

all ready to announce. These four will be those on Ways and Means, Appropriations, Coinage, Weights and Measures, Banking and Currency and Rules. With these committees in operation the House will be able to proceed at once to business.

As is usual in the case of congresses there will be introduced a great number of bills introduced during the first two or three days of the session relating to financial matters, and these can be taken up without delay and acted upon.

Meanwhile the Speaker can take his own time in the completion of the formation of the remainder of the committees. The different members will undoubtedly have to be consulted as to their preferences in assignments. This always takes considerable time, but with the plan proposed there will be no unnecessary delay in proceeding to the work for which the session is called.

It is the general impression that Springer will not be reappointed to his position as chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. That place will probably be given to Wilson of West Virginia.

The people of California will be glad to hear that Holman will be succeeded by Judge Savers of Texas, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. The Indiana statesman will be given a minor chairmanship, probably that on Public Lands, and, at the same time, may also be assigned as a member of the Appropriations Committee.

It is thought that Bland of Missouri will again be made chairman of the Committee on Coinage, although it is generally accepted that the membership of the committee will be such as to insure a prompt report on the proposed bill repealing the Sherman law. Bacon of New York, who was chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency in the last Congress, will not be a member of the coming House and his successor is likely to be Mr. Sperry of Connecticut.

The membership of the Committee on Rules is likely to remain as it is.

The subject of the re-establishment of the military divisions abolished by Secretary Proctor is again being agitated, and General Schofield is generally credited with being behind the scheme. It has been ascertained that, although such a proposition has been discussed in the newspapers and in military posts, it did not originate at army headquarters, and, in fact, has not even been seriously considered there.

The only proposition bearing any relation to the military establishment submitted by General Schofield to the Secretary of War is the one approved by the President just before his departure from the city, extending the limits of the Department of California, abolishing the Department of Arizona and creating the Department of Colorado, with headquarters at Denver.

The project to re-establish the divisions abolished by Secretary Proctor has apparently been discussed everywhere in the army except at headquarters. A number of petitions have been received at the War Department for the establishment of military headquarters at this, that or the other place, and for the rearrangement of the departments so as to give particular places a military importance not now enjoyed.

But none of these plans have received the sanction of General Schofield. That officer has been repeatedly announced as favoring the establishment of two or three military divisions, when, as a matter of fact, he does not regard such a plan as at all practicable in the present condition of the service. In his opinion the military service can be better administered under the present system of departments than with two or three divisions.

If the latter system is to be restored there should be no less than four divisions, viz: The Atlantic, the Pacific and Northern and Southern Missouri. Any other geographical division would be unequitable, according to military experts, as with three or less divisions one must necessarily be unproportionately greater in importance than the others.

There is great inequality of command under the present system. For instance, General Howard, who is a major-general, has a less important command in many respects than General Brown, a general, McCook, who is a brigadier-general. Major-generals are on a plane with brigadier-generals and there is no distinction in duties, and sometimes junior officers have more responsible work.

Considerable secrecy, apparently, has been thrown around the operations of the Intercontinental Railway survey authorized by Congress in accordance with the plan adopted by the Pan-American Conference in 1890. Though reports of more or less detailed character have been incorporated in the estimates laid before Congress, there has been a hot fight over the appropriations for continuing the work, which has only slipped through in conferences between the two Houses.

It is now stated, however, in an unofficial way, that the survey is practically completed. All the surveying parties have returned to Washington, having finished fieldwork completely. They are now engaged in working up the data secured for the publication of the final reports and maps of the line. This will occupy several months.

The line surveyed runs through the southern boundary of Mexico to the northern boundary of Bolivia and is 4000 miles in length. It connects the railway systems of North and South America. It is said the route has been found for the entire distance with no grade greater than 4 per cent.

It is further said the engineer in charge of the survey through Colombia reports that for many miles the line runs through a mining region so rich that the material dug out for cuts of the road would contain gold and silver enough to pay for the construction of the road over that section. This possibly accounts for the reticence maintained as to the progress of the work.

