THE SEATTLE POST-INTELLIGENCER.

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BUY GRANITEWARE NOW.

DISH PANS.

12 quart	each 45c
14 quart	each 55c
17 quart	each 65c
18 quart	each 75c

SAUCE PANS.

2½ quart	each 18c
3 quart	each 21c
4 quart	each 25c
5 quart	each 30c
6 quart	each 32c
7½ quart	each 38c
10 quart	each 45c

PRESERVING KETTLES.

2½ quart	each 18c
3 quart	each 22c
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5 quart	each 30c
6 quart	each 32c
8 quart	each 38c
10 quart	each 45c
12 quart	each 55c

The best ware at the lowest prices ever quoted in Seattle.

COOPER & LEVY

Nos. 104 and 106 First Avenue South.

White Mountain Ice Cream Freezers.

Arctic... Ice Cream Freezers.

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The three best makes in the market. Our stock of these goods affords a good selection. Our prices are as low as the lowest. Get them before buying.

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GUESS

the jar of Shot in our Window and you may be presented with a high grade **Gladiator Bicycle**

LADIES' OR GENTS'.

Proceeds to go to Lake Washington Bicycle Path Fund.

Contest Closes June 10.

ALBERT HANSEN, 706 First Avenue.

THE LAST WEEK OF THE

Receiver's Final Winding-Up Sale

—OF—

Boots and Shoes

—AT—

L. A. Treen & CO.'S

707 FIRST AVENUE.

Half gone, and only a few more days remain in which the Great Discount of

20 PER CENT.

No all purchases will be allowed. Remember, the 20 per cent. reduction holds good on all new Summer Goods in the latest colors and on the newest lasts purchased by the Receiver.

All broken lines and odd sizes, regardless of cost, on the 50c, 75c and $1 Bargain Numbers.

CHAS. G. SCOTT, Receiver.

Suits to Order $12.50.

Made from strictly All-Wool Washington-Made Woolens.

WHY WEAR READY-MADE

Cotton suits when you can have a perfect-fitting suit made to your measure at the prices we now offer you?

Washington Woolen Mill Co.

Fashionable Tailors. 820 Second Avenue.

FOURTH OF JULY. Headquarters for FIREWORKS. Wholesale and Retail. Direct Importers.

Firecrackers, Rockets, Candles, Bombs, Cannon at lowest prices.

Big Blue List. WA CHONG CO., South Fourth Av., Seattle, Wash. P. O. Box 224

M. FURUYA CO., 303 Yesler Way, 802 Second Av.

During the stay of our man-of-war Hiyei we shall have a special reduction sale. Come and see our stocks.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

No Funds for Special Examiners of the Land Office.

DEMOCRATS OUT OF WORK.

Comptroller Eckels Makes a Statement Regarding the First National Bank of Anacortes—Numerous Applicants, Including Thos. W. Prosch, of Seattle, for the Victoria Consulship—Clayson Protests Against the Appointment of a Woman to Office.

Special Dispatch to the Post-Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Unavoidable delays have occurred in the examination of the surveys of public lands in the State of Washington, owing to the insufficient appropriations made in the last congress for that purpose. Had the deficiency bill been passed at the last session an extra appropriation would have carried on that work until July 1. As it is now, all the special examiners of the land office were either dismissed or furloughed because there were no funds to pay them for their work. The department has again urged upon congress the need of this deficiency appropriation, but it does not seem likely that it will be passed in time to do very much good. The sundry civil bill which has just become a law provides sufficient funds for continuing this work after July 1, at which time field examinations will be at once resumed.

A special effort was made to have the examination in the field work in townships 38, 39, and 40 north, range 25 east prior to the high water in the Similkameen river and its tributaries, which would overflow a portion of this township, but the efforts failed for the reasons above stated.

The dismissal of the field examiners appears to have been a good political move, for the majority of them were Democrats, and it is more than likely that when the new examiners are appointed under the present administration they will be Republicans, in spite of the fact that these positions are under the civil service. But the civil service does not contemplate keeping men in office when there are no funds to pay them. So when a deficiency occurs all the employes of a division may be discharged, and then when more money is obtained new men will be appointed, subject, of course, to passing the civil service examination, provided no change is made in Mr. Cleveland's sweeping order. This shows one of the ways in which civil service reform does not work for the benefit of those not in political accord with the ruling administration.

