THE SEATTLE POST-INTELLIGENCER.

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IMAGINATION

Goes a great way with some people. This applies to some of the coffee substitutes which are being extensively advertised and people humbugged into believing they are healthier and better than pure coffee.

If you want coffee, drink coffee. If you want to humbug yourself, and really want something to take the place of coffee, buy some barley or wheat, parch it, then grind it—and there you are, and in place of paying 25c to 35c you can make the same quantity for 4c or 5c.

If you want coffee that's pure and healthy, try our delicious Mocha and Java at 30c, 35c and 40c per pound.

COOPER & LEVY

NOS. 104 AND 106 FIRST AVENUE SOUTH.

We have Lowney's Chocolate Bonbons, too. Buy a box and watch the smiles come as the chocolates go.

Our Soda Water Is the Best We Can Make.
We Give You Big Chunks of Ice Cream,
Lots of Crushed Fruits,
Best of Fruit Juices,
Serve It to Suit You, or No Pay.

Clover Cream Makes the Skin Elastic.

STEWART & HOLMES DRUG CO., 703 First Avenue.

M. Seller & Co.'s Annual Clearance Sale.

Glass Cut Vases, 35c.
Glass Cut Vases, 70c.
Glass Rose Bowls, $1.00.
Cut Glass Water Bottles, $1.00.
Cut Glass Sugar and Creams, $1.25.

8-inch Bohemian Vases, 30c.
10-inch Bohemian Vases, 50c.
6-inch Peachblow Rose Bowls, 30c.
7-inch Peachblow Rose Bowls, 40c.
Crystal Vases, 8-inch, 10c.

Dresden Lamps still further reduced. We have quite a number of Dresden and Ornamental Boudoir Lamps and Candelabra, which we have still further reduced. These goods must go to make room for new lines.

Special Jardiniere Sale Today.

M. SELLER & CO.

Realization Shoe Sale.

SUMMER SHOES

LATEST TAN SHADES,

Marked Down Below Cost.

ALL NEEDLE TOE SHOES AT 50 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

Investigate This Sale for Yourself—It Is the Greatest Shoe Sale of the Season.

SAN FRANCISCO SHOE CO.

722 FIRST AVE., COR. COLUMBIA.

Our footwear will outwear footwear bought elsewhere.

Don't Forget

We have bought O. A. Schade's complete stock of Crockery and Household Goods. Watch the papers for the opening sale.

GOLDEN RULE BAZAAR CO.

RETAIL AND WHOLESALE MANUFACTURING JEWELERS.

Jos. Mayer & Brothers,

RETAIL—705 Second Av. WHOLESALE AND FACTORY—116 Cherry St.

"A GUARANTEE WITH EVERY WATCH WE SELL."

Miss F. Wilitaski, Graduate Optician Has Her Office in Our Store.

"BREVITY IS THE SOUL OF WIT." GOOD WIFE, YOU NEED

SAPOLIO

CONFEREES AT OUTS.

Sugar and Wool Schedules Consume Much Time.

FINAL AGREEMENT FAR AWAY.

Not One Important Question Has Been Settled—Proposed Compromise on Wool—The Senate Passes the Deficiency Bill, After a Lively Debate on Armor Plate—The Hawaiian Question Engrosses the Time of the Cabinet—The Treaty May Come Up for Action This Week.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The representatives of the two houses of congress in the conference on the tariff bill spent a busy day, devoted most particularly to work in the conference room. There were occasional consultations with other senators or members of the house on points at issue, but these were brief, so that comparatively little information as to the progress made found its way to outsiders. It is known that almost the entire day was devoted to the sugar and wool schedules, and the best information obtainable is that a final agreement was not reached upon either.

Senator Platt of New York, who has been absent most of the time since the bill went into conference returned today, and was in close conference much of the day with Senator Quay. At one time during the day the senate and house conferees separated, the house men repairing to the ways and means committee room. It was believed that this action was for the purpose of deciding upon a line of policy upon sugar, but they refused to give out information.

Contrary to published reports, it is positively stated that the sugar schedule has not been agreed on, and that in fact all the big questions before the conference which have seemingly been settled are only tentatively agreed to, one side or the other insisting that they shall be held open. Nothing will be finally closed so far as the matters of importance are concerned until all have been decided upon, and the conferees are ready to come to a complete agreement.

