

the Colorado man, "the Government of the United States has been conducted on the principle of 'The people be damned,' and the present indications were that the people had been pretty well damned."

Tommy Morgan read letters from August McGrath, secretary of the American Federation of Labor; J. S. Coxy, John Swinton, Rev. Herbert N. Casson of Lynn, Mass.; P. J. McGuire of Philadelphia; Samuel Gompers, ex-president of the Federation of Labor; Ex-Congressman J. B. Weaver of Des Moines; B. O. Flour of Boston, editor of Arena, and many others.

Debs was greeted with tremendous applause as he made his way to the front of the platform. The crowd had hardly allowed Chairman Woodbury to introduce the labor leader before it again broke forth in tumultuous cheering, which continued for some time. Debs then delivered a remarkable address.

The title of Mr. Debs' speech was "Liberty," he addressing his hearers as "Lovers of Liberty and despisers of despotism." After terming the imprisonment of himself and colleagues a "flagrant violation of the constitution and the total abrogation of law and the usurpation of judicial and despotic power," the speaker voiced a demand for a trial by jury for conspiracy. He said:

"At the instigation of the railroad corporations centering here in Chicago I was indicted for conspiracy, and I insist upon being tried as by my innocence or guilt. It will be remembered that the trial last winter terminated very abruptly on account of a sick juror. It was currently reported at the time that this was merely a pretext to abandon the trial and thus defeat the vindication of a favorable verdict, which seemed inevitable, and which would have been in painfully embarrassing contrast with the sentence previously pronounced by Judge Woods in substantially the same case. Whether this be true or not I do not know. I do know, however, that I have been denied a trial, and here and now I demand a hearing of my case.

"I am charged with conspiracy, and, if guilty, I should go to the penitentiary. All I ask is a fair trial and no favor. If the counsel for the Government alias the railroads, have been correctly quoted in the press, the case against me and my colleagues is 'not to be pressed,' as they 'do not wish to appear in the light of persecuting the defendants.' I repel with scorn their professed mercy. Simple justice is the demand. I am not disposed to shrink from the fullest responsibility for my acts. I have had time for meditation and reflection, and I have no hesitancy in declaring that under the same circumstances, I would pursue the same policy. So far as my acts are concerned, I have neither apology nor regrets."

Mr. Debs here came to the subject of the evening, and in this connection said: "Liberty is not a word of modern coinage. Liberty and slavery are primal values—like good and evil, right and wrong; they are opposites, and co-existent. There has been no liberty in the world since the gift, like sunshine and rain, came down from heaven, for the maintenance of which man has not been required to fight, and man's complete degradation is secured only when subjugation and slavery have sapped him of the last spark of the noblest attributes of his nature and reduced him to the inertness of a clod.

"The theme of to-night is personal liberty; or giving it its full height, depth and breadth, American liberty, something that Americans have been accustomed to eulogize since the foundation of the Republic and multiplied thousands of their countrymen in the habit to this day, because they do not recognize the truth that in the imprisonment of one man, in defiance of all constitutional guarantees, the liberties of all are invaded and placed in peril. In saying this I conjecture I have struck the keynote of alarm that has convoked this vast audience.

"For the first time in the record of all ages the inalienable rights of man, life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, were proclaimed July 4, 1776. It was then that crowns, scepters, thrones and the divine right of kings to rule sank together and man expanded to glorious liberty and sovereignty. It was then that the genius of liberty speaking to all men in the world, the mandating voice of eternal truth, bade them assert their heaven decreed prerogatives and emancipate themselves from bondage. It was a proclamation signed by the infinite—and man stood forth the crowned sovereign of the world, free as the tides that flow, free as the winds that blow, and on that primal morning when creation was complete the morning stars and the sons of God, in anthem chorus, sang the song of liberty.

"The Creator had surveyed his work and pronounced it good, but nothing can be called good in human affairs with liberty eliminated. It does not matter that the Creator has sown with stars the fields of ether and that the earth with countless beauties for man's enjoyment, if liberty is ostracised, man is a slave and the world rolls in space and whirls around the sun a gilded prison and doomed dungeon, and though painted in all the enchanting hues that infinite art could command, it must stand forth a blotch amidst the singing spheres of the real heavens, and those who cull from the vocabularies of nations, living or dead, whose flashing words with which to apostrophize liberty engaged in perpetuating the most stupendous delusion the ages have known. Strike down liberty, no matter by what subtle and infernal art the deed is done, the spinal cord of humanity is sundered and the crime is paralyzed by the indescribable crime.