While the news this morning from Samoa is a little more pacific in its tone than the tidings previously received the authorities here are none the less anxious to have warships in those waters. Had it been possible the State Department would have ordered a vessel to Samoa two weeks ago. The Philadelphia is now slated for this service and she will get her orders upon her arrival at Valparaiso. She is now en route to the Pacific. Her arrival at Rio is expected daily. It was at first the intention to send her orders for her course to Samoa to Rio, but as Valparaiso is directly en route it was concluded to delay the transmission of her orders until she arrives at the latter port.

A dispatch from San Francisco to-day, stating that a Guatemalan named Santayla, had been declared a traitor to Guatemala by Dictator Barrios, in consequence of his having patented in the United States in his own name a valuable device for measuring distances between inaccessible places, was given to the name of the Dictator, was shown to President Office officials. A search of the records disclosed the fact that on June 20, 1884, a patent was granted to Juan P. Santillana, a citizen of San Salvador residing in San Francisco, for a measuring and leveling telemeter, a one-fourth interest in which he assigns to Estorijo Calderon of the same place. Nothing is known at the Patent Office as to the value of the invention, or as to whether fraud had been practiced upon Dictator Barrios in the procurement of the patent.

The Attorney-General has advised the Secretary of War that he has authority under the law to obtain lands at Gettysburg, Pa., by condemnation proceedings in sufficient quantity to carry out the provisions of the act providing for the marking and preservation of the line of battle. This is a severe blow for trolley railroads now being constructed on the Gettysburg battle-field.

Secretary Hoke Smith left this morning for the West on his summer vacation. In the course of his trip Secretary Smith expects to acquaint himself with the actual workings of the land and Indian branches of his department and to obtain from observation some idea of the needs and requirements of the people over whose interests he presides. He is expected to be absent about three weeks.

Four thousand two hundred and sixty-four more fourth-class Postmasters were appointed on removals during the first four months of the last administration than during the corresponding period in this.

Edward Neumann of San Francisco has applied for the examinership of drugs, and W. E. Collins of Seattle for Assistant Inspector of Halls.

AN OLD AGREEMENT.

Riverside County Counted Their Chickens Too Early.

Lobbyists in the Legislature Bound Them to a Decision Without Cash Consideration.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

SAN BERNARDINO, July 8.—Commissioners Brown and Barton of San Bernardino and Stamm of Ontario, acting on the part of San Bernardino County, North of Riverside and Wise of Perris, acting on the part of Riverside County, have held two preliminary meetings to adjust the value of property between the two counties.

Riverside has claimed all along that she would receive about \$100,000 from San Bernardino County, but at the last meeting it is said that the Riverside Commissioners were confronted with a contract entered into between the managers of the Riverside fight and the managers of the San Bernardino fight by which Riverside agreed to take no money from San Bernardino County in final settlement in consideration that Governor Markham signed the bill.

Such an agreement was reduced to writing and signed on behalf of Riverside County by her representative lobbyists, and in the agreement it was designated who should be appointed Commissioners by Riverside County. This agreement is now in a safe in the office of a prominent officer of the State at Sacramento. When the Supervisors of Riverside County selected two members of the commission they named North and Wise, gentlemen mostly ignorant of such a contract, or at least not parties to it.

It is said that this contract was drawn up and signed with the approval of Governor Markham, and his signature to the Riverside bill could not be obtained without it.

Appreciating the injustice of the clauses in the bill calling for the payment to Riverside for a pro rata of the value of the county buildings, bridges and other public property, and also having a friendly feeling for San Bernardino County, where years ago he made a small fortune in mining operations, he felt justified in his course. The production of this agreement or a statement of its existence has thrown the Riverside into a peck of trouble and perturbation, for they counted on a low rate of taxation after drawing down thousands of dollars from the old county.

North and Wise are held responsible by the taxpayers to produce the money. On the other hand, they are in duty bound to take some notice of the existing agreement by means of which the Riverside bill became law. At present the San Bernardino Commissioners rest on the agreement, and having a majority on their side the Riverside Commissioners are at a loss to know what to do.