It is believed that the wool schedule, which occupied the attention of the conferees more or less today and yesterday, can now be settled whenever other matters have reached a stage for final adjustment. The senate conferees are ready to compromise the differences on first and second-class wools by making them both dutiable at 11 cents, and a compromise on third-class wools has been suggested by the house members of the conference, concerning which they express the hope that it will be satisfactory to both the wool growers and the carpet manufacturers, but that is not assured. This compromise proposition looks to fixing a rate of 3 cents a pound on all wool valued at less than 10 cents and less than 12 cents a pound, and 8 cents on that above 12 cents a pound in value. This proposition was submitted to the representatives in the senate of both the wool growers and carpet manufacturers and both sides took the matter under advisement.

If the conferees can reach a complete agreement by Friday, one of them said today he would be more than satisfied.

IN THE SENATE.

Armor Plate Price Restricted to $300—Deficiency Bill Passed.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The price to be paid for armor plate for the three new battleships now in course of construction was the theme of extended and at times lively debate in the senate today. Late in the day an amendment to the deficiency appropriation bill was agreed to restricting the price of armor plate to $300 per ton, or $125 less than the amendment reported by the committee, and recommended by the navy department as the minimum rate acceptable to the armor contractors.

Another amendment inserted in the bill directed the secretary of the navy to investigate as to the establishment of a government armor factory, and to report to the next session of congress. During the debate Hale urged that the failure to equip the battleships with armor would humiliate the United States in the eyes of the world, and would lessen our naval power at time of possible foreign complications. After inserting the minor amendments in the deficiency bill the last of the great supply measures was passed.

The bill provides a total appropriation of $8,410,725 for armor for three battleships authorized in 1894, and limited in cost per ton to $425. Butler offered an amendment reducing the total $247,500, limiting the cost to $300 per ton, and providing for the establishment of a government armor factory if private concerns do not bid within $300 per ton.

Pettigrew of South Dakota asserted that to yield to the demands of the armor plate trust was a procedure too disgraceful to tolerate.

Butler spoke along the same line. He declared that he knew of no more dangerous kind of high treason than the equipping of warships with defective plates. One of these vessels, the Oregon, with spongy, imperfect, fraudulent plates, it was said, had been ordered to the Hawaiian Islands at a time when Japan was threatening to take possession of the islands. It would be fortunate if the first hostile shot fired at her did not hit one of those defective plates—if, indeed, there were any good ones on her. If we are to take Hawaii, if we are to go into the land-grabbing business, then, said Butler, we must have a fleet as good and better than any interested country.

Tillman pointed out alleged irregularities in furnishing armor plate, and referred to the fact that Secretary Herbert had imposed a fine on the Carnegie company, which fine was remitted by the president.

"And was it a Democratic president who remitted the fine?" queried Allen. "Please don't leave out 'so-called' in referring to that president," answered Tillman, amid laughter, as it hurts my feelings to hear him referred to as a Democratic president."

Hale opposed the "Butler amendment" and referred to the building up of the navy and incidental development in the United States of plants capable of producing everything needed for equipping the finest ships afloat.

Mason of Georgia moved to place the rate at $350 per ton. He believed the government would have to build its own foundry, but for the present he urged it to be expedient to offer $350 and stand by it, allowing the armament of the ships to fail, if need be, until congress reassembles.

Perkins of California urged that the three battleships would be tied to the docks to rust and corrode unless equipped with armor and put into service.

Teller contributed a lively speech. It had been the general impression that our ships represented the power and dignity of the nation, he said. Our warships had proved a source of confusion to the last administration.

Allen criticised the general policy of expanding the navy, comparing the cumbersome battleships with the effective monitors. The building of these ships was a scheme to expend money and to place advantageous contracts.

The first vote was on an amendment limiting the cost of armor to $416 per ton. It was carried on a viva voce vote, Hale and one or two others being the only ones to vote in the negative.

Butler then offered an amendment authorizing the secretary of the navy to make an investigation and receive propositions for the establishment of a government armor factory and report to congress at its next session. It was agreed to.

An amendment was adopted to pay the balance of $14,455 to claimants under the Spanish-American claims commissions, and then the deficiency bill was passed.

Hale moved to adjourn over Wednesday, but the question was lost on a viva voce vote.

White secured the passage of his joint resolution directing the secretary of war to proceed with the construction of a breakwater at San Pedro, Cal.

At 5:50 p. m. the senate held an executive session and then adjourned.

The House Quickly Adjourns.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The house took a recess today until tomorrow without transacting any business. Cannon, chairman of the appropriation committee of the last congress, announced that it was evident that the deficiency appropriation bill would not be ready to act upon till tomorrow, and he moved a recess until tomorrow and the motion carried. The house was in session but three minutes.

