THE SEATTLE POST-INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. XVIII. SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 25, 1890. NO. 106.

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KANAKAS IN REVOLT.

A Revolution Against Whites Has Begun in Hawaii.

ADMIRAL BROWN'S STATEMENT.

An Uprising Prepared Before the Charleston Sailed.

Natives Will Rebel Against White Domination and Have Probably Risen By This Time—England Ready to Seize the Plum.

Some interesting news concerning Hawaiian affairs was learned from Admiral Brown yesterday by a POST-INTELLIGENCER reporter. It will be remembered that the Charleston left Honolulu on the 7th of this month, and the last steamer for San Francisco on the first of the month, six days before. No more news will be received till the 30th, when another steamer will reach San Francisco. Accordingly the word which Admiral Brown brings is the latest. The fact that the admiral has been to the Hawaiian Islands several times and has an unsurpassed acquaintance with the affairs of that kingdom lends a peculiar interest to all he says.

The Charleston lay at Honolulu for two months and ten days. Her object in going, as has before been stated, was to protect American interests; for in the islands are many Americans, and about 80 per cent. of the capital invested there is from this country. Since the political condition of the Hawaiian government is more or less precarious, our administration deemed it best to have the Charleston on hand during a period which it was believed would be a trying one. In his talk with the POST-INTELLIGENCER reporter Admiral Brown summed up the situation about as follows:

"The present constitution of the Hawaiian government was adopted in 1887. Previous to that time the king who possessed large powers had been negotiating extensive loans, sometimes of a million dollars or more; and the people felt that he was running the country too heavily in debt. Of course he found little difficulty in getting the money; because the English capitalists were only too glad to lend to King Kalakaua. You see the English government practically, though not nominally, guarantees the loans by English syndicates and banks to foreign countries. If the king of the islands should default in interest or principal, then the English would have a pretext for stepping in, taking possession of the custom-houses, and, in reality, getting hold of the government, in order, as the English say, to protect their interests. This is a thing which England has done before, and it is part of their policy.

"But, as I say, the people protested against the government's assuming such heavy debts; and so through the efforts of what is known as the Reform party a new constitution was adopted in 1887, greatly restricting the power of the king in every way, but especially as regards the borrowing and lending of money. Under this new constitution things have been running with a certain amount of friction ever since.

"But a new element is coming into political prominence, or rather an old element is getting greater strength. Hitherto the government has been managed, in fact at least, by Europeans and Americans, chiefly the latter, for the reason that these foreigners have been the only ones fitted by education, training and experience for conducting affairs. The islands, however, have a very fine system of schools, in which the natives have been well educated. In many instances the young men have been sent to Europe and to America to receive still greater advantages. The result has been that those educated natives—perhaps I might say overeducated—have become unwilling to go into the trades or become clerks or subordinates in shops and factories. They wish to be doctors, lawyers, to go to the legislature and to become professional men. They have felt that they were fully competent to conduct the Hawaiian government, and that the part played by foreigners in the control of affairs was an unwarrantable interference with their sacred rights. Accordingly these schooled natives have gathered around them a band of followers daily increasing in strength, who have raised the cry, 'Hawaii for Hawaiians.' These malcontents form a part at least of what is known as the National Reform party. Through their agitation a revolutionary spirit has been steadily growing and threatening trouble.

"The feeling against foreigners has been intensified by the action of the present legislature. In May this body, through the influence of the National Reform party—not the Reform party which put through the present constitution—passed a vote declaring a lack of confidence in the ministry. Since the government is conducted somewhat on the English plan, this vote was a request for the ministry to resign. The resignation was made, and a new cabinet formed, with John Cummings, a native, at its head as premier. Of the other three cabinet officers, Mr. Spencer, the minister of the interior, is an American; Mr. Peterson, the attorney general, is also an American, and Mr. Brown, the minister of finance, is an Englishman by birth, though he has spent his life in the United States and in the Sandwich islands. Thus it happens that Mr. Cummings is the only one of the cabinet thoroughly representative of the National Reformers. The other three are at best what might be called mugwumps. Since Mr. Cummings formed this cabinet and put no natives into it, a strong feeling has grown up against him in his own party. So by this means the present government has been further weakened.