Some inquiries have recently been made of the comptroller of the currency relative to the condition of affairs of the First National Bank of Anacortes. Comptroller Eckles states that the amounts which will be paid to creditors depend largely upon the amount realized from the remaining assets, which will be sold under order of the court, about September 1. A dividend of 25 per cent. has already been paid by this bank, and the remaining liabilities amount to about $12,000. To cover these liabilities there are assets reported to be worth $58,000. Of these assets, however, the receiver of the bank, F. W. Hawkins, has scheduled only $1,600 as good, $44,000 doubtful, and over $12,000 as worthless. The comptroller states in a recent letter which he has written upon this subject, that it is not possible to determine at this time, whether the amount that will be realized from the sale which is ordered will be sufficient to pay the creditors in full, the result being dependent upon the conditions that may exist at the time of the sale in regard to the payment for real estate and to the disposition of purchasers to pay reasonable prices for the judgments and assets that will then be offered.

An effort is being made to secure for certain citizens of Skagit county a postoffice to be known as Cedar, to be located at Howard & Butler's saw mill on the Seattle & Montana Railway, three miles south of Conway. There has been a petition signed by eighty-six men for the establishment of such an office, all of whom would be accommodated thereby. The petition also recommends that Chas. Quickenden be appointed postmaster when the office is established.

Thomas W. Prosch, of Seattle, is one of the leading applicants for the consulship at Victoria. This office belongs in the category of those for which the president has decided not to make any appointments until after the passage of the tariff bill. There are about two dozen applicants for this consulate, embracing almost as many different states in the Union, so it is said. There is no certainty that this appointment will be given to the state of Washington. Senator Wilson has not yet been able to secure a promise to that effect, although the desirability of having a man from a neighboring state, who thoroughly understands local conditions has been pressed upon the president's attention more than once.

Among the citizens of Washington interested in the deficiency bill, are a physician and a number of guards at Blaine, who were in attendance upon one Ah Sam, arrested there about a year ago by L. U. Stenger, deputy collector at Whatcom. Ah Sam was ordered deported, but this could not be done on account of sickness, and after that, while trying to escape, he broke his leg by jumping from a second story window. The claims for doctor bills and guards have been audited in the attorney-general's office, and when the deficiency bill passes there will be money to pay them.

Miss Gertrude Cornwall, of Walla Walla, is an applicant for reinstatement in the treasury department in this city. She was formerly employed in the second auditor's office from September, 1890, to March, 1893. Among those who have asked for her reinstatement are John B. Allen, John T. Myers, C. H. Hanford, Ex-Senator Squire, Ex-Governor McGraw and T. H. Brents.

A rather remarkable letter is on file in the office of the secretary of state, written by Edward Clayson, sr., of Seattle, protesting against the appointment of a woman lawyer from New Hampshire as minister to the United States of Colombia. This letter does not look much like an official communication. It is written on ordinary plain copy paper with an indelible pencil. It is an attack upon woman suffrage in general, and this woman in particular. This protest is not lonesome, although it is unique in its English, for there have been many other letters of the same purport written to the secretary of state and the president. It is safe to say that the president does not think of sending a woman to represent this country at any foreign capital.

E. L. Brinton, formerly sheriff of Walla Walla county, is an applicant for the postmastership of Walla Walla, whenever a change is to be made. The present postmaster seems to be satisfactory to the people and will undoubtedly be permitted to serve out his term. Ex-Warden Mosgrove, of the state penitentiary, would also like to have the office.

In support of the application of Con. A. Rideout, of Seattle, as United States consul at Santos, Brazil, an indorsement has been filed and signed by a large number of members of the Illinois legislature. The pigeon hole in the state department devoted to Mr. Rideout's case is filling up very rapidly, for he has been a persistent seeker for a consulship for several years now, and has filed a vast number of indorsements from prominent men of both parties.

A. H. Dawson, of Northport, is an applicant for the postmastership at that place. Mr. Dawson was an original McKinley Republican, but is not a strong partisan, and is supported by others than members of his own party.

H. D. Irwin, the postmaster at Garfield, Wash., has written a letter to the fourth assistant postmaster general, indicating his great desire to hold his office under the present administration. He was appointed under President Arthur's administration, and has held the office ever since. He states in his letter that it has not been much of a paying office, but that the business has greatly increased, being nearly double what it has been at any time since 1891, and he thinks that before another year it will rank as a third-class office. He was permitted to remain by Mr. Cleveland, filing new bonds two years ago. The recently published statement that C. A. Gwinn and J. T. Penn were applicants for the office, and that Mr. Gwinn had a good show for the appointment was what stirred up Mr. Irwin to write this letter. He says, it was generally supposed by the people that there would be no effort to make a change until his term had expired, and adds that many Republicans would sign a petition against a change in case such a petition was necessary. It also develops that the opposition to Mr. Gwinn's appointment is that he would remove the office to the south side of town.

C. W. Hooper, of Portland, has made an application for the position of clerk to the superintendent of the federal building which is to be erected in Portland.