"As Americans we have boasted of our liberties and continue to boast of them. They were once the Nation's glory, and if some have vanished it may be well to remember that a remnant still remains. Out of prison, beyond the limits of Russian injunctions, out of reach of a deputy Marshal's club, above the throttling clutch of corporations and the enslaving power of plutocracy, out of range of the Government's machine guns, and knowing the location of traps and deadfalls, Americans may still indulge in the exaltation of liberty, though pursued through every lane and avenue of life by the baying hounds of usurped and constitutional power, glad when night lets down her sable curtains when they are only when the still the slaves of a plutocracy which were it not for the celestial city would wreck every avenue leading up to the throne of the Infinite by stealing the gold by which they are paved and debase heaven's Supreme Court to obtain a decision that the command 'Thou shalt not steal' is unconstitutional.

"Liberty, be it known, is for only those who dare strike the blow to secure and retain the priceless boon. It has been written that the 'love of liberty with life given,' and that life itself is an inferior gift; that with liberty exiled life is a continuous curse, and that 'an hour of liberty is worth an eternity of bondage.' It would be an easy task to link together gilded periods extolling liberty until the mind, with delight, becomes oblivious of the fact that, while dreaming of liberty, the blessing we magnified had one by one and little by little disappeared, emphasizing the truth of the maxim that 'eternal vigilance is the price of liberty,'

If liberty is a birthright which has been wrested from the weak by the strong, or has been placed in peril by those who were commissioned to guard it, as Gheberpriests watch the sacred fires they worship, what is to be done? Leaving all other nations, kindred and tongues out of the question, what is the duty of Americans? Above all, what is the duty of American working-men, whose liberties have been placed in peril? They are not hereditary bondsmen. Their fathers were free born—their sovereignty none denied, and their children yet have the ballot. It has been called 'A weapon that exalts a free man will be lightning does the will of God.' It is a metaphor pregnant with life and truth. There is nothing in our Government it cannot reform or amend. It can make and unmake Presidents and Congresses and courts. It can abolish unjust laws and consign to eternal odium and oblivion unjust Judges, strip from them their robes and gowns and send them forth unceremoniously as lepers to bear the burden of merited obloquy, as Cain with the mark of a murderer. It can sweep away trusts, syndicates, corporations, monopolies and every other abnormal development of the money power designed to abridge the liberties of workingmen and enslave them by the degradation incident to poverty and enforced idleness, as cyclones scatter the leaves of the forest. The ballot can do all this and more. It can give our civilization its crowning glory—the co-operative commonwealth."

The speaker then reverted to the incarceration of the A. K. U. men at Woodstock as a subtle invasion of the liberties of the American people by the courts, sustained by an administration equally dead to the guarantees of the constitution. He continued:

"I am not here to assert the infallibility of the American Railway Union or its officials or to claim exemption from error. But I am here to declare to every friend of American toilers, regardless of banner, name or craft, that if the American Railway Union has been on the right side of sympathy, mercy and humanity, zeal in a great cause and devotion to the spirit of brotherhood which knows no artificial boundaries. It is in no spirit of laudation that I aver here to-night that it has fallen to the lot of the American Railway Union to arouse the workmen to a sense of the perils that environ their liberties.

"I have said that in the great battle of labor fought in 1894 between the American Railway Union and the corporations banded together under the name of 'General Managers' Association' victory would have perched upon the standards of labor if the battle had been left to these contending forces; and this statement, which has been verified and established beyond truthful contradiction, suggests the inquiry, What other resources had the corporations aside from their money and the strength which their federation conferred?"

"In replying to this question I am far within the limits of accepted facts when I say the country stood amazed as the corporations put forth their latent powers to debauch such departments of the Government as were required to defeat labor in the greatest struggle for the right that was ever chronicled in the United States.

"Defeated at every point, their plans all frustrated, outgeneraled in tactics and strategy, while the hopes of labor were brightening and victory was in sight, the corporations, goaded to desperation, played their last card in the game of oppression by an appeal to the Federal judiciary and to the Federal administration. To this appeal the response came quick as lightning from a storm cloud. It was an exhibition of the debauching power of money which the country had never before beheld."