MORONGO MINING COMPANY.

A Corporation Which Promises Important Developments.

SAN BERNARDINO, July 8.—Articles of incorporation of the Morongo Mining Company have been filed with the County Clerk. The nine incorporated is the center mine in Morongo district, belonging to C. W. Allen, from which excellent reports have lately been received. The incorporators are John L. Campbell, W. S. Hooper and C. W. Allen of this city, W. S. Hathaway and C. O. Barker of Banning, Wilson Hayes and John B. Hanna of Colton, all prominent business men. The capital stock is one million dollars, shares being of the value of one dollar each.

The purpose of the corporation is to do everything necessary to develop the mine and carry on its mining business. This mine is in the same district as the Rose mine and shows a ledge twelve feet wide, giving \$18 to the ton in gold, with narrower developments going above \$100 per ton.

The long-drawn-out dispute arising over redistricting this county into supervisory districts, made necessary from the formation of Riverside County, has been at last settled by a compromise in which Redlands is given the new Supervisors and everybody is happy. This is essentially the proposition supported by Supervisors Randall and Turner.

SOME CROOKEDNESS.

Pat McLaughlin found in an Asylum by His Brother.

STOCKTON, July 8.—Daniel McLaughlin, a wholesale liquor-dealer of Boston, arrived here to-day in search of his brother Patrick, whom he had not seen for thirty years, and found him in an asylum. He says Patrick McLaughlin was in the employ of the gas company in San Francisco for thirty years and was rich a year ago. On April 6 last he disappeared, leaving on a table in his room 750 shares of the best kind of mining stock, and four days later he was sent to the asylum. The Boston man thinks there was some crookedness in the case and will endeavor to find Patrick's property. He says he will take the demoted man East.

THE SAN DIEGO AND PHOENIX.

Work on the Line Being Pushed Onward.

SAN DIEGO, July 8.—Eleven carloads of ties arrived on the Corona from Port Los Angeles and were sent to the end of the San Diego and Phoenix Railroad, where they will be laid at once. They will keep the track-laying gang employed until the arrival of a cargo especially consigned to the San Diego and Phoenix, which is expected in about ten days. Every available means is being used to rush work on the railroad.

For Bering Sea. VICTORIA, July 8.—H. M. S. Champion left this afternoon for Bering Sea. H. M. S. Nymph will be back shortly.

JOHN IS ANGRY.

Sherman Wroth at a Man From Denver.

DECLARES HE IS A LIAR.

Also That He Should Be Hanged—It Was All About the Demonetization of Silver.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

CHICAGO, July 8.—"That man ought to be hanged; he knows he's lying when he makes the statement he does, and covertly insinuated that honorable men have been guilty of dishonest and scoundrelly acts."

These words of wrath from Senator John Sherman were drawn out by the charge brought against him and others by James E. Platt, president of the Denver Paper Mills Company of Denver, in a communication to a newspaper. The charge is in connection with the passage by Congress of the law of 1873 demonetizing silver, known as the demonetization act.

Mr. Platt, in effect, charged that Senator Sherman, while acting as a member of the conference committee on the bill, did, in conjunction with other members of the committee, surreptitiously insert a clause in one section of the bill repealing free coinage, and smuggled it through both Houses, and that no member of the House, or even President Grant when he signed the bill, had the faintest suspicion that such a clause was contained in the bill.

Platt further intimated that advantage was taken of this secret clause by members of the conference committee for speculative purposes.

Mr. Sherman, commenting further on the Platt charges, said: "He is simply revamping some old charges that were exploded long ago. So prominent a Democrat as Abram S. Hewitt of New York, when a member of the House, investigated the charges at the time they were first given currency, and made a strong report to the House to the effect that there was not a word of truth in them."