"Thus it happens that this ministry, composed so largely of aliens, has given the revolutionists an excuse for further complaint and agitation. Accordingly, the malcontents have been working up the natives to a feeling of hostility to the government, and what is more, they have prepared a new constitution closely resembling that in force before 1887, especially as regards giving the king power. The constitution of 1887 was really revolutionary, since it was not adopted in accordance with regular legal processes, but it has been in full force for three years and has the authority of established fact. This constitution of 1887 contains a clause providing for amendments. According to this provision any proposed change must be passed by two successive legislatures and approved by the king. Now the revolutionists do not care to wait so long; for the legislature meets biennially. If they carried their point with this legislature, they might fall with the next, and even were they sure of the next, there would be the inevitable delay of two years. So they have been preparing for a revolutionary step.

"To this end they tried by act of legislature to get the independent troops out of the way; for example, to disarm and disband the two companies of Honolulu rifles, composed largely of young Americans who will espouse the cause of the present constitution, for the Americans are contented with the existing government, and it is satisfactory to our interests in the island. But the discontented party has not succeeded in getting rid of these troops, which would be a big obstacle in their way.

"The malcontents have also been trying to get a constitutional convention which shall adopt their proposed constitution; but this plan, if openly broached in the legislature, will be voted down by that body on the ground that it is revolutionary. It will be opposed by the Reform party, and by certain of the Nationals as well, who have little sympathy with the disgruntled, but think that Hawaii will prosper most under the present regime. From this it can be seen that the National Reformers are divided, many of them opposing revolution.

"Still another cause for illegal outbreak may be mentioned. The revolutionists want the offices at the disposal of the government; for though Hawaii is small, it has a full set of offices for a larger kingdom. The malcontents have in meetings with the Mechanics' Union passed resolutions asking that this patronage, as we call it here, be given to natives and to members of their own party. This request, however, has been ignored by the government.

"Back of these things are several other factors which enter into the calculation. The constitution proposed by the revolutionists gives, as I have said, more authority to the king; so naturally he favors it, and lends his support to the party. Then, too, the English commissioner, Major Woodhouse, would probably not be sorry to see a return to the old regime by which the English capitalists might win advantage. Living there as he has for twenty-five years, he knows every prominent man in and out of the government, and though to a casual observer it might seem that he takes little interest, and has little influence in native politics, still you will find on looking below the surface that he is very powerful. His long residence makes him perfectly familiar with everything that has been done in the past, and he knows just what can be expected of any man or any party of men in Hawaii in the future.

"Our own minister there, Mr. John L. Stevens, is an accomplished and a clever diplomat. He has seen service not only in Uruguay, but also as minister to Sweden. Being from Maine, he is of course a close friend of Secretary Blaine. Every body knows that though he has lived at Honolulu but a year he is equal to any emergency which may arise; but when it comes to a revolution, a minister cannot take the place of soldiers; and so the United States, knowing the unsettled condition of affairs, sent the Charleston out there about three months ago to protect our citizens and our interests. You are aware that our reciprocity treaty with the Hawaiian Islands has made a great many people there rich; for they can manufacture sugar at $65 a ton and sell it to us at $90. In return the Pacific coast trade is greatly benefited, as well as that of the whole country, because we sell them a good many manufactures which enter their duty free. Accordingly a good deal of American property has accumulated in the Islands which I was instructed to protect. During all of my stay at Honolulu matters were becoming more and more perturbed, and an uprising by the revolutionists had actually been planned for the 4th of August. I learned of it on the first day of the month, but we received sailing orders on the second. The news of our intended departure—which could not be concealed because our taking in of coal and supplies was perfectly evident—led the revolutionary party to postpone till after we left, the execution of their design. But I confidently expect to hear by the next advices from Honolulu that there has been an actual outbreak, a revolution attempted if not really accomplished.