"In closing Mr. Debs said: 'I have borne with such composure as I could command the imprisonment which deprived me of my liberty. Were I a criminal, were I guilty of crimes meriting a prison cell, had I ever lifted a hand against the life or liberty of my fellow man, had I ever sought to filch the good name of I would not be here. I would have fled to the haunts of civilization and taken up my residence in some cave where the voice of my kindred is never heard. But I am standing here without a self accusation of crime or criminal intent fostering in my conscience, in the sunlight once more, among my fellow men, contributing as best I can to make this 'liberation day' from Woodstock Prison a memorial day, realizing that, as Lowell sang:

"He's true to God who's true to man; wherever wrong is done, To the humblest and the weakest 'neath the all-beholding sun. That wrong is also done to us, and they are slaves most base, Whose love of right is for themselves and not for others of the race."

After the meeting Mr. Debs said: "I will now go home and remain there engaged in office work connected with the A. R. U. I will then start on a tour of the country, making public speeches, the first to be made in Milwaukee, the 19th of next February. I am not going to Europe, but I will make public speeches—partly in the interest of the A. R. U., but generally in the interest of labor."

BLEW UP A LARGE MILL.

Revenge of a Discharged Employee Led to the Use of Dynamite.

An Unsuccessful Attempt to Kill One of the Members of the Firm.

BIDDEFORD, Me., Nov. 22.—Last Sunday night a big granite wall facing on the Saco River fell with a loud crash and almost simultaneously a big mill near by, belonging to the York Corporation, was blown up with dynamite by some unknown party. The State police at once took the case in hand, and as a result of their investigation to-day succeeded in capturing the man who had done the deed. The damage by the explosion will amount to nearly \$5000. At the time there was no one in the mill with the exception of the watchmen and one of the members of the firm, Charles York. It is his custom to visit the mill every Sunday night for the purpose of seeing how matters are getting along, and it is the opinion of the authorities that an attempt was made to kill him, as he would be an assassin being cognizant of the fact that he made these visits.

Several persons who work in the mill say that they had noticed a former employee of the mill by the name of Smith, who had been seen loitering around of late, and that he was also seen in a boat with a package on Saturday near the demolished mill. It is thought that the man who did the deed had the mine and attached the long fuse and then went down the river before the explosion, so the officials could find no suspicious parties in the vicinity after the explosion. The man arrested to-day denied all knowledge of the affair, but a number of persons have heard him state on various occasions that he would get even with Mr. York for discharging him, and it is thought that he has taken this method of revenge.

FOR NEXT PRESIDENT.

Prominent Men of the Old Parties State Their Preferences.

ANIMATED SYMPOSIUM.

Leaders of the North, South and West Give Their Views as to Who Should Be Chosen.

MANY MEN IN THE RACE.

Dispassionate Discussion of the Chances of Democratic and Republican Candidates.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 22.—The all-absorbing topic of the hour just at the present time is "Who is to be the next President? Whom will the Republicans and whom will the Democrats nominate in 1896?" McKinley and Reed, Harrison and Allison, Morton and Alger are the names most frequently heard among the former, while Cleveland and Hill, Gorman and Pattison are the favorite shibboleths of the Democrats. With a view to ascertaining "What the signs of promise are," as a good old Methodist hymn says, letters were recently addressed to some of the most prominent politicians of the North, South, East and West, requesting them to state what candidates would most probably be favored for the nomination of the two great political parties by the majority of the voters belong to, for each in their respective States or districts. Of the replies several are published below and will be found interesting reading, especially those which incidentally give, as some of them do, their views on the subject of a third term, which is being strongly advocated in certain quarters in the interest of Grover Cleveland.

A Democratic Chairman Talks.

Hon. William F. Harry, chairman of the State Democratic executive committee of Pennsylvania, when asked to give his views with regard to the advisability of the Democrats nominating a third-term candidate, replied as follows:

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 20.—I do not know how to have anything to say in regard to the question of a candidate for a third term, and until some such contingency arises I do not see any use in my expressing an opinion on the subject. When some one wants to be President of the United States for a third term, let him go to the people and get their opinion. Then if you will write me I will take pleasure in giving you my views.

Blackburn on Cleveland.

Hon. Joseph C. S. Blackburn evidently thinks Cleveland is a black number, as will be seen from his appended letter:

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 20.—Setting aside all objections on the ground of a third term I think that Mr. Cleveland is no longer a possibly successful candidate by reason of his well-known record. The people can be easily impressed in letters written by him some years ago.