Denver, July 8.—Colonel James Platt was to-day shown a copy of the dispatch in which Senator Sherman denies the charges that the bill demonetizing silver in 1873 was smuggled through Congress without debate or the knowledge of either House. Platt said:

"There is no issue of veracity between Sherman and myself. It is entirely between Sherman and the Congressional Record. He will not deny that the eleven words which took away from silver its minting privilege were added to the bill by the conference committee, or claim that the repeal of its free coinage, which these words caused, had been discussed or suggested in either house of the Forty-second Congress or referred to his committee. Neither will he claim that in presenting the report to the Senate after those words had been added by the conference committee he or any one else called attention to the addition, or that Hooper of Massachusetts, in presenting the report to the House, alluded in any way to this most important amendment. I did not charge Sherman with having taken advantage of his knowledge for speculative purposes; I did say that the few men who knew that the minting privilege had been taken from silver had a great opportunity for speculation, but I did not charge that they took advantage of it."

"The Congressional Record is on file at every public library. Any one who cares to know the truth of this matter has only to take the Record and follow the bill through from its first introduction to its final passage."

YIELDING THEIR HOARDS.

Money Beginning to Circulate More Freely in the East.

NEW YORK, July 8.—The sentiment in banking and financial circles is more hopeful than it has been since the settlements of July 1 were safely made. There has been no radical change in the situation, but a distinct local improvement is noted, upon which bankers are building more hope of a return to normal conditions.

It is admitted that the outlook is still clouded, and that confidence may return slowly, nevertheless the future presents few features to excite disquiet, and it is no less unfavorable development occurs the effect of a calmer and more cheerful feeling is expected to result in some revival of confidence. A favorable feature is the sign of some unlocking of money on the part of savings banks. To prepare for a possible heavy demand in July, these institutions have drawn large sums of money from the banks.

It was expected that the pressure of necessity as well as distrust might lead to important calls on deposits, and to this extent savings bank officers were correct in their judgment. The withdrawals were larger than usual, but not so much in excess of normal times as had been feared. One institution doubled the usual amount of funds in its vaults, and it was nearly all taken out. The influx of deposits since July 1, however, are said to have been surprising large, so that some of the savings banks are beginning to restore money to the banks. The deposits are believed to be smaller than in ordinary seasons, but the falling off has not been so great as was looked for.

It is not thought by financial men that the savings banks will abandon their conservative policy in view of the unsettled state of currency legislation. But, in the absence of bad news, it is believed that there will be the gradual return of the money from these banks to the regular channels of financial trade.

The outflow of currency to the interior has virtually ceased, and receipts are beginning to show an increase.

That the monetary situation still needs artificial aid was indicated by the issue of half a million clearing-house certificates Thursday, raising the total issue to \$22,515,000. Several large banks are in a position to cancel a considerable amount of loan certificates, but the wisdom of the step is questioned by some bankers. A re-issue that an unexpected emergency might compel would have, it is feared, a detrimental effect.

It is believed by cautious bankers, well acquainted with the situation, that the limit to the amount of certificates required has by no means been reached. The crisis, which was so threatening last week, is safely passed, but it is believed that the necessities of the situation will require further utilization of this machinery of clearing-house credit.

Money on call nominally 4; bar silver, 70%; Mexican dollars, 58, nominal. Silver sales, 60,000 ounces. Prime mercantile paper, 6 to 8. Sterling exchange steady. At the Stock Exchange silver certificates opened weak on a decline in bar silver at London to 33d per ounce. The closing quotations here yesterday were 7 1/2 to 7 1/4. After 11 o'clock sales were made at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4. The fact that the Treasury Department has accepted 388,000 ounces of

silver, in addition to the 100,000 ounces announced yesterday, had a tendency to stiffen the market near the close. The sales at the board were 70,000 ounces. Commercial bars fell to 70 1/2; Mexican dollars, nominally 57c.

The bank statement for the week is as follows: Reserve, decrease, \$6,334,000; loans, increase, \$5,035,000; deposits, increase, \$700,000. The banks now hold \$5,062,000 less than their legal requirements. The imports of specie at the port of New York for the week were \$1,161,499, of which \$1,151,516 was gold and \$29,984 silver. The exports amounted to \$1,063,070, of which \$1,061,070 was silver and \$2,000 gold. All the silver went to Europe and all the gold to Bahama. The imports, exclusive of specie, for the week were \$12,832,350, of which \$2,612,947 was dry goods and \$10,249,403 general merchandise.