HAWAII ABSORBS ATTENTION.

Cabinet Has Little Time Now for Pension Agencies.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Because some details of the order were incomplete secretary Bliss was unable to lay before the cabinet at today's meeting his proposition to revoke the order made by President Cleveland closing some of the pension agencies. Foreign affairs, notably the Hawaiian situation, are believed to have absorbed attention of the meeting today, and while it is stated that there has been no sensible change in the situation as to Hawaii, it is known that the president desires speedy action on the annexation treaty, believing that its approval would do much to remove complications that now threaten.

The Evening Post says: The foreign relations committee of the senate is to meet tomorrow, and Senator Davis said this morning he would try to secure a favorable report on the Hawaiian treaty at that meeting, if a quorum could be obtained. It is believed that if the attitude of Japan toward Hawaii becomes more threatening it will force annexation at once, unless developments warrant different action.

The Bennington, now on the California coast, is being fitted out to take the place of the old cruiser Marion at Honolulu. Though there has been talk of sending the battleship Oregon to Honolulu to reinforce the Philadelphia, it is said at the navy department that no such orders have been issued. It is said that Admiral Beardslee has not been sent any orders recently. When he went out to Honolulu some months ago he was charged to maintain the status quo there, having in mind the fact that the president intended to submit an annexation treaty to the senate.

Japanese Navy Superior.

LONDON, July 13.—The Globe, commenting on Japan's attitude towards Hawaii, says:

"The Japanese know the strength of the American navy, and are perfectly aware of their own superiority. It does not require the knowledge of an expert to foresee that in an ocean conflict the United States would make a poor showing. It is morally certain that the Japanese ships could ravage the Pacific coast of the United States, should that country once become involved in hostilities with Japan. In that event Spain would have an opportunity which she would not fail to take advantage of."

Opposed to a Separate Ticket.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Chairman Towne, of the Silver Republican organization, has sent a telegram to the chairman of the committee in Ohio advising against putting a separate state ticket in the field. In an interview he stated that the Silver Republicans of Ohio will support the party declaring for silver.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The president today sent the following nominations to the senate:

Lieutenant colonels to be colonels—Guy V. Henry, Third cavalry; L. H. Carpenter, Seventh cavalry; Samuel B. M. Young, Fifth cavalry; John L. Bacon, First cavalry.

To be lieutenant colonels—A. R. Chaffee, Ninth cavalry; Michael Cooney, Fourth cavalry; James Jackson, Second cavalry; Louis T. Morris, Third cavalry.

The New Minister to Persia.

Arthur Sherburne Hardy, who was confirmed by the senate on Monday as minister to Persia, is the son of the late Hon. Alpheus Hardy, and one of the best known of New England's sons. As a mathematician, engineer, technical author, novelist and poet he is well known both in this and other countries. Born at Andover in 1847,

he acquired his education at Phillips Andover, Amherst, West Point and in foreign institutions. In 1871 he was elected to a professorship at Iowa College, leaving there to become professor of mathematics at Dartmouth in 1874, which place he held until 1885, when he resigned to devote himself to literary pursuits. His treatises on mathematics are used in Cambridge and Oxford and in several American colleges. His publications include several novels, the most noted of the list being "But Yet a Woman" and "Passe Rose." He was for a time associated with John Brisben Walker in the publication of the Cosmopolitan Magazine.

The salary of the Persian minister is $5,000.

Mrs. Maybrick's Chances.

NEW YORK, July 13.—A dispatch to the Herald from Washington says: The chances of the release of Mrs. Maybrick from Woking prison, England, are considered to be more favorable than at any time during her imprisonment. Judge Yarrell, of this city, counsel for Mrs. Maybrick, recently called on President McKinley, and the president is understood to have held out much encouragement for the prisoner.

The blanching of the hair, and its tendency to fall off can be prevented, and the natural color restored by Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

Competitive drill, "Co. D," tonight, at Madison Park.

Wagner's Band tonight, Madison Park.

RHODES WAS TO BLAME

No Justification for Activity in the Transvaal.

JAMESON RAID CONDEMNED.

Parliamentary South African Commission Reports—Majority Unwilling to Investigate the Chartered Company—Labouchere Submits a Minority Report, Hinting That Chamberlain Was in Touch With the Raiders—Rich Men Grasped at Greater Riches, and Patriotism Was a Secondary Consideration.

