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MANAGER OAKES' SAY.

Interviewed by a Representative of the Miner He Responds to Interrogatories Concerning the Whole Field.

Ex-Senator Hill, of Colorado, Catechised by the Pacific Railway Inquisitors, and is Rather Reticent.

The First Case of Over-Charges Comes Up Against the O. R. & N., and the Answer of the Company Thereto.

Corralled and Catechised.

VICE PRESIDENT AND GENERAL MANAGER OAKES INTERVIEWED.

About 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon a special car arrived in Butte, brought hither by a special engine of the Montana Union from Anaconda. On board the car were T. F. Oakes, Vice President and General Manager of the Northern Pacific Railroad; J. M. Hannaford, General Traffic Manager of the same road; together with G. F. Brown, of New York, and C. H. Prescott, of Portland. General Dana, of the Montana Union, M. J. Connell, Marcus Daly and Mrs. Daly and Mrs. Eddy accompanied the party here from Anaconda, where the Northern Pacific officials and their guests had spent a few hours looking over the famous Anaconda Smelter, on their way back from a visit as far west as Tacoma. The party were met at the depot by Mr. McCaig, agent of the Northern Pacific here, and the train then ascended the Montana Union hill tracks, where objects of interest were pointed out to the visitors. On reaching Anaconda hill a visit was paid to the works and when the inspection was concluded carriages were taken, and the party drove to the Silver Bow Club. At half-past three lunch was partaken of at the Metropolitan restaurant, and later in the afternoon THE MINER representative was cordially received by Mr. Oakes and a series of questions put to him to which he frankly returned the following answers:

THE CASCADE DIVISION.

"Mr. Oakes, is the Northern Pacific going to make the present switchback on the Cascade division to tidewater at Tacoma the main line, as provided by their charter, or, pending the completion of the Cascade tunnel, will the road run to Portland through Wallula Junction?"

"The Northern Pacific will probably do its express business to Portland via the switchback, but will continue to do the freight and passenger business by way of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, as heretofore."

THE MULLAN TUNNEL.

"Is it the intended policy of the Northern Pacific to maintain the Mullan Tunnel route, or is it not the policy of the road to build from Bozeman to Butte and make that the main line?"

"The Mullan Tunnel is now in better shape than ever before, as your fellow-citizen, Mr. Marcus Daly, to whom we are greatly indebted for his intelligent supervision during the repairs, will inform you. We intend, therefore, to continue the use of the tunnel. The idea of building from Bozeman to Butte has not yet materialized, but if Butte continues to develop it would not surprise me to see this line built at an early date."

EFFECT OF THE U. & N. CHANGE OF GAUGE.

"What effect will the change of gauge of the Utah & Northern have on the Northern Pacific—will it not result in a reduction of rates to points equally accessible by the Union Pacific and Northern Pacific?"

"The change of gauge of the Union Pacific will be of great benefit to that road, but we do not look upon this as of half the importance of an active man like Tom Potter to take charge of that company's affairs. He will certainly make it warm for us."

EFFECTS OF THE NEW RELATIONS OF THE N. P. & C. P.

"What will be the effect on the Northern Pacific traffic of the dissociation of the Union Pacific from the Central Pacific, and the putting on of a line of steamers by the Union Pacific from San Francisco to Portland and through shipments by the Union Pacific of the Pacific Ocean trade over the Oregon Railway & Navigation instead of the Central Pacific?"

"I look upon the reported movement of the Union Pacific to handle Pacific Coast via water to Portland as simply an intimation to the Central Pacific that they must work more closely by the Ogden route. It will have no further significance. You can't force traffic by an ocean route against railway dispatch."

WILL THERE BE REDUCED RATES.

"Mr. Oakes, do you believe that the Union Pacific can afford to reduce the rate between the Union Pacific and the Northern Pacific by the change of gauge of the Utah & Northern?"

"That is a difficult question to answer. The greater distance of the Union Pacific route since the Northern Pacific made its numerous reductions in Butte rates has so far reduced the net revenue of the Utah & Northern that it will be some time before they will find it expedient to further reduce rates."

MONTANA UNION MANAGEMENT.

"Is it understood to be the policy in the future, as in the past, of the Union Pacific and Northern Pacific to maintain the Montana Union as a separate organization and as a compromise between the two transcontinental companies?"

"I should say such is the policy of the two companies."

"Then, Mr. Oakes, have you, as representing the Northern Pacific, got anything to offer in the way of suggestions for the betterment of that service?"

"Give Gen. Dana and his assistants a little time and they will bring matters out to the satisfaction of the Butte people."

AS TO A C. & N. W. CONNECTION.

"Mr. Oakes, have you read the proposition of leading capitalists of Butte and Bozeman to build a short line between here and Bozeman to connect with the Chicago & Northwestern, and what do you think of the feasibility of the proposition of the capitalists of the two cities in the enterprise?"

"I think this is an excellent project. If these capitalists will build the line and turn it over to the Northern Pacific, they will do something that will entitle them to the gratitude of their countrymen."

PERSONAL AS TO MR. OAKES.

"What is the truth in the reports which have been circulating through the country that you are about to resign your position as General Manager and First Vice President of the Northern Pacific to assume the duties of General Manager of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and what color is lent to this speculation by the sale of your elegant property in St. Paul to the Irish societies for the benefit of Bishop Ireland. Everybody in the Northwest is wrapped up in the continuation of your connection with the road, and is anxious to know whether you are going to continue with the Northern Pacific."

"I dislike to discuss a question of this kind. Suffice it to say I shall probably continue my connection with the Northern Pacific. I sold my house because the price obtained was so large I could not afford to keep it."

CONDITION OF THE BRANCHES.