John Sherman Says McKinley.

Hon. John Sherman, United States Senator from Ohio, in answer to the letter of inquiry, writes as follows:

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 20.—The recent elections have cleared the political sky and, I believe, fairly opened a way for the nomination of Major McKinley. He will be heartily supported from Ohio, and I trust will be nominated and elected.

A Financier's Views.

Russell Sage's answer is deserving of special consideration, inasmuch as it does not come from one of the best-known and most successful financiers of Wall street:

NEW YORK, N. Y., Nov. 19.—The result of the recent elections on the one hand and the next President to be a Republican. It seems clear to me that McKinley is to be our next chief magistrate. The signs all seem to point that way. He is a clean, honest and able man. He is free from all combinations against the people, and he will see to the sentiment of the people in his favor. McKinley is a sound-money man, and not an extremist. He is, in short, our next President.

Senator Hoar Closes.

Let Hon. George F. Hoar of Massachusetts close this highly interesting symposium:

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 20.—Some of the Massachusetts agricultural papers have been inviting their readers to name their choice for the next President. The names given are as follows: Reed, 40,108; McKinley, 33,078; Cleveland, 13,907; Hill, 19,096; scattered votes were given to other candidates, as I could give to you the difficult question you propose.

To Stop the Sentence.

Authorities Interfere in Behalf of an American in Mexico.

William Paxton Ordered to Be Shot for Killing a Policeman in Self-Defense.

OMAHA, NEB., Nov. 22.—William A. Paxton received a letter from Mac Stuart, who for a number of years was foreman of Mr. Paxton's Keystone ranch, near Ogalala. Stuart is under sentence to be shot and implored his old employer to interest the United States authorities in his behalf. Stuart says several months ago he was passing through Hidalgo Del Parrell, when he was suddenly stopped by a policeman. He did not pay much attention to the officer's command to stop at first, but continued forward. When he glanced up a second time the man was scarcely six feet from him, and was in the act of pulling the trigger of a revolver aimed at his head. Stuart pulled his six-shooter and killed him.

Stuart was hustled away in the center of an excited crowd of Mexicans, whom Stuart says are not over friendly to Americans, and was thrown into jail with no ceremony. In a short time he was taken before one of the lower Judges of the province of Chihuahua, and notwithstanding the fact that he insisted the shooting was done in self-defense, the man was found guilty and handed over to another court to be sentenced.

After being imprisoned for many months Stuart says he was at length brought before a court, when he was given a sham trial and sentenced to be shot the early part of December.

vania, who has himself been talked of as a strong Presidential possibility in case a dark horse should be saddled and led out of the nominating stable to start in the race, and who would undoubtedly be a strong candidate for many reasons, especially in view of the very prominent and admirable part he played in relieving the sufferings of the terrible Johnstown flood of 1889, when he showed executive ability of the very highest order, and who was elected Governor of Pennsylvania last fall by the largest majority ever rolled up in that State, contributes the following:

HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 20.—McKinley and Reed are both very popular in Pennsylvania, but the Republican grand old Keystone State may be counted upon to roll up a magnificent majority for any candidates that may be chosen as the standard-bearers of the Republican party in the Presidential race of 1896, whether those candidates be prominent favorites or some as yet unthought of dark horses.

Whom the Democrats may nominate is a very hard question to answer. A third Presidential term for any man is not in accordance with the idea of our institutions. To elect the same man President three times is repugnant to the American people. The underlying sentiment on this subject consists largely in the apprehension that a third term might be followed by a fourth or fifth, wherein the chief executive might so firmly entrench himself in his position as to assume an actual dictatorship, and hold the reins of Government at will.

At the close of his first term, President Washington consulted Madison in regard to an address to the country declining a second election. Not only Madison, but Jefferson and Hamilton, three men of widely different views, earnestly remonstrated against his retirement, and he yielded to their importunities as to a second term. At the close of his second term, he again consulted Hamilton, and the result was his farewell address, which was prepared and published nearly two months before his official term had expired.