LONDON, July 13.—The parliamentary South African commission, which has been inquiring into the Transvaal raid, has agreed upon a report. The Pall Mall Gazette will publish tomorrow a summary of the conclusions. The committee report will express an emphatic opinion that whatever justification there might have been for action on the part of the people of Johannesburg, there was none whatever for Cecil Rhodes' conduct in subsidizing, organizing and stimulating an armed insurrection against the government of the Transvaal. The report adds that Newton also failed in his duty, but in a less degree.

A heavy responsibility, according to the report, remains with Rhodes, despite the fact that at the last moment Dr. Jameson invaded the Transvaal without Rhodes' direct sanction.

The gravity of Rhodes' transaction is weightily expressed by the committee's report, which in referring to Rhodes uses the following language:

"That he seriously embarrassed both the Imperial and colonial governments, that the proceedings resulted in an astounding breach of international comity, that he utilized his position and the great interests he controlled to assist and support the revolution and deceived the high commissioner, as well as concealed his views from the members of the colonial ministry and the Chartered Company."

The committee is of the opinion that of the Chartered Company directors who were examined only Mr. Belt and Mr. Maguire were cognizant of the plans of Rhodes and as Beit was entrusted with the money to promote the revolutionary movement, he must share the full responsibility for the consequences.

The members of the committee, in conclusion, unite to condemn the raid, but at the same time they express the opinion that nothing will be gained by proceeding with the proposed extension of inquiry into the administration of the Chartered Company. They declare Lord Rosemeade and Mr. Chamberlain and the under secretaries of the colonial office to be blameless, on the grounds that there is no evidence that any of them was in any sense cognizant of the plans for the raid, but they pronounce Sir Graham Bower, imperial secretary of the high commissioner, guilty of a grave dereliction of duty in that he failed to decline to receive from Cecil Rhodes confidential communications wholly incompatible with the duty he owed the commissioner.

A voluminous minority report presented by Mr. Labouchere finds that the plan was concocted by Beit and Rhodes, and sought to be carried out through Phillips, Hammond, Col. Rhodes (Cecil Rhodes' brother) and Leonard. It was devised, according to Mr. Labouchere, in order that certain wealthy men might become more wealthy. The minority report continues:

"Rhodes may possibly have been influenced to a certain extent by a vague and hazy idea of a vast African federation under the British flag, in which he would play the leading part, but he also was influenced, and is influenced, by financial considerations."

Mr. Labouchere does not consider that certain high personages in the board of directors of the Chartered Company did their duty, while he hints that Rhodes and Beit merit "severe punishment" for a raid which is "one of the most disgraceful episodes of our country's history." The minority report concludes as follows:

"We regret that the alleged complicity of the colonial office has not been probed to the bottom. In order the more effectually to remove any idea that there may have been some truth in the statements that the aims of Rhodes were more or less clearly revealed to Mr. Joseph Chamberlain."

ENGLISH SOLDIERS KILLED.

They Are Shot Down in a Skirmish With Mohammedans in Candia.

LONDON, July 13.—The Times' Athens correspondent says: Official dispatches announce that a serious conflict has taken place at Candia between a force of British troops and a party of Bashi Bazouks, arising from the British intervening in a skirmish between the Bashi Bazouks and the Christians. Sixteen of the British force and a number of the Bashi Bazouks were killed. The admirals of the foreign fleets have sent five ships to Candia to suppress any further Mohammedan trouble.

Advices from Constantinople indicate that the sultan is obdurate regarding the acceptance of the peace proposals. Edhem Pasha is hastening back to Domboka, and the furloughs of all Turkish officers have been cancelled in readiness for a resumption of hostilities.

FOR THE PANAMA CANAL.

Quadruple Alliance by America, England, France and Germany.

NEW YORK, July 13.—A special to the Journal and Advertiser from Washington says:

An understanding has been reached between France and Great Britain looking to the completion and control of the Panama canal. Germany was invited to participate, but owing to the Graeco-Turkish complications her assent has been delayed, though it will undoubtedly come in time.

Now an effort is being made to learn if the United States will come in and form a quadruple alliance for the completion and neutralization of the canal. Should such an alliance be effected it would be the most powerful for peace the world has ever seen. Fourteen hundred and seventy-seven naval vessels, mounting 15,283 guns and manned by 175,685 seamen, would stand for the protection of the canal under the flags of the four great powers named. They would represent a gross merchant marine tonnage of 18,338,956, nearly three-quarters of the world's shipping, against 6,718,676 for all the rest of the world.