"In what condition did you find the Cascade Branch and the Spokane & Palouse Branch? As to the former, when will the tunnel be finished, and as to the latter, what is the proposition of the O. R. & N. to prevent the formation of a lease between the Spokane & Palouse and the Northern Pacific, and what are the prospects in the event of the failure of that lease through the contract of A. M. Cannon and his coadjutors to carry out the compact of the company?"

"I found the physical condition of the Cascade line and of the Spokane & Palouse excellent and the outlook for business upon both most encouraging. The work upon the extension of the latter west of Belmont is delayed for the time being by reason of an injunction obtained by the Oregon & Transcontinental Company, but we have hopes that work can soon be resumed again."

"What are the prospects of a Chicago outlet for the Northern Pacific through a perpetual lease of the Wisconsin Central?"

"This question is not even being discussed."

THE N. P. AND THE GRAND TRUNK.

"What are the relations between the Grand Trunk, of Canada, and the Northern Pacific, in competing with the Canadian Pacific by the building of a line now contemplated and provided for from Winnipeg to the boundary line, and what truth is there in the allegation that the Northern Pacific and Grand Trunk have taken $750,000 bonds for the completion of that line?"

"Our relations with the Grand Trunk of Canada have never taken formal shape, but it is understood that they sympathize with our company in its effort to reach Winnipeg. I don't know as to the placing of the bonds referred to. If placed the business has been done my in absence, but there can be no difficulty in furnishing all the Province of Manitoba may require to complete the line from Winnipeg to the International boundary."

AS TO A C. P. AND MANITOBA COMBINATION.

"Mr. Oakes, what do you know of the building of a line from Medicine Hat on the Canadian Pacific to the Great Falls of the Missouri on the Manitoba system, thereby uniting the Canadian and extreme northern line of the continent as against the Northern Pacific and the Grand Trunk combination?"

"I think that this is a plan that has been discussed more or less by the Canadian Pacific people with Mr. Hill, of the Manitoba, but I doubt if any definite agreement has yet been reached."

ATTITUDE OF THE N. P. TO THE ROCKY FORKS LINE.

"Do you understand that the Northern Pacific and its allied lines are opposed to the building of the Rocky Fork and Cooke City railway, which was provided for at the last hours of the last session of Congress for the opening up of the Rocky Fork coal fields, for which right of way has been absolutely secured from the Indians under the rulings of the Interior Department, the said road to run from Laurel, on the N. P., to the coal fields of Rocky Fork. There is a theory that the N. P. is hostile to this enterprise?"

"The Northern Pacific is not only not opposed to the construction of the Rocky Fork & Cooke City railway, but is encouraging the enterprise in every possible way, and we hope to see the line completed in time to move out that coa this winter."

"What relations are in existence between the Northern Pacific and the Hauser allied lines and is there anything in that compact between Governor Hauser and the Northern Pacific which would prohibit the building by the Iowa syndicate of the Rocky Fork and Cooke City coal line?"

"Governor Hauser is simply building branch lines for the Northern Pacific as a contractor. He is not only not opposed to the building of the Rocky Fork & Cooke City line, but is very much interested in seeing it built."

HE ORIENTAL TRADE.

"What percentage of business has the Canadian Pacific, on the ground of its being the shortest through line, taken from the Northern Pacific and other Pacific lines of through traffic from China and the Northern Pacific Islands?"

"I do not know what percentage they have carried, but until last year the Northern Pacific hauled 20 per cent. of the Japan traffic, but did not, and has not to this time, been able to take any China business worthy of mention. Last year we were not able to handle any Japan business on account of the position of the O. R. & N., but this year we are in the field again via Yokohama; and now we have on the way a ship load of 4,000 tons of tea, and are expecting that in two weeks another ship load to be dispatched from Yokohama."

LEFT FOR HELENA.

During the evening Mr. Oakes and his friends were entertained at the rooms of the Silver Bow Club by several of the members. At about 9:30 they repaired to Fischer's restaurant, where a recherche supper had been prepared, to which all present did ample justice, and at 10:30 the special car was on its way north with the Northern Pacific visitors, who, before leaving, expressed their confidence in the assured prosperity of this city. They will be in Helena this morning.

The Pacific Roads.

THE INQUISITORS AT DENVER.

DENVER, July 11.—The Pacific Railway Investigating Commission, consisting of ex-Governor Patterson, of Pennsylvania, E. Ellery Anderson, of New York, and David A. Littler, of Illinois, arrived in this city this morning. John Norris, of Philadelphia, accompanies the Commission as statistician, and Chas. P. Young, of New York, as secretary. The Commission had a session this afternoon in a parlor of the Windsor Hotel. Among the witnesses examined were ex-United States Senator N. P. Hill, of Colorado, John Arkins, President of the Rocky Mountain News Company, J. M. Burnell, Secretary of the same company, K. G. Cooper, General Manager of the Denver Republican, Leonard T. Smith, builder of the Kansas Central, and Sylvester T. Smith, now General Manager of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad, but formerly receiver of the Kansas Pacific, and late General Superintendent of the Union Pacific. In reply to inquiries by Governor Patterson,

EX-SENATOR HILL TESTIFIED

that the New York freight rates had always been high, and the building of competing lines had not decreased the freight rates, though the last year or two the rates had not been so high as formerly. He had been somewhat surprised when he read in the newspapers the published testimony of this Commission taken at Omaha showing the rebates allowed to the Omaha Smelting Company. The witness said his company (the Boston and Colorado Smelting Company) had not received any special rates or rebates, though it had received from the railroad company a refund of several items of overcharge. He thought Denver would have had twenty thousand more population had it not been for the discrimination against it by the Union Pacific. The witness had an interest in a Denver newspaper which paid $30 a ton freight on paper shipped from Chicago. A newspaper in San Francisco that used the same paper paid only $20 a ton for freight from Chicago. Commissioner Anderson inquired whether that discrimination has existed since the passage of the Inter-State Commerce laws. The witness replied that it still continued as

THE FOURTH CLAUSE

of the law had been suspended by the Interstate Commission. He thought if in this investigation the Commission could get at one-tenth of the truth regarding the discrimination it would be doing well. Commissioner Littler asked how the witness explained an item of $67,000 which appeared on the Union Pacific books as rebates to the Boston and Colorado Smelting Company. The witness said the transaction was one not affecting that company, but a mining company in Montana, which had a contract with the Union Pacific to carry a lot of low grade ore at $12.50 a ton, instead of the regular rate of $22. The Boston and Colorado Company bought the ore after the making of that contract, and bought it on the condition that the freight would be $12.50 a ton. The benefit of the rebate insured really to the Montana Company and not to the Boston and Colorado Company. The ore could not have been sold by the Montana Company but for the low freight rate.