Grant was the greatest of our military chieftains. He was twice elected to the Presidency. He was idolized by the people, and his administration during both terms was in many ways acceptable. He was a man of high loyalty, his wisdom or his patriotism either on the field or in the Presidential chair. With all his marvelous record, with the ambition to succeed himself for a third term, and with all the power at his back of a well-organized body of military and political managers ever banded together, known as the old guard, the 306, he was unable to win even the nomination for a third term. It was not because the people did not trust him, love him and admire him, but the idea of a third term was one that the people could not even discuss calmly, and public sentiment beat Grant and his sturdy band of 306.

D. H. HASTINGS.

Imported Chinese Refuse to Sign the Labor Contracts.

DECEIVED BY AGENTS.

British Commissioner Hawes Demands a Thorough Investigation.

HONOLULU, HAWAII, Nov. 15.—A most atrocious murder was committed in this city last Sunday afternoon without any provocation whatever. About 4 o'clock a Chinese boy named Chik Yok was ascending a flight of stairs in a house in the Chinese quarter with a bucket of water in each hand, when he was met by a countryman named Wong Look, who, without a word of warning, plunged a big butcher-knife into his abdomen to the hilt and then turned it round three or four times. The wounded man fell to the bottom of the stairs and died soon after being taken to the hospital. The murderer escaped, but was captured before midnight. There seems to have been no motive for the deed and the Chinese demand the prompt execution of the murderer, who has already been committed for trial at the present term of the Circuit Court. The murderer has been playing the insanity dodge since his arrest and has made several attempts at suicide. He is now kept in irons and constantly watched by officers. There is little doubt that he will be hanged and his execution will be the first in many years in these islands.

There has been more trouble with the Chinese laborers who arrived here on the Coptic and who should have been released from quarantine two days ago. Twenty-eight of them refuse to sign the labor contracts, now that they are here, claiming to have been grossly deceived by the agents of the Hawaiian Government in Hongkong and to have been misled here under false pretenses. The agent of the Planters' Labor and Supply Company of Hawaii at Hongkong is Lan Chong, a member of the firm of Wing Wo Tai & Co., leading Chinese merchants here. This man's reputation stands very high here and the sugar men all say he is incapable of doing what he is charged with, and claim that the men are tampered with on the steamer by rival runners. Whatever may be the real truth of the matter there is sufficient in it for her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner here, Mr. Hawes, to make a demand on the Hawaiian Minister of Foreign Affairs for a prompt and searching investigation. A special agent of the Government was sent to the quarantine island to investigate, and his report to Minister Cooper was of sufficient importance to cause that official to make a personal investigation, the result of which causes the planters some uneasiness in regard to future shipments.

It is an open secret here that Japanese labor is to be substituted by Chinese, and that importations of the former are to cease.

Of the eighteen Japanese arrested here for rioting on the Emperor's birthday only one has been convicted and his case has been appealed and able counsel secured to fight his case in the higher court.

The new Japanese Consul-General arrived here on the Coptic and brings with him the additional title of Diplomatic Agent, which puts him on equal rank with the British representative. Added to this, the knowledge that a Japanese man-of-war is on its way here once again leads to the belief that the Japanese are preparing to make an aggressive and disagreeable effort to obtain what they claim to be their rights under the "favored nation" clause of Hawaiian treaties with other powers.

The reason that the British Commissioner is now interfering is because the Chinese laborers come from Hongkong, an English settlement. After making all arrangements to substitute Chinese for Japanese labor it can readily be seen that the planters view any possible trouble which may put an end to the supply of Chinese with alarm. Another powerful objection to bringing more Japanese here is that they invariably go into business for themselves at the expiration of their contract service and compete with their former employers, and hence are ruining business of all kinds. The Chinese don't do this, but either sign over again at the increased rate of wages offered for second term laborers or go home.

It will be seen from the foregoing that the Hawaiian Government has much trouble in sight in addition to settling with foreigners who were wrongfully imprisoned last January and raising funds to pay off its constantly increasing indebtedness.

President Dole has issued the following Thanksgiving proclamation:

The past year has brought varied experiences to the republic. With abundant crops and domestic prosperity, both foreign and domestic, have come the critical incidents of domestic disturbance and dangerous pestilence, from both of which the country has been mercifully delivered with small loss of life through the blessing of Providence on the efforts of the Government and its citizens.

In view of these things and other countless benefits which have been vouchsafed to us, I, Sanford B. Dole, President of the republic of Hawaii, recommend that Thursday, the 28th day of this present month, November, be set apart as a day of national thanksgiving to Almighty God for the blessings of the past year and the promise of the future, and of prayer for the continuance of his favor.