BUSINESS REVERSES.

Failure of the Cold Storage Exchange at Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 8.—Application was made to-day for a receiver for the Produce Cold Storage Exchange. The exchange has been carrying on the business of a cold storage warehouse and holds perishable goods valued at \$750,000. Should the business be closed up, as is shown to be possible in view of an indebtedness of \$11,290 which cannot be met, great loss will be sustained. The corporation has a ninety-nine-year lease on the property where it is now doing business, and the leasehold, with the building on it, is valued at \$700,000. The indebtedness of the concern amounts to \$200,000.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., July 8.—The Northern National Bank closed its doors this morning in consequence of the withdrawal of funds by depositors.

LE STICUR, Minn., July 8.—The Bank of Le Sticur has failed. The liabilities and assets are given each at \$225,000. The reason given for closing is to protect home depositors.

DENVER, July 8.—Edwin J. Binford, a coal-dealer, assigned to-day for the benefit of his creditors. His assets are \$213,770 and his liabilities \$76,800.

HEAVY PURCHASE OF SILVER.

Over Half a Million Ounces Taken at Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The Director of the Mint yesterday, after buying 100,000 ounces in silver, refused a heavy additional offering, but made telegraphic counter-offers of 72. This morning he received replies accepting the offer to the amount of 523,000 ounces.

The gold reserve to-day was \$96,985,117, being an increase during the week of nearly \$1,000,000. It is expected at the treasury that the low rate of exchange—\$4 84 to-day—will soon result in an influx of gold from Europe that will restore the reserve to the full figure of \$100,000,000.

The Comptroller of Currency has appointed Robert A. Luke receiver of the suspended Phillipsburg National Bank of Montana.

STEWART ON SILVER.

The Present Trouble Ascribed to the Gold Men.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 8.—Senator Stewart of Nevada, who is now in this city, conferred with President Diaz to-day on the silver question. The Senator, in an interview, said that the desperate effort of the gold combination to convert contracts payable in silver into contracts payable in gold alone, by the destruction of more than half the metallic money of the world, was producing its legitimate fruits in bringing bankruptcy and misery upon the people.

It was necessary, he said, for Gladstone, with a slender majority, to act quickly and suspend the coinage of silver in India. It was equally necessary to have an extra session of the United States Congress to force action before the contraction of gold would be realized. But many bank panics had occurred and they would arouse the people to resist the consummation of the resolution to reduce the basis of circulation and credit more than half. The scheme would fail and the Sherman act would not be repealed unless something better was substituted for it.

Won't Vote for Repeal.

PETERSBURG, Va., July 8.—Congressman Ebes of this district has written a letter to the Petersburg Chamber of Commerce declaring that he cannot vote for the repeal of the Sherman silver law unless some compensating legislation is coupled with the repeal.

NEW YORK WINDSWOPT.

A Mild Tornado Passes Over Gotham City.

NEW YORK, July 8.—A little tornado tripped over the town this evening, and for the space of five minutes made things lively. The air was hot and sultry all day and at 6:15 a windstorm descended upon New York. The storm was accompanied by thunder and lightning. Two men were killed by lightning. Several yachts were upset in the bay, from which three men were rescued. The beach is strewn with wrecks of row and sail boats.

SCALE OF WAGES.

Workmen and Manufacturers Unable to Agree.

PITTSBURG, July 8.—The scale committee of the Amalgamated Workers and the iron manufacturers held an unsuccessful conference this afternoon and adjourned to meet July 17. The failure to agree caused disappointment, as it was thought the entire matter would be settled at this meeting. The Illinois Steel Company signed the Amalgamated scale to-day.

Bank-Wrecker Sentenced.