GOVERNOR PATTERSON INQUIRED

of Senator Hill what part the Union Pacific Railroad Company had taken in influencing politics or legislation. The Senator said it had taken a very active part, but he was not here to speak of matters of which he had no actual personal knowledge. Pressed to give the names of parties, he said that one Ritchie Williams, of Kansas, had been in attendance a good deal at the Legislature of Colorado, and if not lobbying for the railroads, he, (the witness,) did not know what Williams had been in attendance for. The Senator did not care to make specific charges against people, but would give some names to the Commission of parties who could tell them something if they would. He gave an illustration to show how much interest the railroad company could take in an election by

CITING AN INCIDENT

in connection with the last senatorial election. A member of the Colorado Legislature while the election was pending, was obliged to go to Nebraska on urgent business and the Union Pacific, Senator Hill said, furnished that member with a special train for the purpose. That must have been done at large expense to the company, but the Union Pacific company, Senator Hill said, understood was no worse than other companies in regard to political interference. All the companies had "chipped in" by contributing money to effect that election. He had at least been so informed, but it would be difficult to fasten a thing of that sort on anybody in particular. The Commissioners thought this charge a serious one. Commissioner Littler asked whether the witness meant to say that there was

a combination of railroads in Colorado to influence political or legislative action by the use of money. The witness believed it was done by the companies appointing one man, whom they would supply with money to accomplish their purpose. The Commissioners pressed the Senator to give the name of some of the parties, so that their testimony might be secured. He said he would furnish the names of parties from whom the Commissioner could get information if the parties were willing to tell what they know. Senator Hill was cross-examined by Mr. Willard Teller, on behalf of the Union Pacific Company. He admitted that he was a stockholder in the Montana Mining Company, and that he had received the $67,000 of rebate from the Union Pacific. He admitted that the Legislature of Colorado had appointed a committee to investigate the charges of corruption in connection with the Senatorial contest that resulted in the election of Senator H. W. Teller. The witness admitted that he had gone before that committee, and had

REFUSED TO DISCLOSE

information in his possession regarding the charges of corruption. He had so refused because the committee, with the exception of one or two men, was composed of the meanest and most false and dishonest of men. Mr. Teller asked the witness if he would not give this Commission the information he had refused to give to the legislative committee. He replied that some of it had passed from his memory and some had been obtained from confidential sources, which he would not like to expose. Mr. Teller asked the witness if he refused to disclose the information. The witness replied that he did not suppose it to be the object of this Commission to investigate as to what members of the Colorado Legislature sold their votes. The Commissioner said it would be a part of their duty to investigate a matter of that sort if the Union Pacific Railway Company was in any way connected with it. The witness said the most he could do was to state his belief, based on what he saw and on the surrounding circumstances. The Commissioner requested the Senator to furnish them with the names of all parties who could throw any light on the subject.

THE RAILROAD DEBT.

As to the question of the settlement of the railroad debt to the Government, Senator Hill was of the opinion that the Union Pacific Company had shockingly abused its privileges, and he for one would be glad to see the road turned into the hands of the United States Government and have it run as the Postoffice Department was run. Commissioner Littler asked how the Government could do that in view of the decision of the Supreme Court that neither the interest nor principle of the bonds would be due till 1897. In reply to this Senator Hill said Congress had reserved the right to alter and amend the charter of the company, and could so amend it as to secure the purpose he had mentioned. The Government had already amended the original act since it had passed it. Commissioner Anderson asked whether the Government could run the road without partisanship. Senator Hill said everybody was satisfied with the conduct of the Postoffice Department. Commissioner Littler remarked that in that matter the Government had no competition. The Senator admitted that was

A FACTOR IN THE PROBLEM

but thought the Government could work the road more in the interest of the people than the company had worked it. Commissioner Anderson asked whether there was not danger that a great railroad run by the Government would become an immense political machine. The witness thought not. He knew of no other plan that would secure the debt. In reply to Governor Pitterson, the witness said he would be opposed to an extension of time for payment.

OTHER WITNESSES.

Colonel John A. Arkins, President of the Rocky Mountain News Company testified that his company had had special rates from the Union Pacific for the shipments of printing material, but not during Colonel Arkins' management of the paper.

J. M. Burnell, Secretary of the Rocky Mountain News Company, testified that he had not known till now that the company had had any special rates.

K. G. Cooper, General Monager of the Denver Republican, testified that there had been complaint at Denver against the Union Pacific Railroad Company for charging high rates of freight. He favored the plan of the Government taking the road and running it. On cross-examination by Mr. Teller the witness denied that his paper was specially hostile to the company during the Senatorial contest. He said that ex-Senator Hill was one of the owners of the Republican. He had heard of the Union Pacific people attempting to influence legislation, but had no personal knowledge on the subject. The Commissioners will hear other witnesses to-night. It will be in Denver till next Thursday.

The O. R. & N.

THE FIRST CASE OF REFUNDING.