In connection with Thanksgiving day a movement is on foot to create sympathy for the remaining political prisoners, with a view to procuring their pardon by President Dole on that day. The movement is incited by the independent press, and petitions to that effect are being circulated.

STOPPED ON THE VERGE.

Trolley-Cars at Cleveland Went Very Near the Open Draw.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 22.—There was a narrow escape early this morning from a repetition of the dreadful draw-bridge accident that occurred last Saturday night. Shortly after 2 o'clock this morning the draw of the Superior-street viaduct was opened to allow the passage of a vessel. Three cars had stopped at the west side of the draw to wait until it should be closed. They contained altogether about thirty people.

TROUBLES IN HAWAII.

Imported Chinese Refuse to Sign the Labor Contracts.

DECEIVED BY AGENTS.

British Commissioner Hawes Demands a Thorough Investigation.

BRUTAL CRIME AT HONOLULU.

Murder of a Mongol by a Fellow Countryman Will Cause the First Hanging in Years.

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THE ALASKA BOUNDARY.

Senator Mitchell Says the Claims of England Will Be Defeated.

Field Notes of the American Engineers Have Not Yet Been Thoroughly Computed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 22.—Senator Mitchell of Oregon is at Chamberlain's. He has been collecting data and information concerning the Alaska boundary dispute.

"The people on the Pacific Coast are much exercised over this question," said he to THE CALL correspondent, "and I believe England is trying to grab some of our territory, but I don't think her claims will amount to anything. They will not secure a foot of our ground."

The field notes of the American engineers who ran the lines of the 141st meridian, which forms the boundary between Alaska and British Columbia, have not yet been reduced by the computing division of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, where the work has been prosecuted during the past month or six weeks.

"It has so far progressed, however," said an official of the survey to-day, "that we are able to say that the line runs by Ogilvie, the British surveyor, in 1859, and marked by certain stones, is not far, if any at all, from the true line. Where the line will bring the gold fields on Forty Mile Creek within the jurisdiction of Great Britain or of the United States cannot be stated by any one at this distance from the territory involved. It is certain that the line crosses Forty Mile Creek some miles from its junction with the Yukon River. These gold mines are in that immediate vicinity.

"There will probably be no disagreement over the determination of that part of the boundary line marked by the 141st degree of longitude. The difficulty will come when we try to settle the ten marine league line between the head of Portland canal and Mount Saint Elias in Southeastern Alaska. Besides the question whether the line shall run ten marine leagues from the coast of the main land or ten marine leagues from the outermost coast of the chain of islands lying alongside there will be a new claim recently advanced by British officials to settle, viz: That the Portland canal or Portland channel, as it is termed in the treaty, is not the body of water now known by that name, but the channel lying immediately alongside the eastern coast of Prince of Wales Island. The omission in the treaty to describe an east-west line from the southern end of the water now known as the Portland canal may cause some embarrassment in determining the meaning of that instrument. It is the settlement of the boundary in this part of the country which will determine whether Juneau and Douglas Island belong to the United States or Great Britain."

OF INTEREST TO THE COAST.

Milpitas Is to Have a Change of Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 22.—Milpitas is to have a change of postmasters. Edward Topham has been removed and A. F. Cunha was appointed to-day. Herbert French was also appointed at Glendale, Los Angeles County, vice Elias Ayers resigned.

The Secretary of the Interior to-day approved the selection of 4883 acres of swamp lands in the Visalia (California) District, which were to be sold by act of 1890.

William P. Veuve of San Jose and Michael Murphy of San Francisco have been permitted to practice before the Interior Department.

Pensions have been granted as follows: California, original—Jeremiah Kenniff, San Francisco; John McGowan, Colusa. Increase—Alexander Penrod, Pico Heights. Release—Charles P. Peterson, Pomona. Original widow—Mary J. Brown, Santa Barbara.

Oregon, original—Samuel Wilcox, Ashland. Restoration and release—Hiram C. Drolinger (deceased), Roseburg. Mexican War widows—Mary Fitzpatrick, Newport.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR ADJOURN.

Conclusion of the Session of the General Assembly.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 22.—The General Assembly of the Knights of Labor adjourned at 7:30 this evening, to meet in Rochester in 1896.

of the Woodland-avenue car, which was the furthest from the draw, carelessly left off his controller. Suddenly the current was turned on and the rear car began to move forward, pushing the two other cars toward the still open draw.