"Those anxious for a change have, as I believe, played upon the king, and have drawn him into their scheme by the promise of additional power, such as he had under the old constitution. But they are simply making a tool of him. As soon as they can get their hands on the government the thing which they desire, they will force him out and put in as queen his sister, Princess Liliukalani, who will suit their purposes even better than would King Kalakaua. The Reform party will oppose any movement to put in the princess, and further disturbances will ensue, resulting in anarchy. Anarchy will be followed by a provisional government, and after that, in my opinion, a republic. In this republic the chances are that the Reform party, not the new National Reformers, will obtain and preserve the ascendancy.

"During these anticipated troubles the Charleston was to have looked after the American interests of which I have spoken: but now the Nipsic is there, while the Iroquois and Mohihan are on their way thither from Samoa. Our policy is to offer complete protection to our interests, and to see that during the confusion no other government gets a hand. We do not want to annex the kingdom, but we must see that its autonomy is preserved; that whatever happens it be allowed to govern itself. In case of open disturbance, which in itself will be a conclusive proof that the existing government is unable to afford sufficient protection to our property, American sailors and marines, fully armed and provided with artillery, will be landed at once to protect the American legation and all other American interests from possible injury."

TURNER'S HOPELESS FIGHT.

The Spokane County Committee Overwhelmingly Against Him.

SPOKANE FALLS, Aug. 24.—The result of the meeting of the county Republican central committee here, on Saturday, was a clear defeat of the friends of Judge Turner. Out of fourteen members present, but two favored the propositions known to be favorable to Judge Turner. Chairman Ridpath, who is a Turner man, was utterly powerless, and the Wilson men had it all their own way. It was the first time there has been a test of the comparative strength of the Wilson and Turner forces in Spokane county. The result shows an overwhelming majority in favor of Wilson.

The central committee very fairly represents the community at large. Judge Turner's candidacy has never met with the approval of any considerable element in his own party and the movement in his behalf has steadily declined from the day it was inaugurated.

The report sent from here to the effect that there is a combination of the Wilson people with Calkins is without any foundation whatever. Mr. Wilson and his friends have not combined with anybody. Such a thing is not felt to be necessary.

THE PUYALLUP COMMISSION.

Hard Fight for the Power to Negotiate a Purchase.

WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 24.—The secretary of the interior, under whose jurisdiction the case comes, has been considering names for appointment on the Puyallup Indian commission, as well as the commission to go to the Warm Springs reservation in Oregon and Coiville, Wash. In the latter case the selection of men is not difficult, as the commission has only to determine the boundary line in Oregon and to negotiate for the cession of part of the Coiville reservation in Washington. In the case of Puyallup, the interests involved and the great amount of discussion over allowing a Washington man to be appointed has drawn a great deal of attention to it. In this, as in all other cases, there are a large number of men anxious to serve, and senators and representatives want to arm these places with men for political reasons. Among the candidates are A. F. Foster, of Tacoma, formerly of St. Paul, but it has been decided that no man from Tacoma will be named. A commission is also to be appointed to negotiate with the Crow Indians in Montana.

A GROWL AT PRINCE RUSSELL.

His Interference in Montana Deeply Resented by the Senators.

WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 24.—Some objection is made by Montana to the alleged interference of Russell Harrison in the appointment of a postmaster at Helena. Senator Power says that politically Russell Harrison has no influence in the state, and that he could not change three votes upon anything, yet the appointment of Mr. Walker is delayed because the president desires to gratify his son. The Montana senators are not any too well pleased with the administration for allowing Russell Harrison to have more influence in appointments than the senators of a great state. The matter of patronage causes a great deal of trouble to the politician during the present administration.

TARIFF WITHOUT A REST.

Only Conferences and Cash Bills Will Interrupt the Debate.

WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 24.—The order of business for the remainder of the session, arranged by the Republican committee of the Senate, provides that the consideration of the tariff bill be completed without interruption, except by appropriation bills and conference reports. Two conference reports are expected to be presented during the week, one on the irrigation survey provision of the sundry civil bill, and the other on the land grant forfeiture bill. The programme for the week's proceedings in the House has already been agreed upon as to part of the time and the committee on rules will probably provide for the disposition of the remainder.