NEW YORK, July 11.—The first case before the Inter-state Commerce Commission to be adjusted by the refunding of an alleged over-charge, is that of Mrs. J. H. Stahl, of Walla Walla, Washington Territory, against the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company. Captain Brag, on behalf of the Commission, forwarded the complaint to the railroad people requesting an investigation, and if it was found that an over-charge had been made that the money should be refunded. The company's attorneys have filed their reply to the effect that the beer kegs over which complaint arose, were shipped from Milwaukee; that the rates were fixed by a company over which the respondent has no control, and that said rates were not unreasonable or unjust. Notwithstanding this, however, the respondent says it has fully satisfied the complainant in respect to all matters connected with said shipment of beer kegs. Mrs. Stahl's receipt for $20 in full settlement and complete satisfaction for the over-charges is enclosed and her complaint is withdrawn.

ANOTHER CASE.

Answer has been received by the Commission from the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company to the complaints of Wm. H. Reed and Milton Evans, of Walla Walla. These cases are said to practically involve the interests of a large wheat growing region. Complaints are in substance that charges of $6 a ton for the transportation of grain from Walla Walla to Portland is excessive and unreasonable. The company sets forth that its line between Portland and Wall Walla is constructed through a rugged region, with practically no intermediate traffic; that its operating expenses are greatly in excess of the average expenses of the other lines, and that they are frequently blockaded by snow storms and earth slides which subject it to extraordinary expenditures. The whole traffic, freight and passenger, between Portland and Walla Walla inclusive, amounted during the elevn months ended May 31, 1887, to $606,405, and operating expenses for the same period amounted to $792,490. Wheat being the principal article of transportation, cars are necessarily hauled empty one way.

THE COMPANY DECLARES

that the lowest charge upon wheat from Walla Walla to Portland previous to the time the road went into operation was $12 a ton; that year by year as the country has increased in population, the rates had been decreased, and that in anticipation of a large yield in 1887 the rates have already and voluntarily been reduced to $5 a ton, to take effect from July 5th. It avers that the adoption of the rates prayed for ($3 a ton) would make it impossible to pay the operating expenses and would prevent the construction of branch lines under way and contemplated.

OUR SPECIAL SERVICE.

A Man Killed in the Frohner Mine—A Child Poisoned at Helena—Other Capital City News and Gossip.

Capital City News.

HELENA, July 11.—[Special to The Miner.]—Ed Joyce, a miner working in one of the drifts of the Fraher mine, near Unionville, fell to-day while climbing the shaft to escape foul air, and was killed. The body was badly mangled, and was brought to the city this afternoon.

The infant daughter Josie, of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Horsky, was accidentally poisoned yesterday afternoon. The child swallowed some pills, which were unluckily dropped on the floor by the mother.

The police made a raid on the freight train from the West yesterday morning and caught six men hidden in one of the cars who were preparing to escape with their plunder. They gave their names as Henry Aicks, Willie Hine, Charles Morrow, Wm. McSivin, John McCarney and Charles Byran.

The Supreme Court opened to-day with a full bench. The bar from the out districts is well represented.

Articles of incorporation were to-day filed with the Territorial Secretary of the Banskett Mercantile Company. The company is composed of Wm. C. Buck, A. Tombett, Wm. D. Smith and John C. Curtin, and the capital stock is placed at $50,000. They will conduct a general merchandise business at Granite Mountain.

CONCERNING COPPER.

R. M. Thompson, of Butte, and His Connection With the Oxford Copper Company—A Big Syndicate Organized to Control the Michigan Mines.

NEW YORK, July 11.—The liabilities of the Oxford Copper and Sulphur Company, of 37 Wall street and at Boston, which have been placed in the hands of a receiver, are reported to be $600,000, with nominal assets of twice that amount. The greater part of the liabilities, it is said, are on paper given to R. M. Thompson & Co., of Butte City, Montana, from whom most of the supplies were obtained, and for loans by W. C. Eustice, of Boston, President of the company, and paper bearing the latter's indorsement. It is understood that

R. M. THOMPSON,

who is also general manager of the company, has made a proposition to President Eustice to assume all debts, except those of Eustice, and those which Eustice is held liable as endorsee and to take all. It is said that Eustice has accepted the proposition. It is Thompson's intention, under an arrangement with the receiver, to start the works this week and pay off wages and other preferred claimes. The company is Canadian corporation owned chiefly by Boston men, and has been in business since May, 1870.

A BIG MINING SCHEME.

NEW YORK, July 11.—Col. Carson Lake left here on Saturday night for Wisconsin upon business connected with an important consolidation of the mining interests in the Lake Superior region. For the purpose of his consolidation a syndicate with a capital of $10,000,000 has been formed, including many prominent Americans, besides a number of London and Hamburg capitalists who were induced to enter the scheme by Ex-Senator Dorsey during his reeent trip abroad. This syndicate will control several of the most important mining properties in Lake Superior. Among those interested in the scheme are Ex-Secretary William Windom, Ex-Senator Dorsey, ex-Assistant Postmaster General Richard A. Elmer and Arthur Sewell, of Maine; Jesse R. Grant, Captain M. D. M. More, F. A. Bates, of Cleveland, and H. S. Benjamin, of Milwaukee.

A Double Suspect Murder.

Wood River (Idaho) Times: Huston Kennedy has been brought up from some point along the Snake river and lodged in the county jail at this place, to await the result of a preliminary examination which he will have next week. He was arrested on suspicion of murdering Peter Pope and William E. Dawson, two placer miners, on the 22d day of last October. His supposed accomplice is still at large. The arrest had long been decided upon; but as a California detective was working up the case, Kennedy was mearly kept under surveillance. When, after two months' work, the detective finally withdrew, our local authorities concluded to follow up the clew which they got a few months ago.

Standing Off the Death Watch.

NEW YORK, July 11.—At 6 p. m. to-day notice of appeal was filed, both to the General Term and the Supreme Court of Appeals in the Mrs. Cignarole case. Notice was served upon the sheriff, which prevents the death watch from being set up.