A number of citizens who now get their mail at Lake bay, on the Fox island route, from Tacoma, are desirous of having a postoffice established at a point to be called Home City. The mail steamer Typhoon passes the mouth of the bay, and a request is made that the postoffice authorities instruct the steamer to drop the mail for Home City on a float to be anchored at the mouth of the bay, where a small boat will get it and take it to the new office. These citizens, now having no road to the present postoffice at Lake bay, are compelled to cross the bay in a boat and then go a considerable distance by trail and skid road. The advisability of establishing the office is now under investigation by the department.

Pension Commissioner Evans is investigating the request of the G. A. R. post at North Yakima for the location of an examining surgeon at that city. In case the location is made, it is almost certain the Dr. E. E. Heg will get the appointment.

Secretary Alger, being asked whether the removal of the military headquarters of the department of the Columbia from Vancouver to Portland was contemplated, replied in the negative, and stated that there had been no information regarding such a change or advising it, received at the army headquarters. The people of Portland are naturally desirous of bringing this about, and are continually bringing it up and trying to have some action taken upon it. But there seems to be no intention on the part of the officers in charge of the department of the Columbia of recommending such a change.

ALLAN B. SLAUSON.

COST OF ARMOR PLATE.

Carnegie and Bethlehem Received From $515 to $661 Per Ton.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The secretary of the navy today sent to the senate, in response to a resolution of inquiry, a statement concerning the cost and quantity of armor plate which has been supplied the government by the Carnegie and the Bethlehem companies. The statement shows that the Carnegie company has supplied 12,127 tons at prices ranging from $515 to $661, and that the Bethlehem company has supplied 13,301 tons within the same range of prices. The secretary says no assistance has been given either company, financially or otherwise.

May Establish an Armor Plate Plant.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 9.—Should the government accept the proposition of the Union Iron Works to provide diagonal armor for the battleship Wisconsin, now in course of construction, it is thought that an armor plate plant will be established in this city.

Welty Out for the Nomination.

CANTON, O., June 9.—Hon. John C. Welty this morning formally announced that he will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for governor.

M'LAIN BLAMES BUSHNELL.

Urbana Shooting and Lynching Could Have Been Prevented by the Governor.

COLUMBUS, O., June 9.—A special to the Dispatch from Urbana gives Sheriff McLain's version of what occurred between himself at Urbana and Gov. Bushnell at Wooster the night the negro was lynched. The sheriff says:

"Thursday evening I telegraphed the governor, requesting him to send additional troops here. About 11 o'clock the governor called me up by telephone. I told him just how matters stood and he said: 'I don't think you have exhausted all the resources at your command, and until you have I can do nothing for you.'

"After the shooting I immediately telegraphed Gov. Bushnell, and he replied that he had ordered company A of Springfield to come here. This company is colored, and I immediately communicated with Capt. Bradbury, of Springfield, not to come, as its presence might precipitate a race war. Neither Capt. Bradbury nor myself were imposed on by anyone impersonating me in the talk with the governor so far as I have been able to learn. Had a proper military force been sent here, as requested, I believe the unfortunate happenings of the awful morning would not have occurred."

Towne Claims the Balance of Power.

CHICAGO, June 9.—The executive committee of the National Silver Republican party held a session this afternoon to discuss methods of carrying on the organization. The national committee of the party did not hold a meeting today, as intended, but decided to leave the selection of the executive committee to Chairman Towne. Ex-Senator Dubois will be chairman of this committee, but the others have not yet been selected. The national headquarters will be in charge of ex-Congressman Towne, and for the present will be at Duluth.

The committee favored immediate organization for the congressional elections of 1898, and also for the campaign of 1900, and instructed Chairman Towne to push this work as rapidly as possible. Chairman Towne said today he believed the Silver Republicans would hold the balance of power in the congressional and presidential elections.

Senator Teller telegraphed to Mr. Towne as follows:

"I am in full sympathy with the purposes of your meeting and the expressions contained in your address. We must unite all the silver forces under one banner. Thus united, victory will be assured in 1900."

Take good care of the hair of the head, and when it begins to loosen and fall off or turn gray apply Hall's Hair Renewer, and the result will be pleasing.

The cattle and sheep for the killing contest have arrived in fine shape (grain-fed), from Carstens Bros.' ranches at North Yakima.

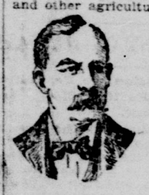
DEFENDED BY RAWLINS

To Vote for a Duty Is Not Un-Democratic.

AN ANSWER TO SENATOR VEST.