A Railroad in a Pigeon-Hole.

WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 24.—The bill granting right-of-way to the Cinnabar & Cooke City railroad through a corner of the Yellowstone Park, still remains on the House calendar, although D. B. May and Robert Laws linger about the House corridor anxiously waiting to get the bill up. May says the bill will be passed all right if it ever can be raised. There is no doubt that this is the case with a great many other bills of a similar nature. Cooke City may wait until next session before the bill is passed.

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THE UNREST GROWS.

More Railroad Men Will Strike in the East.

NEW ENGLAND ROADS ATTACKED

Chief Sargent Proves That Webb Ignores Depew's Views.

The Strike Will Spread to the West Shore and Other Roads—The Railroaders' Council in Session—Meetings in Sympathy.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—Vice-President Cobb, of the New York Central, is of the opinion that the Terre Haute convention will do little or nothing in supporting the Knights of Labor, and that the strike, if there is one, will quietly be proven a failure. Powderly and his colleagues—Hayes, Devlin and Wright—left town tonight for Albany to attend the convention of district assembly 246 tomorrow.

President Johnson, of the assembly, in commenting upon the situation, said: "Unless the concessions demanded by the strikers from the railroad managers are acceded to, we expect tomorrow that a general strike will be ordered. Fully 9,000 men on the Vanderbilt system will walk out, and we know these men—switchmen, firemen and yardmen—cannot be replaced under any circumstances.

ALBANY, Aug. 24. The executive board of assembly 246 held a secret session tonight. It was decided that if the Delaware & Hudson road presisted in handling any transfer freight from the Central, a general strike should be ordered, and the same action be taken in reference to the Boston & Albany and the Fitchburg, in case they continued handling this transfer freight.

ALBANY, Aug 24.—A prominent leader in the Central strike and an officer of one of the local assemblies, who is in a position to know whereof he speaks, tonight said: "A tie-up in the yards of the West Shore and Fitchburg roads at Rotterdam junction has been determined upon. The Fitchburg has been lending assistance to the Central.

Between Karners and Schenectady the road has made remarkable progress in raising the blockade, which is almost an event of the past on that portion of the road.

DEPEW AGAINST WEBB.

Chief Sargent Quotes the Young Magnate's Superior in Labor's Cause.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Aug. 24.—Nothing authoritative will be given out as to the deliberations of the supreme council of the Federation of Railway Employes until tomorrow at the earliest. It is among the probabilities that the decision of the council may not be reached for several days. This Sunday saw no convening of the council proper. This does not mean that the agencies were not at work. The council last night put into the hands of Grand Secretary Debs, of the Brotherhood of Firemen; Vice Grand Master Morrissey, of the Brotherhood of Trainmen, and Vice Grand Master Downey, of the Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association, the deliberations of the council, and they will prepare certain propositions to be presented to the council, which will define the action of the supreme body. This committee has been in session since 8 o'clock last evening. The members separate only to take what may be strictly termed lunches.

Grand Chief Sargent was at his office today overhauling the books and papers which bear on the threatening general strike on the Vanderbilt system. He is also compelled to look over his work as regards the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen. The Associated Press correspondent called at Mr. Sargent's house this afternoon and found him as frank as usual. He had carefully read Powderly's letter to Webb sent out last night. While Sargent did not express any opinion as to the action the council would take on the report of the committe, yet he freely expressed himself about Powderly's missive. He said: "I admire Powderly's stand. Powderly puts Webb in the position he belongs and which, when the public thoroughly understand, will convince it that Webb is wrong. Webb's position is directly opposite to that taken by Depew, his superior officer. Depew was always devoted to the organization of labor." To sustain this statement, Sargent gave to the reporter the following extracts from an address delivered by Depew at the meeting of the Firemen's Brotherhood held in Tammany hall on May 15, 1887. Said Depew at that time: "I believe in an organization just like yours for protection, for charity, sobriety and industry. It is proper in these days that there should be organization, for the single reason that the business of this world cannot be carried on in any other way: that railroad people ought to be able to intelligently discuss the questions of the day and should tell the government they do not want to import labor."