A Dakota Tornado.

PIERRE, Dak., July 11.—A terrific tornado and hailstorm passed over the northern portion of Hughes and the southern portion of Sulley county last night. The stones were as large as hens eggs, and they beat the crops out of time, while the wind laid the houses low.

WILL THERE BE WAR?

This is Now the All Absorbing Question Which Agitates France and Germany Alike.

If the German Press Can be Taken As a Criterion War is But the Question of a Few Days.

French Aggressions and Arrogance Admonishing the German Papers that is to be is Now Inevitable.

The War Spirit in Germany.

BERLIN, July 9.—If the temper of the German press were a faithful representation of the disposition of a government, a war with France would be a question of a few days. The revelations at the Klein trial, the French tax on foreigners which is openly designed to affect Germans and prohibitive import on German spirits, have combined to affect the incensing of these people to the utmost. A latter measure by themselves have been held of less account, but associated with spy trials they have heightened the general sense that French enmity is implicable and that it seeks to wound the Germans where it can, waiting a chance to inflict deadliest injury. The trial of Klein is the fifth treason trial in which clear proof was afforded that the French war ministry had organized a system of espionage. A worse case than any revealed is under inquiry. An employe of the central administrator's office at Strasburg is about to be tried at Leipsic. He is charged with

SELLING THE FRENCH WAR OFFICE

all of the official reports sent to the Chief Administrator of Alsace by his various subordinates. The completeness of this system of espionage suggests that treason is still at work, and that any moment may bring further revelations. The official irritation equals that of the public, and both the officials and the general public would approve the strongest diplomatic remonstrance being made to the French Government. As to the dangers of the situation as reflected by the press, the Kreuz Zeitung explicitly declares that any further show of considerateness toward France is impossible; that a country whose whole policy toward its neighbors springs from feelings of arrogance and hatred has no right to expect further toleration.

THE BERLINER SAGBSATT SAYS:

If in spite of all efforts to keep the peace, the war dance of France and Germany must open its bloody maze, France will either be overtaken by the fate of Poland or the German Empire will be cast down from the height on which it has stood since the storming of Duphel.

THE NATIONAL ZEITUNG,

which is noted for the moderation of its articles, says. "It is impossible to close our eyes to the dangers of recurring hostile incidents. The seed of hatred against Germany, sown for the last seventeen years, is now in the most luxuriant bloom. This press campaign, which has begun in earnest, has an undoubted official inspiration. It is believed to foreshadow early diplomatic action toward France. Klein will be imprisoned in the fortress at Madgeburg. It is reported that since sentence was passed upon him he has offered to make fresh revelations concerning his official accomplices' work. The wives of previous convicts, Koechlin and Biech, who were sent to France, have appealed to the Emperor for permission to

VISIT THEIR HUSBANDS

Their request will probably be granted. The prison life of Roechlin and Bleck, under the code of the regular ones is easy when compared with Klein and Greber. They have comfortably furnished rooms which is partly fitted up with their own furniture. They can supplement the prison fare at their own cost, and can smoke and read and exercise within the fortress. The regimen to which Klein and Greber are subjected is the severest prescribed by the senate rules. Since the French parliament committee has resolved to raise the duty on alcohol the importation of German spirits into France has ceased. No complaints have been heard from German distillers.

THE EFFECT OF THE FRENCH REFUSAL

has been grossly overestimated. Austrian distillers have been aroused by the French outcry and demand that their Government raise the existing duty so far as to counterbalance the enhanced value. The German bond question is purely of commercial interest. The matter is a subject of communication between Berlin and Vienna. Having shut out alcohol the French folly now seeks to limit the use of German waters. The French social element has vanished from Ems and Wiesbaden.

High Jenks Mission.

KANSAS CITY, July 10.—Solicitor-General Jenks, of the Department of Justice, passed through the city last night on his way from Utah to Washington. He stated in a brief interview that the dispatches recently sent out from Washington that he had gone to Salt Lake City to watch the proceedings of the Constitutional Convention held by the Mormons were erroneous. His mission was, he acknowledged, an official one, but had nothing to do with this question. His trip, he said, has lasted two weeks, and he was very much pleased with what he had seen. He had paid but little attention to the Mormon question, because his mission did not deal with it. When pressed for information regarding the purpose of his visit he simply said: "Oh, it will all be made public in about two weeks, but I assure you it has no relation to the Mormons or their convention."

Only an Old Story.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The charges against Collector Beecher, published in this morning's dispatchs from San Francisco, was regarded at the Treasury Department as an old story. They were investigated many months ago and dismissed. That the Department does not consider Beecher guilty of fraude upon revenue is evident by the fact that he is now employed as a special agent in the same district over which he formerly had charge as collection. In speaking of the case to-day, Secretary Fairchild said it was almost forgotten.

A Fatal Theater Fire.

HURLEY, Wis. July 10.—A fire broke out on the stage of the Alcazar Theater at 8 o'clock last night, and within an hour the entire business part of town was in flames, while eleven persons had perished in the theater. The charred remains of nine people have been taken from the ruins. The loss in full is a half million dollars. The Alcazar was a variety theater, chiefly frequented by miners, and was one of the resorts where those of unsavory repute assembled with notorious dance-house habitues of mining regions. Only a small audience had gathered when the fire broke out, and they scrambled out in a hurry. Several actors, however rushed up stairs to save their wardrobes, and when they sought to escape found that they were hemmed in on all sides, the flames having spread through the wooden building with incredible rapidity.