Mills Criticises the Democrats Who Support a Duty on Raw Cotton—Americans of Vast Fortunes to Receive the Benefit of the Bill, While Taxpayers Are Forgotten—Cannon Denounces the Dingley Measure as Not Affording Suitable Protection for the Farmer.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The senate had a period of tariff speeches today, and as a result little progress was made on the bill. Rawlins of Utah and Mills of Texas discussed the Democratic attitude on the tariff from their respective standpoints. Rawlins was a member of the platform committee of the Chicago convention and proposed the tariff plank which was adopted. He held that the vote he and several other Democratic senators had cast for duties on cotton and other agricultural products was justified by that platform and by the traditions of the party. Mills severely arraigned the bill as a class measure designed to build up the vast fund for distribution among the beneficiaries of the bill, and at the expense of the "forgotten men," the taxpayers. He indirectly criticised those Democratic senators who voted for the amendments to the bill putting a tax on cotton and other articles, contending that their course was a radical departure from the tenets of Democracy.



RAWLINS.

Later in the day Cannon of Utah proposed an amendment placing an export bounty on agricultural products. He spoke for two hours on the need of giving the farmer a share of the benefits of the tariff.

Butler of North Carolina also spoke in favor of giving the farmer equal benefits with other classes under the bill. Only half a page of the bill, covering four brief and comparatively unimportant paragraphs (229 to 233), were disposed of during the day.

The venerable Mr. Morrill, chairman of the finance committee, was ill the senate after an illness of some weeks.

A resolution offered by Allen was agreed to, nationalizing the trans-Mississippi exposition to be held at Omaha, and requesting the president to invite foreign nations to participate.

A joint resolution was agreed to, suspending immigration and Chinese exclusion laws so as to permit foreign labor to take charge of foreign exhibits at the trans-Mississippi exposition.

Consideration of the tariff bill was resumed at 12:15 p. m., the debate proceeding on the agricultural schedule. On the rice paragraph Allen withdrew the committee amendment reducing the house rates, thus letting the house rates stand. Mills moved to strike out the entire rice paragraph and to substitute a new one, placing a uniform duty of 40 per cent. ad valorem on all kinds, rejected, 19 to 40. Five Democrats, Bacon, Clay, McEnery, McLaurin and Tillman, and four Populists, Allen, Butler, Heitfeld and Stewart voted with the Republicans in the negative. The rice paragraph was then agreed to.

The rye and rye flour paragraph was agreed to as reported.

Paragraph 231, on tapioca, had been stricken out by the senate committee. On the question agreeing to this change, Rawlins took the floor to answer Vest's statement yesterday, that a "new evangel" of Democratic senators' doctrine was being proclaimed by certain Democratic senators. Rawlins said he had been a member of the committee on resolutions at the Chicago convention, presenting that tariff clause which had been under consideration. It was on his motion that it was agreed to.

Lindsay interrupted to ask Rawlins why the good old Democratic word "only" after "tariff for revenue" came to be omitted. "Was it an intentional omission?" Lindsay asked.

"I think not," responded Rawlins.

"I can throw some light on that subject," said Tillman, who was also a member of the committee on platform at Chicago. "It was omitted purposely, after discussion."

Rawlins reviewed the course of the Democratic party in early tariff legislation. The essential principle of this was that all burdens and benefits should be borne equally. There was "no evangel, no vile reptile or rattlesnake," as Vest had characterized it, and there was no need of any Democratic senator invoking the Almighty against such doctrine. It came to Democratic senators pure and undefiled from the Democratic fathers, and he would support it.

Mills spoke on the general features of the bill. For two months, he said, the congressional committees had sought to adjust and readjust the tariff law in the interest of a monstrous trust fund which this bill is intended to raise. He came, he said, to speak for the "forgotten man," the taxpayer, from whose labor and sweat was to be wrung by legislative rapine this vast fund for distribution among favored beneficiaries. Here was a bill of confiscation, he declared, proposing to take the property of those who were not favorites, the "forgotten man," who is laboring in the streets and fields; and yet, when an explanation was asked for the exorbitant rates of this bill, no answer was given, save "What are you going to do about it?" Mills warned those on the other side of the chamber to remember that Biblical injunction: "For all these things, God will bring you unto judgment." The process of framing this bill proceeded against the fundamental principle of the Anglo-Saxon doctrine that every man shall have a hearing. But there was a tribunal where doors always stood open, and before that tribunal the projectors of this bill would be summoned. In 1890 a similar act had fallen like the bubonic plague upon the country, and the tribunal of the people had put the Republican party in quarantine. Turning to the Democratic senators who had voted yesterday for a duty on cotton, Mills showed how the delegations from Georgia, South Carolina and Utah had supported unequivocal declarations in national conventions against a protective tariff.

Mills then turned his attention to the daughters of millionaires, "fatted like heifers," and sent abroad in quest of titles. When the vast fortunes had been built up by unjust taxation, then, he said, these daughters were "put on the market, hawked and peddled, sold for princesses and duchesses and countesses and marchionesses and other 'esses,' and here was congress legislating the money to pay for these trips abroad. If the American people accepted this condition, then they were not worthy of self government. Mills gave tables showing the vast fortunes of a few individuals, who were, he said, to receive the benefits of this bill.