Nathan Appleton, of Boston, who has represented the interests of the Panama Canal Company in the United States ever since the days of De Lesseps' extravagance, and the gross corruption of the canal ring in Paris, has just called upon President McKinley in company with Secretary Long, who acted as his introducer. If not his indorser. It is not understood that Mr. Appleton has done more as yet than to present a brief argument against the feasibility of the Nicaraguan canal and to show the benefit that would come to the United States by having huge contracts for construction work thrown into the hands of American contractors. It is known that inquiries in this direction have been quietly prosecuted for several months. The tremendous work and wonderful improvements in dredging machinery brought about by the Chicago drainage canal have opened the eyes of the directors of the new canal company to the advantage of a strong American alliance. It is a part of the huge scheme to secure powerful American interests through these contracts to such an extent that the Nicaraguan canal project can be thrust aside.

The scheme of quadruple alliance had its inception in the wonderful brain which engineered the Suez canal deal by which a majority of its stock came into the possession of Great Britain. This is the brain of the house of Rothschilds. The most recent estimates of casual and conservative engineers of the highest integrity have shown that the canal can be completed with locks through to the Culebra cut at a sum not to exceed £20,000,000, in round figures $100,000,000.

The actual financial participation of the United States in this new scheme is not looked for, though it would be accepted with pleasure. No more will the governments of France, Germany or Great Britain be directly interested in a financial way. Capitalists of London, Paris and Berlin will take all the new stock which may be issued, leaving the diplomatic questions involved to be settled by the four powers represented.

Work has been quietly progressing on the canal, particularly in the neighborhood of the Culebra cut, for the past year and a half. Some 3,000 employes are at work, and the whole canal plant has been kept in excellent condition. Sixteen miles is complete on the east side, and at no point has the work been allowed to deteriorate.

ALL ABOARD FOR SEATTLE.

Secretary Baer and Other Endeavorers Leave San Francisco for the Sound.

Special Dispatch to the Post-Intelligencer.

DAVISVILLE, Cal., July 13.—The Pullman car Tibet left San Francisco tonight at 8 o'clock attached to the first section of the Connecticut excursion. It is the first train from San Francisco North after the convention. On board is the strongest corps of Christian workers ever to visit Seattle. Among them are the following officers of the United Society: Secretary John Willis Baer, Treasurer William Shaw, Prof. Ames R. Wells and Trustees Nehemiah Boynton, H. B. Grose, Bishop Fallows, of Chicago; C. A. Dickinson, of Boston; E. L. Powell, of Louisville, Ky.; J. Lowden, of Providence, R. I.; J. Z. Tyler, of Cleveland, and W. H. G. Temple, of Seattle.

These men have been the leaders of the San Francisco convention, and the people from Tacoma as well as Seattle should grasp the opportunity of hearing them in Seattle Thursday night, as that will be their only stop. Their special car is due to arrive at Seattle on the regular train Thursday evening. The Connecticut train stops at Portland.

The Washington booth at convention hall was dismantled today.

Most of the delegates have gone on excursions to various points. Many others are returning by the first train they can get.

WM. H. LEWIS.

GREATEST C. E. CONVENTION

San Francisco Gathering the Most Memorable of All—Dr. Clark's Opinion.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 13.—"The International Christian Endeavor convention of 1897 will pass into history as in some respects the greatest and most memorable of all its fifteen predecessors.

"An attendance of more than 40,000, a registration of over 25,000 actual Christian Endeavorers is equal to an attendance of 80,000 in any large Eastern city, when we remember that half of the attendants crossed the Rocky mountains in order to reach the convention.

"But better far than the numbers and more worthy of note was the spirit of the convention, its earnestness, its genuine ring, its high spiritual quality.

"It brought a blessing to California, it will leave a blessing behind it, and all the delegates will take a blessing home with them as they scatter to the remotest parts of the world.

"FRANCIS E. CLARK,
"President of the U. S. C. E."

The above message, written for the Associated Press by the founder and leader of the Christian Endeavor movement, concisely summarizes the work of the convention.

Oakland today was besieged by enthusiastic thousands of convention Christian Endeavorers. By invitation of the local union "Oakland Day" was months ago decided upon as a free festivity for the visitors, and a fitting recreation to conclude the great international convention. Early in the morning the throng of pleasure seekers began their pilgrimage from San Francisco to Oakland. The big ferry boats which cross the bay separating the two cities were crowded, and it was after noon before the crush ceased. It is difficult to estimate the number of visitors, as the young people came and went in small armies. It is safe to say, however, fully 15,000 visiting Endeavorers were entertained in Oakland today, besides members of the local societies. The decorations at "The Willows" were picturesque. The American flag floated with the Christian Endeavor banners, and over all waved yellow streamers, California's chosen color. The food for the throng was furnished mostly by the different churches, the business men of the place contributing their share of the expense.