HOW THEY STRUGGLED

to flee will never be known as none of them except Saddie Wells and Mabel Powers, were ever seen again. The former appeared at the second story window and called piteously upon the crowd outside to save her. Before help could be raised the flames reached her and communicated to her clothing. She made a frantic effort to jump through the window, then with a piercing shrieks she fell into the furnace below. Mabel Powers had reached the third story window. She jumped and was so badly injured that her recovery is doubtful. Among those who perished in the theatre were: Frank Young, Saddie McCabe and Jackson, the colored comedians; Tillie Moore song and dance artist; Mabel Goodrich and her husband, Sadie Wells, Mrs. Fenton and two or three others, whose names are not known. The Alcazar was

IN THE VERY HEART OF THE CITY.

It was a mass of flames in a very short time; the fire seemed to hop from building to building until several blocks became a roaring oven. It was not long before every business house between Third and Fifth Avenues was in flames. All efforts to get the fire under control seemed futile. The fire department were reinforced by corps of volunteers who sent the puny stream against the walls of the flames, but had to retreat as the fire swept on resistlessly. It did not stop until the material for it to feed upon was lacking. The losses are over $500,000, and are as follows: More, McFarran & Co., merchandise and clothing, $50,000; Moore, Agnew & Co., general hardware, $40,000; Heirmann Bros. & Co., dry goods, $25,000; Cohn & Ninn, general merchandise, $10,000; Brill & Langdon, $30,000; Carrothers Bros., stock of liquors, $5,000; J. B. Langlor's, saloon and household goods, $6,000; Leman & Foster, drugs, $8,000; the proprietors of the Fair, $5,000; John E. Burton, sixteen buildings, $50,000; Chas. Leclaire, Alcazar Theatre, $25,000; D. P. McNeill, saloon and household, $10,000; P. S. Birdie, wholesale liquors, $5,000; A. E. Gallagher, law library, $5,000; Peack Bros., groceries buildings, $11,000; C. Perrin, restaurant, $5,000; F. A. Day, hardware, $5,000; J Ridgeman, saloon and restaurant, $5,000.

THE WORLD OF SPORTS.

The Races at Brighton Beach and Washington Park on Saturday—The Base Ball Record.

SATURDVY'S RACES.

NEW YORK, July 10.—There was a very attendance at Monmouth Park to-day, and there was a fair track.

One mile—Himalaya won, Jennie B. second, Elian third. Time, 1:44.

Three-fourths of a mile for 2-year-olds—Specialty won, Confusion second, Ballston third. Time, 1:26½.

Monmouth Park Stakes for 3-year-old fillies, one and one-half miles—Firenzi won, Almy second, Lady Primrose third. Time, 2:12.

Handicap, one and three fourths of a mile—Linden won, Housatonic second, Wickham third. Time, 2:26.

Weeter handicap, three-fourths of a mile—Rowland won, Millie second, Phil Lee third. Time, 1:17½.

Selling purse, one and one-sixteenth of a mile—Moonshine won, Leclaire second, Little Minnie third. Time, 1:J5.

Handicap steeplechase, full course—Major Pickett won, Killarne second. Time, 4:59.

WASHINGTON PARK RACES.

WASHINGTON PARK, July 9.—The weather was fine, and there was a very good attendance.

One and one-quarter miles—Malaria won, Leman second, Sour Mash third. Time, 1:48¾.

All ages, one mile—Amelia won, Mamie Hurst second, Jacobin third. Time, 1:41.

Three-year-olds, one mile—Daruna won, Miss Motley second, Sailor Boy third. Time, 1:46¾.

Two-year-olds, six furlongs—Emperor of Norfolk won, Los Angeles second, Sentiment third. Time, 1:16¼.

Six hurdles, one mile and a half—Tennessee won, Lijero second, Ascot third. Time, 2:50½.

BASE BALL RECORD

At Cincinnati—Metropolitans 7; Cincinnati 2.

At Louisville—Brooklyn 7; Louisville 9.

The President at St. Louis.

NEW YORK, July 10.—A Washington special to the New York Times says the President does not appear likely to get fair treatment at the hands of the St. Louis people, whether politically friendly or hostile, and it may be just as well that he should decline to visit them for general reasons. He was desirous that his letter to Mayor Francis, declining the invitation to visit St. Louis, as a guest of the city, during the encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, should gain publication. So he gave a copy of it Wednesday to a correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, a paper that kindly labels its first page with an explanation which is to the effect that it is "Democratic in politics." The letter was handed to the Republican's correspondent with the understanding that it should be sent in time to be transmitted by the Associated Press to the whole country. The Associated Press was informed that it was expected that an important piece of news might appear. In the meantime the Republican people, stimulated by a desire to prevent the Globe-Democrat from obtaining the news, concluded not to give out the President's letter, or at least to delay giving it out, so that it would be impossible for the Globe-Democrat to get it back over the wire from any point. Having concluded to steal a dispatch entrusted to them by the President upon the conditions clearly understood and agreed to by the Republican's correspondent, the Republican communicated with the Associated Press and the agent of that association sent out word to all points that the first notice was a false alarm, the Republican having appropriated the President's letter and allowed it to be sold out of its office to one New York paper and permitted the Associated Press to use it as late morning matter for the afternoon papers. It does not appear from all that can be learned here that the "Democrat in politics" began to think that this was any offense to the President in the course they had pursued until they were reminded of it to-day by dispatches from Washington, upbraiding them with their bad faith in giving the letter to the Associated Press. Abundant time was offered to the Republican for their correspondent, had received the letter on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock. The idea that appears to have controlled the Republican Democrat in politics, was that the President had written his letter principally to furnish the Republican with a scoop.

McGlynn's Excommunication.

NEW YORK, July 10.—It is expected that the excommunication of Dr. McGlynn would be announced to-day from the pulpit of the several Catholic churches throughout the diocese to-day but no such an announcement was made. A number of parishoners, of St. Stephen's church, of which McGlynn was the pastor, said that if the announcement of his excommunication was made they would leave the church.

Three Children Burned.