OMAHA, July 8.—C. W. Mosher, president of the defunct Capital National Bank of Lincoln, this morning was sentenced to five years in the Sioux Falls (S. D.) penitentiary, where the Federal criminals of this district are confined. It is estimated Mosher embezzled over \$200,000.

Shooting Pains

All over my body and swelling of my limbs have caused me great suffering. I could not stoop over without intense pain in my head. My health was all broken. I was weak, and in the spring I was completely worn out and had hardly enough to keep me alive. I have been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla with very gratifying results. The swelling has subsided, the shooting pains are gone. I have much stronger and better in every way. I cannot praise Hood's Sarsaparilla too highly."

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

MRS. A. G. OMAN, 34 Newman street, South Boston, Mass. "I never get Hood's Sarsaparilla. It cures Liver Ills, Jaundice, Biliousness, Skin Headache and Constipation."

WAS IT BIGAMY?

Sensational Story of the Recent Marriage.

PRINCE GEORGE HAD A WIFE

Several Years Ago He Was Married to the Daughter of an Englishman.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

LONDON, July 8.—Nothing has been said publicly here, that is, since the announcement of the betrothal of the Duke of York and Princess May, about the painfully suppressed romance underlying this latest and most pompous of royal weddings.

Probably London papers of that date observed a discreet silence about Mrs. Fitzherbert, when George IV wedded the ill-famed Caroline, but it is hardly without significance that the Daily News yesterday printed a long account of this bygone marriage scandal, or that one of the papers Wednesday morning contained an obscure reference to a nameless beautiful lady of Malta at the state performance opera on the previous evening.

Vague reports of this story reached London months ago, and it was kept within the narrow circles for a time. It first began to spread because a friend who was in the secret to insure his venture in wedding presents, etc., against a possible failure of the marriage.

On Wednesday the reports became suddenly so definite that long odds on wagers are said to have actually been laid at Lloyd's against the marriage taking place the following day.

Of course, it is well-nigh impossible to get tangible corroboration for a tale of this character when so many powerful ones on earth are vitally concerned in shutting it up.

Enough solidity exists to the various phases of the story, however, to make it clear that it will have a definite place in those chronicles of scandalous which constitute the shaded side of British dynastic history.

The most authentic version which comes to me and rests upon the authority of one who has gathered the facts at first hands in Malta upon his word of honor not to divulge the family name involved, is that between four and five years ago George was married by the Roman Catholic ritual to the daughter of a British naval officer of high rank and that there are children by their marriage.

Information from absolutely reliable sources says that this lady from Malta is the daughter of a British naval captain who had been stationed at Malta for a number of years. It is quite possible, if it were necessary, to give the date of marriage at Valetta and even the names of the people who witnessed the ceremony.

It is told by a lady now living at Richmond, near White Lodge, whence Princess May drove on Tuesday to be married, that one week ago a letter from Princess May was being shown about in court circles, fortuitously of course, in which the Princess said to her titled lady correspondent that she knew all about the whole affair.

This, of course, was to be taken for granted, but the fact that her letter was being handed about for prurient inspection shows how speedily the entire matter may be expected to obtain publicity.

In these days that the secret should not be kept much longer, that it will filter by word of mouth through all England, is a matter of course. So far as can be judged up to the present its effect is to create a kind of sympathy for George, who seems to have stood out as long as possible under the terrific pressure, and at last succumbed only because the interest of the dynasty seemed imperatively to demand submission.

A WAITING POLICY.

Latest News of the Provisional Government.

Trouble With the Lepers—Troops Sent to Take the Leaders Dead or Alive.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

HONOLULU, July 1, via Victoria, B. C., July 8.—Notwithstanding the talk of treason and assassination and trial of conspirators, political peace and quiet reigns in Honolulu.

The preliminary examination of the alleged conspirators, Walker, Crick and Sinclair, has been finished, and Judge Carier has reserved his decision until July 3, when he will hold the three men for trial before a higher court.

The Government has withheld its strongest evidence until the regular trial, and is confident of securing convictions.