"These expressions of Depew," said Sargent, "show conclusively that he was in favor at that time of organized labor. He believed in the right of workingmen to go to the polls and exercise their right of franchise. The Knights of Labor have taken an active part in legislative affairs in the state of New York during the past year. Much of this legislation has been directly in the interest of railway employes, and the New York Central being one of the largest corporations that would naturally be affected by legislation of that sort, and many of its employes going before the assembly in behalf of the bills presented, and the fact that the men discharged by the New York Central were participating in this effort to bring about the passage of these labor bills before the New York legislature, shows plainly that the company is antagonizing the Knights of Labor in its present action, for had the men been discharged for drunkenness, breach of discipline and such causes as are now claimed by Webb, he would not hesitate one moment to have an investigation. I am surprised that a man should have been in the employ of the New York Central for fifteen or twenty years and now be dismissed on account of character. It is a sad commentary on the management of the road. In the course of an address delivered by Depew on Sunday, May 25, 1890, shortly before the director sailed for Europe, he said to the meeting of the Brotherhood of Engineers at New Haven:

"'There are a few things about the relation of the president to the employes of the road which I would like to say. We both draw our salaries from the same treasury; the president of the company has his duty to perform to the stockholders of the road, but it is not, as many of you suppose, his only duty. While he must see to it that proper economy is maintained and the earning power developed, he must see that the public at all times get the best possible service, and that the men in the employ of the company are treated well. It is his duty to march out and take by the throat and throttle any man who in his brief authority treads on the toes of some one of the men under him. A railroad goes on for ever and the man in its employ realize the security of their employment, and it gives to them an independence which is their right.'

"Anyone who reads these utterances of Depew understandingly cannot help but believe that Depew, as president of the New York Central road, believed in the recognition of his employes whenever they desired to confer with him, and if any of his subordinates practiced any injustice, in his own words, he would have said, 'I could take them by the throat and throttle them.' The employes who were discharged by the Central were denied the right to give their side of the story to the management. They claim they have been mistreated by the subordinate officers, demanded redress, were refused a hearing and have now combined for protection, just as advocated by Depew, president of the New York Central. Powderly, as the men's counsel or adviser, comes forward and by honorable means tries to bring about an amicable adjustment. He is met by the acting president of the road and informed that the employes have no rights in the premises. He also says he will discharge any man at any time, and no questions need be asked. At the New Haven meeting Depew went on record as the advocate of combining labor for its own protection. He said: Some time ago I was working up some matters regarding the progress of civilization. I learned that our laws came from Great Britain, where prior to one hundred years ago labor had no place in her legislation. The statutes which we found are enough to make the hair stand on end on a bald man. To read them gives you such a circulation of the blood that you have to put a piece of ice on your pulse. The law fixed the wages and made it a crime for labor to meet and combine for its own protection.'

"The Knights of Labor as an organization are combining today to protect the New York Central employes, just what the president of that great corporation has advocated in sympathy with the boys. While I have never been an advocate of strikes where there was a way open to avoid them, yet I cannot help but believe that the position of the executive head of the Knights of Labor is correct."

After a session of one hour the supreme council adjourned until 8:30 tomorrow. The report of the sub-committee has been completed, but the council decides not to enter upon its consideration tonight. It is semi-officially announced that the result of the meeting will be made public by noon tomorrow.

STOCK YARDS STRIKE WILL GROW.

A General Tie-up of All Interested Roads Threatened.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—The strike of the firemen and engineers of the Union Stock Yards Switching Association for an increase of wages is still on, with the possibility of decided aggravation of the difficulties. The modified demand submitted by the strikers at yesterday's conference was communicated to the roads of the switching association with the expectation that the latter would return an answer to the strikers today. This expectation, however, was not fulfilled. This evening the strikers have been in conference with the officers of the organizations of engineers, firemen and switchmen and it is their hope that the latter will espouse their cause and tie up every road entering the stock yards in case an attempt is made to employ non-union men tomorrow to take the places of the strikers.