After reviewing many state and national Democratic platforms, Mills declared that a man could not be a Democrat who did not support the doctrine that a tariff must be limited to revenue only. But a new doctrine of Democracy was now proclaimed, inviting Democratic senators into the camp of the enemy to sing hosannas to the monstrous bounties of this bill. But unfortunately, the senator said, there was no Elisha here to smite the Democrats with blindness.

Mills closed with the ominous prediction that the abandonment of Democratic simplicity would bring forth out of the dark some historian to write the chapter on "The decline and fall of the great American republic."

The senate amendment was then agreed to, striking out the house provision on tapioca, paragraph 231.

Vest moved to strike out paragraphs 232 and 233, placing a duty on wheat at 25 cents per bushel and on wheat flour at 25 per cent. ad valorem; rejected, yeas 15, nays 33. Four Democrats, Bacon, McEnery, McLaurin and Tillman and two Populists, Allen and Heitfeld, voted with the Republicans in the negative.

The paragraphs on wheat and wheat flour were then agreed to.

Cannon of Utah offered a new amendment proposing an export bounty on agricultural products. The text of the amendment has been heretofore given.

Cannon took the floor, but yielded a moment to allow Thurston of Nebraska to present what he termed some evidences of "returning prosperity" in the shape of some editorials in Nebraska newspapers, showing a general revival of business.

"Is not the Wilson tariff law still on the books?" asked Gray.

"It is, but it is the expectation of the passage of the pending measure," replied Thurston, "which is causing this revival."

At this point Berry, of Arkansas asked to have read a statement recently made by ex-Postmaster General Wanamaker about the deplorable condition of affairs. Cannon objected, saying, amid laughter, that it would be cruel, inhuman and unjustifiable to have Mr. Wanamaker's statement injected at this point of the proceedings.

Lindsay of Kentucky called attention to the money voted by congress and the legislature of Nebraska for the Omaha exposition, and that this returning prosperity was coincident with its expenditure.

After some further cross-firing Cannon proceeded with his speech. He denounced the pending measure as grossly and palpably inequitable, because it compelled the sale of the products of the soil in the lowest market of the world and the purchase of manufactured articles in the highest market. To the original doctrine, which contemplated the protection of manufacturers, he still subscribed. The trouble was that agriculture, which at the beginning was ready to support the manufacturers, struggling for existence, had fallen far in the rear. The only ground upon which the doctrine of protection could stand was that it protected the labor of this country from the wolfish pauper labor of the world. But how could anyone contend for protection to the labor of the shops and mills and deny it to the labor of the field? The farmer competed with the world. If this bill was not just, the country would be plunged next year into the agony of a tariff agitation. If it was just it might endure.

In answer to a question by Allen, Cannon said the amount to be paid by the government in export bounty under his amendment would be $47,941,580. He argued that the American farmer was obliged to sell his wool and cotton at the low prices prevailing in the free trade countries of the world, while he bought his supplies at the high rates of a protected market.

Cannon was followed by Butler of North Carolina who spoke against the heavy burdens the bill placed on the farmer. He favored Cannon's proposition as a measure that would correct the inequalities of the tariff bill, which bore heavily on the farmer and gave him none of the benefits of protection.

At 5:30 the bill was laid aside, and after agreeing to meet at 11 o'clock tomorrow, the senate held an executive session, and then adjourned.

Amendments to the Bill.

The senate committee on finance has agreed upon a number of additional amendments to the agricultural schedule, the most important of them relating to fish. The house rate of 1 cent per pound on edible berries, which the committee originally struck out, is restored and cranberries are specifically added at 25 per cent. ad valorem. The rate on chicory root was fixed at 2½ cents per pound, the present rate being 3 cents, and the original finance committee rate 2 cents.

The Republican members of the senate finance committee withdrew the amendments for an additional tax on beer and for a duty of 10 cents per pound on tea. The question of revenues is giving the committee considerable concern. If there should be a withdrawal of the increase on tobacco, the bill would not meet the needs as a revenue producer. For this reason it has been practically determined to make a bank-check stamp tax.

TWO REPORTS ON RUIZ CASE

One Signed by Consul General Lee, and the Other by Lee and the Spanish Commissioner.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—It was learned this afternoon that the department of state is in possession of two distinct reports bearing upon the Ruiz case. They were brought to Washington by Mr. Fishback, the secretary to Mr. Calhoun, and handed to Assistant Secretary Day. One of these reports was made by Consul General Lee, and has been fully set out in the newspapers.

The other report, really the original, was a joint production signed by Consul General Lee and by Dr. Congosta, the Spanish consul at Philadelphia, who, with Gen. Lee, constitute a special commission to investigate the conditions surrounding the death of Dr. Ruiz. In this report the two commissioners went as far as they could together, which necessarily confined them to a mere statement of the facts that are not subject to controversy.