NEW ORLEANS, July 10.—A special the Picayune from Greenwood, Miss., says: Three negro children were burned to death to-day near Tchula. Their parents went to church leaving four children in the house. The eldest, aged ten years, set a lighted lamp near the bed which caught fire and the three children were burned to death.

Killed Four and Wounded Three.

DUBLIN, July 9.—A madman to-day attacked a party of men making hay in a field near Ratharchland, County Downs. The lunatic was armed with a bill hook. He killed four and wounded three.

LOOKING FOR THE LOST.

The Lower Levels of Gould & Curry Reached and Traces of the Entombed Men Found.

The Trail When Lost Led Into Dangerous Places—Output of the Helena Mines.

Down in the Mine.

VIRGINIA CITY, July 9.—[Special to the Miner.]—The winze from the Consolidated Virginia mine was connected with the 1,500-foot level of the Best & Belcher this morning at 8 o'clock. A relief party entered the drift that the lost men are supposed to be in, but did not find the bodies. They found where the lost men had pulled down a portion of the bulkhead and entered an old unused drift which was run years ago. At this point they found

THE DINNER PAILS OF FIVE MEN.

The pail of the sixth man was not found. The imprisoned men had brought a water barrel from a station at the 1500-foot level of the Gould & Curry shaft to the mouth of the old drift on a truck. The barrel was found two-thirds full of water. All evidently went into the old drift, which is about a thousand feet long, running north to the Consolidated Virginia. A dinner pail and candlestick were found fifty feet inside of the old drift beyond the bulkhead. James Murphy and F. H. Grabener

WENT IN THE OLD DRIFT

to the winze at the end. They say they found tracks of men along the drift to the winze. They think the men went down the winze which leads to the 1,700 level which is caved in and closed at the bottom. The air is so bad in the winze that it put out the candles when held over it. Arrangements are now being made to get air into the old drift and to ventilate and

EXPLORE THE WINZE.

If the lost men are not in the winze the only other place they could have gone was down the main incline which was afterwards burned out and caved in. The station in the fifteen hundred Bonner shaft of the Curry mine stands almost intact.

ASSOCIATED PRESS ACCOUNT.

VIRGINIA CITY, Nev. July 9.—[Associated Press Bulletin.] — At about four o'clock this morning the drill hole running five feet south from the Rescue drift to connect with the Best & Belcher cross-cut was sent through. The gas came through and the hole was immediately plugged and ready to fire. They are now cleaning up the debris in the incline to allow them to resume work when this blast is fired. This will probably take two or three hours. They are using extra precautions to meet the great amount of gas which they expect to encounter.

Helena's Great Mines.

HELENA, July 9.—[Special to the Miner.] Superintendent R. T. Bayliss of the Drum Lummon Company reports the following as the output of that mine for the month of June: The 10-stamp mill crushed 704 tons which yield $31,200; the 50-stamp mill crushed 2,694 tons which yield $121,400; the 60-stamp mill (low grade) crushed 3,360 tons which yield $51,200. The

TOTAL FOR THE MONTH

crushed, 6,456; yield, $203,800. The working expenses were $56,000. The amount of bullion turned out last month is the largest with one exception for any month in the mine's history. Last fall the output aggregated over $20,000 in thirty days.

THE MONTANA COMPANY

has just declared another dividend for the current half of three shillings per share, payable on July 15. This is at the rate of thirty per cent per annum on the capital stock.

The Drum Lummon for the past six months of 1887 was $1,100,000, an increase of $303,311 over the same period of last year.

The output of the Empire for the month of June was $15,000. The fifteen stamps ran 29½ days and crushed 615 tons of ore, making a saving of $24.40 per ton.

THE ELKHORN

paid its regular monthly dividend of $5,000 on the first of July. Last month there was very little bullion turned out as the mill was shut down a great part of the time and much trouble experienced with water.

THE GLADSTONE TESTIMONIAL.

Presented to the Ex-Premier by Pulitzer With a Speech to Which Gladstone Responds.

LONDON, July 9.—This afternoon at Dollis Hill, in the presence of a large number of guests invited by Mrs. Gladstone to the Garden Party, the American testimonial to Gladstone was formally presented to the ex-Premier, and afterward exhibited by him to the guests. The presentation speech was made by Hon. Jos. Pulitzer, of the New York World. Pulitzer was accompained to Dollis by Mrs. Pulitzer, Hon. Perry Belmont, of New York, Hon. Patrick A. Collins, of Boston, James McLean, of the Associated Press, Richard M. Walters and C. C. Crawford, London correspondent of the New York World. Gladstone received the party at 4 o'clock, and after shaking hands, presented them to Mrs. Gladstone. All proceeded to the lawn where the testimonial was taken out, and stood on a massive piece of silver work. It was most carefully examined and admired by Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, the first time either had seen it. Mr. Gladstone then faced Pulitzer and the two gentlemen formally bowed.

PULITZER THEN SPOKE AS FOLLOWS:

"Mr. Gladstone: Ten thousand six hundred and eighty-nine people of the first city of America ask the first citizen of England to accept this gift. They ask you to accept it as an offering of their sincere sympathy. They ask you to accept it as a token of their personal admiration. They ask you to accept it as a tribute to your great public services in the cause of Ireland and religious freedom. They ask you to accept it for your determination in advocating the principles of liberty and justice, which made England so free and so great, and which shall no longer be denied Ireland. They ask you to accept it as an evidence of their irrepressible sympathy for the liberty-loving masses which is more sincere than that of rulers. They especially ask you to accept it because in your struggle for home rule and humanity for Ireland you represent essentially those American principles of representative legislation and political equality by which the greatness of their own country and their own well-being were made possible.

THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THIS TESTIMONIAL,

though limited to the circle of a single journal in America (the World, of course), represent in a measure almost every element of American society, every political party, every class, creed, color, race or nationality, rich and poor, women and children. They are sharply divided on most public questions, differing according to feeling or prejudice of interest, but on one statesman they are heartily agreed, and that is William Ewart Gladstone. In one sentiment they all write that is their love of freedom, their hatred of oppression, their affection pledged in equality, and in justice, their opposition to wrong, however ancient, their abhorrence of coercion on the one hand, or the crime on the other, as methods of reform. In their sympathy with suffering in their respect for the

JUST RIGHTS OF PROPERTY

in their belief that every civilized people is entitled to self government in their condition. The Government must be based, not upon hatred and defiance of the clearly ascertained will of the people but upon that will itself and because they regard you as the foremost leader of all the English speaking people throughout the world in battling for those sentiments. They honor you because in the inevitable conflict between democratic and autocratic ideas you represent the former. Mr. Pultitzer continued the address at some length, saying, among other things, it never would be impossible to convince a true American that Gladstone's demand for an Irish Parliament was not imperatively right and just. When he had finished the engrossed address was read, and Mr. Gladstone, who had made some notes during the proceedings, spoke with great deliberation.

MR. GLADSTONE,

after praising the beauty of the gift, said he did not think so much of what he deserved or might fairly claim as of the profound, inexpressible interest America took in the Irish cause. From America he personally never had anything but generous treatment. He would not dwell upon personal matters, which were of minor importance, but he hardly could expect a greater consideration than the unanimous support he had received in America in the present struggle. Referring to certain expressions of jealousy of American interference in English affairs, he said it was much too late, under the circumstances, to object to the conduct of Americans when they ventured to advise on Irish questions. It would be monstrous and unnatural if Americans did not do it, for the feelings of humanity required it at their hands. We receive American alms to lighten famine in Ireland.

IT IS OUR BUSINESS,

if possible, to prevent, or if it arises, to bear it. Therefore we have received American alms, not that alone, but for removal from Ireland to a happier land of a large portion of the population which Lord Salisbury recently designated as a burdensome engagement upon the soil. He contended that the whole civilized world, in its literature, favored the cause of Ireland. He had challenged men who knew more than himself to produce a single author of high repute who did not severely and unmitigatingly condemn England, and the challenge was unanswered.

CRITICIZING THE COERCION BILL,

Mr. Gladstone said it was passed by men, the majority of whom, when elected, opposed coercion, condemned the permanent features of the act and suppression of societies in Ireland. He regretted that the American deputation came at the time of retraction and retrogression was one consolation, it was impossible that liberty should recede from the people. He believed the people, as represented by the present Parliament, were a deceived, deluded people, but the recent election showed they were awakening. [Cheers.] The cause of liberty should triumph eventually, when the Americans and mankind generally, and the British mankind especially, would rejoice.

Vive Boulanger.

PARIS, July 9.—A crowd carried General Boulanger to the railway station. He was unable to escape them and was obliged to ride on a locomotive to Barcy where the train would catch him. The General was muched moved by the enthusiastic attentions of his admirers.

Many houses and newspaper offices were illuminated in honor of General Boulanger whose departure was delayed for an hour by a crowd numbering 30,000 people. A number of detectives were sent to Cleremont Ferrand with General Boulanger. It is reported that in an interview with Meinrath, editor of La Republique, M. Clemenceau denied that he had built up the popularity of General Boulanger. He protested against any dictatorship especially of the sword. He would prefer a radical statesman at the head of the Government to a General, however, brave and patriotic.

THE DEMONSTRATION

last evening on the occasion of the departure of Gen. Boulanger, has made a sensation here. It is regarded as the forerunner of other manifestations during the coming July review. The government organs condemn Gen. Boulanger for permitting the demonstration. The monarchial newspapers warn the Republicans of France to beware of such a dictator as Boulanger would be. The Le Paix says: "Such manifestations of the popular regard has not been been witnessed in Paris for many years." The crowd which surrounded the railway station when Gen. Boulanger departed is mentioned as not less than 80,000 people.

Blaine Speaks in Scotland.

EDINBURGH, July 9.—Andrew Carnegie to-day laid the foundation stone of the new free library building for the endowment of which he denoted $250,000. Blaine was present and made an address. He claimed Mrs. Carnegie as a countrywoman, declared there was no child in the United States old enough to know about things away from home, unacquainted with Edinburgh. Many publications, Chambers and works all of Scotland's best thinkers having always had a large circulation in America and all having profited by them. As for himself, he looked back with pleasure upon the splendid galaxy of Scotland's stars, Scotte Jeffrey and Sidney Smith, whose literature would had been cultivated. Blaine was well received and much cheered.

McGlynn Excommunicated.

NEW YORK, July 9.—The bolt that has for weeks been hanging over the head of Dr. McGlynn has fallen. He has been excommunicated. A Mail and Express reporter learned positively of this at Archbishop Corrigan's residence, that the Papal brief ordering a formal excommunication had been received and that it was accompanied by a letter from Archbishop Corrigan It would be read in all Catholic churches of this diocese to-morrow. The papal brief sets forth the contumacy of the priest and refers with sorrow to his persistency in defying the church, which has been so anxious to see him repent and do penance for the scandal that he has provoked.

A Stubborn Defense.

DUBLIN, July 9.—In evictions at Coolgranery County, Wetford, to-day a man named Borcy and three daughters made a such a stubborn defense of their house against the bailiffs who attempted to eject them, that the officers in anger attacked the girls, badly injured one of them on the head. Three bailiffs were arrested charged with assault for this. In the next house the tenant and wife made considerable resistance, but were put out and arrested for scalding the police with hot water.

Father John Rodgers Dead.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 9.—Father John Rodgers, the oldest priest in New Jersey, died here this morning. Aged 79 years.

Boulanger's Reception.

PARIS, July 9.—When General Boulanger reached Clermont Ferrand, he was welcomed at the railway stations by hundreds of people with shouts of "vive Boulanger."