both sides of the river. Millions of feet of lumber have been destroyed. All the crops, horses and cattle are gone. No loss of life has occurred on the American side.

The Debs Hearing.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—The examination of the railway strikers was begun today in the trial of the American Railway Union officials. Switchman Krieger, of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, testified that Con McAuliffe, head of the American Railway Union, had come to him with a request from Debs that all the Milwaukee railway men strike. "McAuliffe said Debs was sure we would win," witness said, "and urged us to go out. I replied that if we would be assured that our places would be secure if the strike were lost the men would strike. Not many went out, however."

A fireman on the St. Paul road testified that he had left his place because of intimidation.

William I. Henry, a switchmen in the employ of the Illinois, Indiana & Iowa, was one of the most important witnesses offered by the government, because he had personally received a telegram ordering him to call out the men. Mr. Irwin objected to this testimony, because it concerned a road not included in the injunction, but the court decided to admit the evidence as possibly throwing light on the intention of the respondents. Witness produced several telegrams he had received at Kankakee, signed E. V. Debs. The first, received July 1, read, "Adopt measures to get the Big Four out. Promise protection to all, whether members or not. Appoint a good committee and wire me the name of the chairman."

In the hearing today Judge Woods expressed the opinion that street car lines can be considered engaged in interstate commerce, because persons en route to railway stations to take trains for distant points ride on them. He also declared the business of the Union stock yards to be interstate.

SATURDAY

Bonanzas for the Thrifty Buyer.

At 11c EACH—Ladies' Egyptian Ecru Cotton Undervests.

At 25c EACH—Misses' Fine Spun Derby Rib Undervests; worth 50c.

At 12½c PAIR—Misses' Seamless Fast Black Ribbed Hose.

At 19c PAIR—Ladies' Full Finished Imported Fast Black Hose.

At 50c PAIR—Ladies' Silk Pleated Hose with fancy tops.

At 79c A PAIR—Ladies' Suede Gauntlet Gloves, fancy cuffs.

At 49c EACH—Ladies' Drab Corsets, long waist and reinforced girdle.

At 95c EACH — Ladies' Black Satine Skirts, Accordion Pleated Ruffle.

At 79c EACH — Children's Silk Caps, fancy ribbon trimmed.

At 39c EACH — Ladies' English Percale Shirt Waists, very pretty.

At 8c EACH — Ladies' Fancy Leather Belts, oxidized silver finish.

At 4c EACH—School girls' Handkerchiefs, very pretty borders.

At 11c EACH — Ladies' Fancy Scalloped and Embroidered Handkerchiefs.

At 19c YARD—All-Silk Ribbons, formerly sold at 60c per yard.

At 1c EACH—3-inch long Amber Mottled Hair Pins.

Open Until 10 O'clock This Evening.

Perfect light during the day and perfect ventilation evenings.

GREAT BANKRUPT SALE

Leckie & Co.'s Dry Goods,

RIALTO BUILDING, Corner of Second and Madison.

O. R. & N. CAN CUT WAGES.

Judge Bellinger, of Portland, Disagrees With Judge Caldwell.

PORTLAND, Sept. 7.—In the Oregon Railway & Navigation wage schedule case in the United States court, Judge Bellinger rendered an important decision this morning on a question in point, the exact reverse of a decision rendered by Judge Caldwell in the Union Pacific wage schedule case in the United States court at Omaha. In the Union Pacific case Judge Caldwell decided that the receivers had no power to change the schedule and rules, but should petition the court to make the change. In his decision Judge Bellinger said the court cannot be expected to stand over the receiver and follow him through the minute details of his work. Under the rule proposed, which was the one laid down by Judge Caldwell, the receiver might want to make a hundred or a thousand changes in a year, for each of which the court would have to give an order. This would involve a question that it seemed to him was impractical. The question in this case was whether the receiver could make reductions in the wages of the employes without the consent of the court. The parties were all in court and it made no difference on the petition of which side they got there, nor which side will introduce witnesses first.

This decision was followed by another to the effect that the order of Judge Caldwell in the Union Pacific wage case was not binding on the separate receiver of the Oregon Railway & Navigation. This disposed of all the technical points, and the court announced that he would hear the case on its merits. The date for the hearing will be set tomorrow morning. In referring to the causes for the reduction in the wages of operatives, counsel for the receiver stated that the report of earnings and operating expenses for the month of April last showed a deficiency of over $100,000. He estimated that for the present year the deficiency would reach or exceed $1,000,000, and if there was to be a continued deficiency in the operating expenses the road would better be abandoned.

"POST-INTELLIGENCER" DAY.

All the Children in the Northwest Get in Free September 29.

POST-INTELLIGENCER HEADQUARTERS, INTERSTATE FAIR, TACOMA, Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Three weeks from tomorrow every child under 14 years of age that is supplied with a POST-INTELLIGENCER day children's ticket will be admitted free to the fair. Children from all parts of the Northwest will be in Tacoma on that day, September 29, and all will be admitted to the fair free by presenting a POST-INTELLIGENCER day ticket at the gate. Special arrangements, which will be announced in the POST-INTELLIGENCER later, have been made to supply all the children with tickets and assist them in coming to Tacoma on POST-INTELLIGENCER day. Special arrangements will also be made for the parents, uncles and aunts and grown-up brothers and sisters who accompany the children under 14 years old to the fair.