Failing to agree upon a statement of the causes which led to Ruiz' death, the commissioners signed the document at this point, and then by mutual agreement made what may be described as supplemental reports to their own governments, in which they set out statements which they could not agree to include in the original report.

The published report of Gen. Lee was one of these supplemental reports, and it is probable that the Spanish government has one intended to controvert it, made by Dr. Congosta. With all of this literature on the subject in possession of the two governments, the possibilities of prolonged negotiations are promising.

After his conference with Assistant Secretary Day, Mr. Calhoun decided to delay his departure from Washington, and instead of starting for his home in Danville this afternoon, he will not go until tomorrow. This will afford time for further discussion between the assistant secretary and the special counsel concerning Cuban affairs. The publication of the Lee report in advance of its reception at the state department has given much annoyance to the officials, and probably will be made the subject of a quiet inquiry, inasmuch as it is believed that the position of our government in the negotiations which are sure to follow with Spain is weakened by thus putting its case in possession of the other side.

NEW YORK, June 9.—George W. Fishback, secretary of the commission appointed to investigate the death of Dr. Ruiz in Cuba, arrived here tonight from Washington. In an interview with a representative of the Associated Press regarding the work of the commission, Mr. Fishback said:

"Gen. Lee's personal report needs no comment. Mr. Calhoun's report practically embodies the same conclusions as those in Gen. Lee's personal report. It could not do otherwise, after an impartial review of the case. Mr. Calhoun's conversation with President McKinley was confined almost entirely to verbal explanations of the Ruiz matter. Mr. Calhoun will return to Washington next week and then will thoroughly discuss the general condition of Cuba with the president."

Allen Street Railway Bill Signed.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 9.—Gov. Tanner signed the famous Allen street railway bill today. It authorizes fifty-year extensions of the existing street railway franchises, allows 5-cent fares, permits consolidation of companies and makes no reference to compensation to municipalities.

A REAL DUEL THIS TIME

Members of the French Nobility Fight Fiercely.

SWORDS ARE THE WEAPONS.

De Montesquoin Resents a Remark Made by De Regnier's Sister—The Battle Results in De Montesquoin Being Wounded in the Hand—The Event Marks the Ostracism From Parisian Society of the Cowards Who Struck Down Helpless Women at the Great Fire.

PARIS, June 9.—All Paris is talking tonight of a duel with swords fought this afternoon between two members of the old nobility, Count Robert de Montesquoin and Henri de Regnier, at Neuilly Le Valois, growing out of a remark made by Mlle. Heredia, the sister-in-law of Regnier, a few days ago in the salon of the Baroness Alphonso de Rothschild.

Mlle. Heredia, who was with her sister, Mme. Regnier, turned the conversation to a handsome cane carried by the Count de Montesquoin, who stood near her, and remarked that it was just the sort of cane that might have been used at the charity bazaar fire to beat the ladies. The count, who overheard the remark, interpreted it as an insinuation of cowardly conduct on his part toward women at the fire.

Immediately withdrawing from the saloon, he sent a challenge to M. de Regnier, who was escorting his wife and sister-in-law, and at midnight his seconds were appointed and preliminaries for the duel arranged. On consideration, the seconds of De Regnier submitted to the count's seconds that the remark was one of mere banter, upon which the count ought not to place so serious a construction, and urged that the matter be arbitrated.

The count thereupon twitted De Regnier with being afraid to meet him and branded him through the newspapers as a coward. This resulted in a challenge from De Regnier, and after three days spent in discussion of conflicting statements as to the precise words used by Mlle. Heredia and Mme. de Regnier, who had echoed her sister's remarks, the Count de Montesquion immediately accepted the challenge.

His seconds were the Count Dion de Montesquoin and Maurice Barres, and M. de Regnier's were Henri Goussaic and Jean Beraud. The duel was fought in the presence of Georges Hugo and the artists, M. Forin and Caran d'Ache. The combatants attacked each other with the greatest vigor, and for ten minutes fought to kill. In the third encounter the Count de Montesquoin was severely wounded in the back of the right hand. The surgeons then interfered and refused to allow the combat to proceed. The combatants, then withdrawing, declined even to bow to each other.

The affair has made a tremendous talk and it may prove the first incident in a general boycott socially of a number of men who are persistently accused in certain quarters of having displayed the rankest cowardice at the charity bazaar fire.

M. de Regnier did not take his first lesson in fencing until after he had received the challenge of the Count de Montesquoin. He is a poet, and a leader in the decadent school of poetry. He spent the whole morning in sorting his manuscripts, which, after he had carefully locked them in boxes, he sent to his secretary for safe custody.

This evening he called at the count's residence, but it is not thought a reconciliation has been effected.

LATEST FROM THE ORIENT.