Rate War Is Imminent.

CHICAGO, July 13.—The roads of the Western Passenger Association have made up their minds that if the Colorado lines and the Southern Pacific do not observe the provisions of the agreement on the east-bound business from the Christian Endeavor convention they will reduce the rates openly. No action will be taken until after the arrival of Chairman Caldwell in San Francisco, but that official will certainly take that action, and if he finds that the agreement will not be observed he will take such other action as seems to him to be advisable.

PACIFIC DENTAL CONGRESS.

Second Annual Session Begins at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 13.—The second annual session of the Pacific Coast Dental congress was opened here today. Dr. C. L. Goddard, of San Francisco, formally opened the congress and then introduced the following gentlemen as the permanent officers: President, S. J. Barber, of Portland, Or.; vice president, J. M. Whitney, of Honolulu; secretary, Gen. R. W. Meeks, of Oakland, Cal.

Papers read were as follows: "Implantation," by Dr. Russell H. Cool; "Irrigation and Drainage of the Antrum," by Dr. E. L. Townsend; "Causes and Symptoms of Antral Disease, History of a Few Cases in Point," Dr. H. P. Carlton; "Arresting Decay in the Teeth," by Dr. W. J. Prather.

Walla Walla Hears Bryan.

WALLA WALLA, Wash., July 13.—Walla Walla today accorded William Jennings Bryan an enthusiastic reception. Bryan was brought to Walla Walla from Pendleton on a special train, and a monster parade escorted him to the Paine school grounds, where he spoke for an hour and twenty minutes. Immediately after he returned to Pendleton, where he addressed an immense crowd in the open air. Bryan left for La Grande this evening on a special train, and after an address there he will take the regular east-bound train for Salt Lake.

Go to Y. M. C. A. park tonight; admission only 15 cents.

NO PARDON FOR THEM.

Younger Desperadoes Must Stay in Prison.

THEIR PETITION IS DENIED.

Third Attempt to Escape From a Life Sentence is Unavailing—Powerful Friends Appeal in Vain to the Minnesota Board of Pardons—Citizens of Northfield and Victims of the Famous Raid Resist the Petition—Decision of the Board Is Unanimous.

ST. PAUL, July 13.—After an extended hearing on the petition for the pardon of Cole and Jim Younger, who raided a bank at Northfield, Minn., in 1876, the state board of pardons, consisting of the governor, attorney general and chief justice of the supreme court, this afternoon refused to grant the request for release by unanimous vote, declaring their belief that the Youngers should complete their term of life imprisonment.

Several previous attempts have been made to secure pardons for the Younger boys. Gov. Pillsbury refused to pardon them sixteen years ago, and eight years ago Gov. Merriam followed the same example, both declaring that they believed the ends of justice would be better served by keeping the Youngers in confinement.

The present attempt to secure the pardon of the Younger brothers has been notable for the amount of pressure that has been brought to bear. Friends of the Youngers were present with long petitions, signed by the senators and congressmen from Missouri and by leading citizens of the state. Long arguments were made in support of the application, a petition from Cole Younger was read, and Warden Wolfer appeared in person and asked for the pardon. On the other hand, citizens of Northfield and of that section of the state where the raid occurred were out in force, with attorneys and some of the sufferers in the famous raid, and presented strong arguments against the pardon. The presentation of the case occupied all yesterday and this morning, and the decision was announced late this afternoon.

The request for commutation to life sentence of Lewis Kellihan, the Iowa boy who with his brother attempted the Sherburne bank robbery last year and has been sentenced to hang next month, was granted.

WARFARE AT THE MINES.

Hostilities Begin at Danville, Ill.—One Miner Reported Killed.

DANVILLE, Ill., July 13.—Strife between the miners commenced in this district tonight. About 400 or 500 Belgians gathered at the Pawnee mine, and when a cage full of colored miners who had been at work reached the top of the shaft they were assaulted with different kinds of weapons, some using knives and others staves. One of the colored men secured a revolver and defended his life. Shots were fired, wounding several strikers. This infuriated the striking miners, and they retaliated by an exchange of shots, at the same time retreating to the woods. It is reported that one miner was killed.

Arbitration Is Possible.