POST-INTELLIGENCER day at the Interstate fair will be a subject which half a century hence will bring back pleasant memories to the children of today.

Hoo-Hoodum will celebrate Monday at the fair. It will be the first annual celebration of the Hoo-Hoos of the Pacific coast. Invitations have been sent to all the Hoo-Hoos on the Coast to be present. They will round up at Chilberg's hotel at 1:30 p. m. Monday, and will then be shown about the city and to the fair, where lunch will be served. In the evening there will be a concatination in Red Men's hall and twenty to twenty-five kittens will be initiated. Later there will be a banquet and roof party. The Hoo-Hoos are bent on getting merriment out of life and in aiding any needy brethren. They are likely to startle the town Monday night. The Hoo-Hoos have appointed the following committees: Concatination, V. H. Beckman, O. F. Tooker, R. N. Rice; programme, H. G. Foster, F. H. Cole, G. H. Prichard; banquet, Emery White, William Secombe, T. Cushing; fair entertainment, S. F. Manchester; music, H. G. Foster, A. C. Tousey; badges, A. C. Tousey; decoration, A. C. Young, George Lawler, C. A. Menser; applications, V. H. Beckman, F. D. Butzer, R. S. Egerton.

Thursday, September 20, in addition to being Port Townsend day, will have a naval parade. The wires were kept hot today arranging for Puget sound steamers to be present and also for the secretary of the navy to order the Bering sea fleet here on its way to San Francisco. The Monterey will be here, together with the Hassler, and, it is hoped, the Adams, which is now at Whatcom. These, together with other steamers in port on that day, will line up and parade in the evening. All will be decorated with colored lamps, and fireworks will be set off as they parade about the bay. If possible the English government will be induced to send one of its war vessels here for that day, and, if it does, then it is proposed to have a sham naval battle, all the parties interested consenting. Secretary of the Navy Herbert has been asked to urge the Britishers to send over a war vessel.

Ed S. Meany was here today from Seattle, and he promises to have the Seattle exhibit in place before Tacoma-Seattle day, next Wednesday.

Tomorrow evening the Knights of Pythias will give a prize drill.

The Indian relics of the state university at Seattle are to be placed on exhibition here next week.

On Seattle-Tacoma day, next Wednesday, the amateur journalists expect a couple of dozen of their friends here from various parts of the Northwest.

In addition to various kinds of running jumps on Athletic day there will be the following professional boxing and wrestling matches:

Boxing—Patsy Corrigan, Tacoma, and George Williams, of Australia, four rounds. Tom Moran, of Seattle, and Pete Carson, of Tacoma.

Wrestling—Charles Eyton and Patsy Corrigan.

There were among those who registered today the following:

From Seattle—J. L. Provin, Will A. Steel, P. B. Kellogg.

Tacoma—George Bracket, B. Hays, F. A. Whitney, James T. Belcher, Marie L. Johns.

San Diego, Cal.—L. V. Redpath.

Fort Buford, N. D.—L. S. Robe.

Olympia—Allen Weir, W. S. Kellogg and wife, Byron Millett.

Canajoharie, N. Y.—Charles L. Devendorf.

Snoqualmie—C. B. Klaus.

Pittsburg—Mrs. J. K. Conner.

Portland—C. W. Lowler.

PERSONAL.

B. B. Glascock, of Spokane, is in the city.

Judge John C. Denny, of Snohomish, is at the Butler.

L. C. Dillman, the Spokane attorney, is at the Butler.

James Johnston, a Montreal tourist, is a guest at the Diller.

H. H. Bucham, of the United States navy, is at the Butler.

Rev. and Mrs. Wallace B. Lucas, tourists of Meridian, N. Y., are at the Butler.

J. E. Lennan, of the United States steamer Adams, is registered at the Northern.

George Brand, of Elmira, N. Y., a wholesale tobacco merchant, is at the Butler.

P. S. Manning and W. S. Herbert, of the United States steamer Hassler, are in the city.

N. J. Malstad, the Mount Vernon merchant, is at the Butler, having come down last evening.

Congressman John L. Wilson arrived in the city yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock and registered at the Butler.

Rev. Walter P. Hutchinson, of North Abington, Mass., after a four weeks' stay in the city, left for the East yesterday.

Mrs. W. T. Wickware and son returned from Portland, where they have been visiting old friends for the last two weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Langdon, of Minneapolis, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Henry for the past few days, have returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. S. J. McMillan, of St. Paul, Minn., are in the city, the guests of R. A. Butler, at 300 Squire avenue. Mrs. McMillan is a sister of Mr. Butler.

Mr. S. G. Derry.

Thousands

Of dollars I spent trying to find a cure for Salt Rheum, which I had 13 years. Physicians said they never saw so severe a case. My legs, back and arms were covered by the humor. I began to take HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA, and the flesh became more healthy, the sores soon healed, the scales fell off, I was soon able to give up bandages and crutches, and a happy man I was. S. G. DERRY, 45 Bradford St., Providence, R. I.

HOOD'S PILLS cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, and sick headache. Try them.