Instantly there was a great panic among the passengers, who made frantic efforts to escape from the cars. Luckily, however, the gears proved strong enough to resist the pressure and stopped the cars on the very edge of the abyss. Had they given way, as the gates did on Saturday night, the three cars would have fallen into the river. A woman was badly injured in the crush while trying to escape from one of the cars.

DIVIDED BY THE RIO GRANDE.

The Mexican Government Trying to Claim a Strip of the City of El Paso.

EL PASO, TEX., Nov. 22.—For several days there has been great excitement among residents in the southern portion of this city over a rumor to the effect that the Rio Grande was no longer to be the dividing line between this country and Mexico, especially at this point. The rumor originated from the fact that the Mexican engineers of the International Boundary Commission, now in session here, have been surveying and placing monuments through the southern portion of the city, running their lines on Second street so as to take in a strip of the city over a mile long and six blocks deep.

The American Commissioner, Colonel Anson Mills, was called here to consider the claim from Mexico, and while that claim has not yet been submitted it is understood that Mexico will claim territory on the north side of the river within the corporate limits of El Paso, on the ground that the original channel of the river runs almost through the center of this city, but that because of embankments the flood waters shifted the main channel over to the Mexican shore. Mexicans living in the southern portion of the city are so confident that their homes will soon be conceded to be on Mexican soil that they are flying the Mexican colors from their house-tops, but under the Guadalupe-Hidalgo treaty, the boundary line was fixed in 1852 where the river now runs.

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The field notes of the American engineers who ran the lines of the 141st meridian, which forms the boundary between Alaska and British Columbia, have not yet been reduced by the computing division of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, where the work has been prosecuted during the past month or six weeks.

"It has so far progressed, however," said an official of the survey to-day, "that we are able to say that the line runs by Ogilvie, the British surveyor, in 1859, and marked by certain stones, is not far, if any at all, from the true line. Where the line will bring the gold fields on Forty Mile Creek within the jurisdiction of Great Britain or of the United States cannot be stated by any one at this distance from the territory involved. It is certain that the line crosses Forty Mile Creek some miles from its junction with the Yukon River. These gold mines are in that immediate vicinity.

"There will probably be no disagreement over the determination of that part of the boundary line marked by the 141st degree of longitude. The difficulty will come when we try to settle the ten marine league line between the head of Portland canal and Mount Saint Elias in Southeastern Alaska. Besides the question whether the line shall run ten marine leagues from the coast of the main land or ten marine leagues from the outermost coast of the chain of islands lying alongside there will be a new claim recently advanced by British officials to settle, viz: That the Portland canal or Portland channel, as it is termed in the treaty, is not the body of water now known by that name, but the channel lying immediately alongside the eastern coast of Prince of Wales Island. The omission in the treaty to describe an east-west line from the southern end of the water now known as the Portland canal may cause some embarrassment in determining the meaning of that instrument. It is the settlement of the boundary in this part of the country which will determine whether Juneau and Douglas Island belong to the United States or Great Britain."

TWO NEGRO WOMEN EXECUTED.

"We'll Soon Be on the Way to Heaven" They Sang Until the Deadly Trap Was Sprung.

WARRENTON, Ga., Nov. 22.—Florence English, 20 years of age, and Mandy Cody, both colored, were executed here to-day amid exciting scenes for the murder of the latter's husband. They died in the ecstasy of religious enthusiasm. Shortly before noon the prisoners marched from their cells to the scaffold.

As they stepped on the platform both commenced singing an old negro camp-meeting melody. "We'll soon be on the way to heaven." While their hands and feet were being pinioned the murderers still continued the hymn. They refused to make a statement. The black caps were then drawn over their faces, the hymn still being sung with renewed vigor. When the trap was sprung launching them both into eternity they were still singing.

AFRAID OF "CRANKS."

Cleveland Has Caused Some Extreme Precautions to Be Taken.

MANY GUARDS EMPLOYED

Continuous Patrol Maintained by the Police at the White House.

COLD FOR OUTSIDE SENTRIES.

No Precaution Neglected to Insure the Safety of the President and His Family.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 22.—Grover Cleveland, the President, is afraid of cranks. Several have called at the White House to see him recently on