PITTSBURG, July 13.—There is a lull in the miners' strike in this district, attributed to the fact that nearly every mine in the district is idle. To keep up the enthusiasm and prevent the strikers from becoming lukewarm in the cause, however, the officials have arranged for a series of meetings in different sections every day.

National President Ratchford, of the United Mine Workers' Association, is expected in Pittsburg tonight and will meet the arbitration committees. There is a bare possibility that the joint arbitration conference may yet lead to a termination of the strike on the basis of "the true uniformity agreement," proposed by President De Armitt, of the New York and Cleveland Gas Company, but which failed for the reason that the necessary 90 per cent. of the operators could not be secured. Two sessions of the arbitration board were held today, representatives from the states of Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia and Illinois being present.

Throughout the day everything in the district had a peaceful look. Tonight, however, it develops that a number of operators have been quietly planning a coup, which is expected to bring dismay to the miners. It is the intention to at once equip the mines with machines and do away with a great many diggers. When the mines are ready to start miners will be imported and put to work under heavy guard, and the premises barricaded after the manner pursued by the Carnegies during the strike of 1892.

It was reported at the miners' headquarters here tonight that 2,000 miners in the Washington Run district were getting ready to march on the Stickle Hollow district and bring out the 400 men at work there. The attempt is to be made on Friday.

All Out at Flemington.

CLEVELAND, July 13.—J. J. Phillips received a telegram from Flemington, W. Va., this afternoon as follows: "The miners all went out on strike here this morning." Flemington is an important point in West Virginia coal fields, and local operators believe that the strike will spread in West Virginia.

WILL NOT FORGIVE THE WOMAN.

Col. Bradbury Will Merely Go to Europe for a Rest.

NEW YORK, July 14.—The World says: John Bradbury, of Los Angeles, the millionaire whose wife recently deserted him for W. Russell Ward, was interviewed by a World reporter after midnight this morning at the Hotel Marie Antoinette.

"I am sorry you have found me here," he said, "as I had wished to avoid further publicity in connection with this sad affair. However, what can I do for you?"

"Are the reports true," he was asked, "that you have decided to forgive your wife, and that you are going to meet her in a few days and effect a reconciliation?"

"I have no intention whatever of doing so," he replied gravely, but emphatically.

"What are your plans?"

"I intend to remain here for a few days," he said, "then I will go to Europe for a rest."

"Will you take any proceedings against Mr. Ward, physical or legal?"

"No," he answered. "I don't think it worth while to do so."

"Will you institute divorce proceedings against your wife?"

"I have no intention of getting a divorce from her. The fact is, I am tired of this whole affair and simply want to get away from it."

"Have you heard that Mrs. Ward has cabled money to her husband and is going to return to him?"

"No," answered Col. Bradbury, "and I don't care anything about them. I have said all I care to say now."

NOTED SPEAKERS TO BE PRESENT.

Eighteenth Chautauqua Assembly of the Pacific Coast.

PACIFIC GROVE, Cal., July 13.—The Chautauquans of the Pacific coast opened their eighteenth annual assembly in the assembly hall of the Methodist Episcopal church at this place today. The opening exercises began at 3 p. m. Rev. Eli McClish, D. D., this year's president of the Pacific Coast Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle, occupied the chair.

This year's assembly will be a notable one in many respects in the annals of Western Chautauquas, because of the splendid array of talent which will appear during its sessions. Dr. Francis E. Clark, John Willis Baer, Bishop Fellows, Dr. Milton Chapman, Rev. Courtland Myers, Dr. Pentecost and other Christian Endeavor leaders will speak here. One day of the assembly will be Christian Endeavor day, July 18. Among other noted lecturers who will speak here are Dr. David Starr Jordan, of Stanford University; Rev. Dr. Lammal, of Georgia; Dr. Seymour and Bishop Newman.

MORE PROFITABLE THAN SEALS.

Owners of Vessels to Hunt Cranes in Central America.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 13.—Reports received from the sealing fleets, both in Northern and in Japanese waters are that the season has been the worst ever known. Owners of a number of vessels have decided not to send their ships out next season.

They are considering the advisability of turning their attention to hunting a species of white crane found along the Central American coast. These birds produce feathers that bring good prices in the market. H. Anderson and a companion have returned from a hunt along the western coast. They were gone one year, and Anderson says they each made $3,000. The birds are abundant and easily shot, and it is his intention to return as soon as the weather becomes cooler.

SENATOR HARRIS AT REST.