Mrs. Carew's Voyage to Hongkong—China Trying to Pay the War Indemnity.

Special Dispatch to the Post-Intelligencer.

TACOMA, June 9.—A number of Yokohama papers were brought over on the steamer Pathan, arriving today. The following items have been culled from the Yokohama Advertiser:

According to the Sekar-no-Nihon, some trouble has arisen between Japanese settlers in Saipan, Ladrone islands, and the Spanish officers there. It appears that a Japanese company—the Nonaka South Pacific Trading Company—has been doing business there for some years in copra and other products. Some ten Japanese live on the island, and on New Year's day they met in a house with the intention (according to their own account) of drinking the healths of the emperor of Japan and the king of Spain. As they had no Spanish flag, they manufactured what was meant to be one out of strips of paper, and crossing it with their own national flag, placed both over the door. A Spanish officer noticing the apology for his own flag, ordered both to be hauled down. The Japanese refused to obey, and, after some talk, the officer went away, apparently quite satisfied. But a letter has just arrived in Tokyo stating that Mr. Miyasaki, the representative of the company on the island, was taken from Saipan to Guam in a Spanish vessel on April 1 and there imprisoned without trial for insulting the dignity of Spain in hoisting such a travesty on the Spanish flag. The company has, therefore, laid the matter before the Japanese government.

Mrs. Carew, the Englishwoman who murdered her husband in Yokohama several months ago, was the object of considerable interest in her trip from Yokohama to Hongkong, the Daily Press of the latter city having the following to say in regard to the trip:

"Mrs. Carew had a first-class cabin to herself on the main deck and second-class fare, which was privately served to her, and during the whole voyage she seemed to be in robust health. She has a ruddy complexion and a good figure and was dressed in black. For the first two or three days Mrs. Carew remained for the greater part of the time in her cabin and was seen on deck only for about half an hour in the morning. On the first day everyone on board made a point of catching a glimpse of the murderess, but this curiosity soon wore off and afterward no one took much notice of her. During the last three days of the voyage she spent most of the time on deck, when she either read books or conversed with the warden or the amah. She appeared to be quite indifferent, and there was no trace of a careworn look in her face. The Ancona arrived in port at 5 o'clock and a police pinnacle at once went alongside, but Mrs. Carew asked to be allowed to have her breakfast before landing, and this request was granted, the meal being served as on previous occasions in her room. About 9:30 she was taken ashore and quietly removed to Victoria jail."

The Japan Mail of May 21 says that on the 8th instant some 600 insurgents, apparently with a view to plunder, attacked Twatutia, the foreign suburb of Taipen, Formosa. In the fight which ensued between the insurgents and the Japanese troops and police, one Japanese soldier and police constable were killed, and eight wounded, while the insurgents' loss is said to have been 100 killed, fifty wounded and seventeen made prisoners. Twenty-seven houses in the settlement were more or less damaged and three burned down.

It is quite evident that the Japanese tea dealers are greatly exercised over the passage of the United States tariff bill, as the Tea Dealers' Guild of Yokohama is discussing a proposal to forward a telegram to President McKinley to the following purport:

"The customs tariff amendment bill now under consideration by the senate of the United States will not only seriously affect the tea trade of Japan, but will also impair to a considerable extent the friendly feelings existing between the two countries. It is to be hoped that, as the insignificant gains to be secured by the proposed tariff are certain to prove of serious disadvantage in the future, full consideration will be given to the question."

Arrangements have been made between the Nippon Ginko and Messrs. Samuel, Samuel & Company for the purchase of war bonds to the value of yen 40,000,000 by the latter firm. War bonds were taken in preference to redemption bonds because their term of issue is longer.

A special telegram from Korea to the Japan Times on May 12 states that Li Wan Yong, the minister of foreign affairs, has tendered his resignation, which, however, has not been accepted. The resignation is in connection with the engagement of Russian military instructors.

A sad disaster is reported from Tientsin. A festival was being held in a temple dedicated to the queen of heaven. On April 19 the place was crowded with women and children and the building was encircled with a mat awning. This caught fire and a number of people—reports place this anywhere from twenty to 100—were either burned or trampled to death.

Vernacular papers report that dispatches have been received by the colonial department from Formosa stating that over 200 cases of black plague have broken out at Taihoku and Taiwan during the first seven days of May.

The U. S. S. Yorktown arrived in Yokohama the first week in May. She joined the cruiser Olympia there.