By the arrival of the steamer Alameda the Government received official dispatches from Minister Thurston at Washington, which state in substance that the United States Government has not yet arrived at any conclusion concerning the policy which will be pursued by Cleveland's administration.

Secretary Gresham is said on good authority to be in an undecided state of mind regarding the matter, and he is quoted here since the last mail arrived as authority for the statement that Cleveland has not yet made up his mind what policy is best to pursue.

In conversation with President Dole this afternoon, and later with Attorney-General Smith, it was learned that the Provisional Government intends to follow a waiting policy in initiation of President Cleveland.

Kalaian, Kauai, was buried here June 29.

The Government dispatched a company of regular troops and police, amounting to about eighty men, with one Krupp field-piece, by the steamer Waialeale on the 30th June.

Martial law has been proclaimed in the district where the lepers are. Instructions have been issued to the commander of the expedition to remove the twenty-eight lepers terrorizing the Kauai leper settlement at Molokai at all hazards. They will be taken dead or alive.

The lepers have secured arms and a battle between them and the troops is not unlikely. The expedition has taken food for three weeks and will land from the sea-end of the camp at the mouth of the rock-bound valley in which the lepers are hiding.

There difficulty will begin, as the lepers must be dislodged from the caves and dense woods if they refuse to surrender before they can be removed. If the present force should prove insufficient reinforcements will have to be sent.

These lepers have defied the Government for the past ten years, and other officers have been shot and wounded in previous attempts to remove them. It is feared here that should the lepers resist that they will, that the action of the Government at the present time will turn the natives more against it than anything that has yet occurred.

WON BY CORNELL.

The Ithacans Outrow the Quakers at Minneapolis.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 8.—Cornell won the 'varsity eight-oared race from the Pennsylvania eight this evening in 23:40 by three lengths. The crowd witnessing the great event was the most enthusiastic rowing crowd ever seen in this part of the country, and the result was received with a roar of applause from one contingent, and with disappointed silence from the other.

The event was won on its merits, the dash and action of the Ithacans being too much for the slower, heavy movements of the Pennsylvania crew.

The Cornell crew got away first and started toward Wayhata at a pretty lively jog. A few seconds later the bow of the Pennsylvania boat shot into a slow stroke, and just paddling down to the start. When they appeared a great cheer went up for red and blue, on the success of which colors so many men and maids had pinned their faith.

It was 8:15 before the start was made, as the wind refused to go down and blew great gusts. Pennsylvania used a paper shell and the Yale stroke, while Cornell pinned its faith to an aluminum shell and its short choppy stroke. For the first two miles it was neck and neck, neither crew being able to gain an advantage. At two and a half miles Cornell had a lead of half a length and steadily increased the distance until the finish. The race was finished in utter darkness, and as the rowboats and sailboats had crowded on the course disaster was narrowly averted.

NEW YORK ANARCHISTS.

They Meet to Celebrate the Liberation of Their Chicago Conferees.

NEW YORK, July 8.—Red flags waved and all existing institutions were denounced at last night's meeting of anarchists at Windsor Theater in celebration of Governor Alge's pardon of their three conferees, but the red flag waved feebly and the denunciations were tempered with moderation. Albert Uhlmann nominally presided over the meeting, but Superintendent Byrnes was the real presiding genius of the demonstration.

Chairman Uhlmann praised Governor Alge and said that the press, which is thoroughly un-American, had hounded him because he dared to be a true American.

John Edelmann of New Jersey next spoke. Governor Alge's action marks his political suicide, said he, although he did the right thing. He himself is all wrong, for he is a capitalist and a partner in a capitalist society.

When Johann Most finally appeared the biggest tumult of the evening broke out. Most spoke in German for half an hour. He came nearest to a threat when he said: "If the police attempted to stop this meeting they would have been as foolish as the Chicago police."

Colonel Grant Arrives Home.

NEW YORK, July 8.—The steamer New York arrived here to-day. Among the passengers was Colonel Fred Grant, late United States Minister to Austria, and Mrs. Grant and the family.

For additional telegraph see Ninth Page.

THE WAY OUT