Funeral Held at Memphis—Remains Lie in State.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 13.—The funeral train bearing the remains of Senator Harris arrived at 7:30 o'clock a. m. Carriages were in waiting for the members of the funeral party, and a magnificent hearse, heavily draped in black, received the casket holding the remains of the dead senator. The Confederate Veterans, Capt. Carnes commanding, in full uniform, acted as an escort of honor. Hundreds of citizens marched to the First Methodist church, where the remains were to lie in state throughout the morning.

The interment took place in Elmwood cemetery this afternoon.

REAL SHOOTING ON THE STAGE!

Loaded Pistol Causes a Death at Amateur Theatricals.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 13.—In a play presented by amateurs in Pittsburg, a suburb of this city, last night, John Singleton acted a part in which he was supposed to be shot dead by his rival, impersonated by Gary Brown. The scene was carried out faithfully and aroused loud applause, which was turned into lamentation when it was learned that Singleton was really dead. The pistol Brown used, which was supposed to be loaded with blank cartridges, carried a real bullet instead.

HERMANS SUSPECT ARRESTED.

Clergyman Locked Up by Authorities in Ontario.

PEMBROKE, Ont., July 13.—The authorities have lodged in jail a man supposed to be Rev. Francis Hermans, who in 1895 murdered and cremated Miss Henrietta Claussen, of Salt Lake. The man, who calls himself Hamilton, has been in this vicinity for some time, acting in the capacity of a clergyman on his own responsibility.

McDowell May Win at Henley.

HENLEY-ON-THAMES, July 13.—Anything like a forecast of the winners during the three days' racing, beginning tomorrow, would be exceedingly difficult, for the races are the most open in the matter of entries that have been planned for years. Professional oarsmen, however, are firm believers that Dr. W. S. Dowell, of the Delaware Boat Club, of Chicago, is a very dangerous competitor. He is much altered in form for the better, is somewhat lighter and will row at 196 pounds.

Col. Crocker Unable to Move.

SAN MATEO, Cal., July 13.—The physicians in attendance upon Col. Charles F. Crocker are very much encouraged today by the condition of their patient, and it is now thought that he will pull through all right in a few days. While there is as yet no abatement of the paralysis in the right side, and the patient cannot move without assistance, Dr. Gardner is of the opinion that there is no clot on the brain, as had been feared. The physicians in attendance say there is no immediate danger.

Torpedo Boat for Portland.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Secretary Long has decided to accept the recommendation of a majority of the board of naval bureau conference as to the awarding of the contracts for building three torpedo boats, in which case the contracts will go to the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company, of Wilmington, Del., the Moore Heights Gas and Engine Company, of New York, and Wolf & Zwicker, of Portland, Or.

E. M. Waite Dead.

SALEM, Or., July 13.—E. M. Waite, the oldest printer in Oregon, dropped dead this afternoon on the street. He was 6[illegible] years of age. While walking in a procession, composed of printers and barbers, who were to play a match game of baseball, he was overcome by the heat, and died a few minutes after being stricken.

Pittsburg Mill Started.

PITTSBURG, July 13.—The rolling mill of J. Painter & Sons was started today with non-union men. The steel mill of Jones & Laughlin resumed today, the scale having been signed yesterday. All the men are at work at the Monongahela Tin Plate Works, employing 600 men, which started up today in full.

Figel's Preliminary Examination.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 13.—The preliminary examination of Theodore Figel, formerly bookkeeper for the firm of Hellman, Rothchild & Co., upon the first of the charges of embezzlement preferred against him, was commenced before Police Judge Campbell this morning.

Fraser River Fishermen Quiet.

VANCOUVER, B. C., July 13.—The fishermen's strike at Steveston is dying a natural death. The run of salmon so far continues very light.

Duluth Steel Bridge Opened.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., July 13.—The steel bridge uniting Superior and Duluth was opened for traffic at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, with appropriate ceremonies.

South Seattle Blaze.

At an early hour this morning a fire in South Seattle was reported to the Post-Intelligencer by telephone. All attempts to communicate with the neighborhood where the blaze was located were met with failure. Inquiry at fire department headquarters developed the fact that no alarm had been sent, nor had any application been made for assistance, although it was stated over the phone that an engine had been sent out to the scene. The fire was easily seen from the hills of the city, and was believed at the department to be a brush heap.

Nothing Equal to Chamberlain's Pain Balm.

Richard Payne, of Tehachapi, Cal., says: "I have used Chamberlain's Pain Balm for the past five years and for sprains, bruises and rheumatism there is nothing equal to it. I think no family should keep house without this liniment. By doing so they would save themselves many an ache and pain." For sale by Druggists.