It is semi-officially announced that the Russian government has given an assurance to the Japanese cabinet that no steps will be taken by its representatives in the matter of the engagement by Korea of officers and non-commissioned officers of the Russian army. The first telegrams in reference to this incident stated that the proposal was to engage 160 such men for the purpose of drill instruction; on Japan intimating her protest against the introduction of so large a body of Russian army men as a violation of the Russo-Japanese agreement with reference to Korea, the number it was proposed to engage became considerably reduced, till at length it was understood that only a score or so would be asked for. Of course no reduction in number could affect the position of Japan in the matter, her objection to the engagement of Russian soldiers, though primarily evoked by the magnitude of the proposed order, being equally sound whether twenty or 200 Russians were employed by Korea. The question, though closed for the present, is not yet settled, however, for it has shown the necessity of a clear understanding between Russia and Japan. It seems clear enough that both countries agreed Korea should organize her military and police forces so as to preserve internal order without calling for foreign assistance. The Korean government, on this agreement being communicated to them, intimated that as Korea was no party to it, its provisions would not be binding upon her. The proposal over which so much discussion has taken place in the Japanese press followed so quickly upon that intimation that it is difficult to suppose that the Korean minister for war did not have the latter in mind when making the former. The Japanese papers appear to assume that the request for military aid was prompted by Russia; if that view is correct, the convention certainly requires revision.

The Empress of Japan in Port.

VANCOUVER, B. C., June 9.—The Empress of Japan arrived this afternoon from the Orient with a large passenger list and cargo. The passage across was uneventful. Advices brought by the Empress are as follows:

It is currently reported that He Sheng will be deposed from the post of controller of railways.

Rumors are in circulation in Pekin and Shanghai that the Chinese government is anxious to get rid of the Japanese garrison at Weihaiwei, and has decided to negotiate another loan to raise sufficient money to pay off the war indemnity at once. Japanese papers publish a Pekin dispatch that negotiations of the Chinese government with British merchants to raise a loan of 100,000,000 taels has fallen through.

A grand celebration will be held in Hongkong June 22 and 23 in honor of Queen Victoria's diamond jubilee. A hospital for women and children will be erected as a permanent memorial.

Pirates and smugglers around Chuching, near Soo Chow, are causing great trouble. They have twice defeated the soldiers and have destroyed the customs house. Reinforcements have been sent to defeat the pirates.

The presents to Queen Victoria from the emperor of Japan are said to be embroidered silk screens and a gold lacquered cabinet of the most elaborate design.

Owing to a rise in Japanese coal, it is stated that a large amount of British and Australian coal will be imported by Japan.

The Japanese foreign department has received information that the Brazilian government has approved the application of the Kissa Emigration Company to send emigrants to Brazil, and arrangements are being made to dispatch 1,500 men this month.

Latest advices received at Hongkong regarding the rebellion in the Philippines state that Spanish troops have gained several victories over the rebels. The Spanish consul at Hongkong has received a dispatch that large numbers of rebels are daily surrendering and asking for pardon.

From other sources, however, it appears that the rebels are still continuing the struggle, and in the town of Panique, in the province of Tarwa, the rebels broke into a church and stole all the consecrated hosts. This is an example of the intense hatred against the priests. The rector of this parish is a Dominican friar, named Padre Domingo Andres, who has taken no part in the rebellion. The affair therefore has much significance, and is regarded by those who know the natives well as a sure sign of an undercurrent of feeling.

The Manila Diario states that Senor Don Rafael Comenge will be presented with the insignia of the Order of Naval Merit. A Hongkong paper states that this same Comenge is the man who at a banquet given last October by volunteers to celebrate the arrival of reinforcements from Spain, referred to the rebels as "cannibals, wild beasts and savages, who should be exterminated in their lairs and shown no quarter." His chief services are said to consist of fulsome articles in the Manila papers in praise of Spanish commanders.

SULTAN IN A GREAT RAGE.

Angry at the Powers, Who Reject His Peace Commissioners.

LONDON, June 10.—The latest advices from Constantinople deny that the powers are avoiding direct negotiations between Turkey and Greece. In other respects, however, the aspect of affairs is rather worse than heretofore. It appears that at Saturday's conference the ambassadors declined to accept either Assam Bey or Siam Bey as a Turkish peace commissioner.

This, together with their refusal to discuss the retention of Thessaly, threw the sultan into such a rage that he forthwith summoned a meeting of the special commission appointed to consider the terms of peace. All day Sunday he was in telegraphic communication with most of the European capitals, and in the evening he gave stringent orders to the grand vizier, who immediately resigned.

The Turks are very angry at the alleged brusque declaration of Sir Philip Currie, the British ambassador, that England will never permit Christians to return to Turkish rule.

It is also stated that the German ambassador is very much disconcerted to find Count Neidoff, the Russian ambassador, supporting Sir Philip Currie in this respect, though it is alleged that Germany will soon see the advisability of falling into line with the other powers.

Fallows Elected Bishop.

NEW YORK, June 9.—At the meeting of the Reformed Episcopal council, Bishop Fallows, of Chicago, was elected presiding bishop for three years, and Rev. Charles