AN APPEAL TO JUPITER.

Congress Called Upon to Seize and Run Vanderbilt's Railroads.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—At a meeting of the council of Knights of Labor today a committee was appointed to solicit funds for the aid of the New York Central strikers. Resolutions were also unanimously adopted demanding that congress shall immediately authorize and instruct the secretary of war to seize said Vanderbilt system and operate the same at the cost of said service for the benefit and pleasure of the public.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—At today's meeting of the Central Labor Union resolutions were adopted denouncing the management of the New York Central railroad, reciting the course taken by Governor Seymour in '62 in a similar emergency, and calling upon congress to immediately take possession and operate the entire Vanderbilt system.

COAST MEN WILL MEET.

Trainmen of Northwestern States Will Act Upon the Strike.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—A St. Paul dispatch says: An official bulletin has been issued by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Trainmen and Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association, embracing every branch of the train service in Minnesota, the Dakotas, Montana and Washington, calling a meeting for Sunday, August 31. The presumption is that the meeting is in connection with the Eastern strike.

Sympathy, but Nothing Else.

BOSTON, Aug. 24.—At a largely-attended meeting of local assemblies of Knights of Labor composed entirely of railroad men the sentiment was decidedly against a strike, although sympathy was expressed for the strikers.

Vice-Protective Davis, of the Steam Railroad Men's Protective Union, says: "No other organization on top of earth has a right to order our union to strike." His organization takes in all classes of men who work on railways.

Sympathy From Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 24.—Delegates from forty-four assemblies of Knights of Labor met here today and unanimously passed a resolution endorsing Powderly's action in New York Central strike and saying that the cause of labor is safe in his hands. A subscription was started and it is expected that $1,000 will be forwarded to Powderly during the week. Meetings will be held every night.

UNDER A NEW FLAG.

A British Ship Rechristened American—Huntington's Fair Promises.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 24.—The interesting ceremony of christening a steamship and raising over her a United States flag, was performed yesterday at Newport. The new steamship was the San Benito, formerly the English ship Kimberly, stranded on Virginia beach two years ago. She was purchased by C. P. Huntington, and has been completely rebuilt at the Newport News ship yard. Huntington says if the subsidy bill passes he proposes building several ships to sail under the American flag, and run between Hampton Roads and Liverpool.

Murdered by Italian Thugs.

DENVER, Aug. 24.—Thomas Klevel, a laborer, was instantly killed at a saloon near Rocky Mountain lake late this afternoon. Klevel and two friends were drinking at the bar when two Italians attacked him without any apparent cause. One struck him over the head with a billiard cue while the other stabbed him in the abdomen with a wicked-looking knife, inflicting a wound which must have caused death instantly. The two Italians were arrested, but refuse to give any reason for the crime.

Sir John Will Appeal to the People.

OTTAWA, Aug. 24.—It is learned from a reliable source that Sir John McDonald has decided to dissolve Parliament very shortly and appeal to the country for re-election before Christmas. The sentiment in favor of extending Canada's commercial relations with the United States is steadily growing.

The Blunderer's Warning.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—Commenting on the effects of the American silver bill the *Times* warns the silver interests to be in readiness to meet a real though perhaps distant, danger of a plethora of silver in America finding vent outside and forcing itself on the market at a reduced price.

A Historic Forest Burnt.

ATHENS, Aug. 24.—The forest on Mount Penteicus has been on fire since Friday. The king and his sons are directing the troops in their efforts to prevent the spread of the flames. The excavation for the American school of archæology at Dionysius, has already been destroyed.

The Business Barometer.

BOSTON, Aug. 24.—The total gross exchanges for the last week, as shown by dispatches from the leading clearing houses of the United States, were $1,174,834,266, an increase of 29.1 per cent. as compared with the corresponding week of last year.

Yellow Jack Overpowers Jack Tar.

HALIFAX, Aug. 24.—The British war ship Buzzard arrived here today from Jamaica with yellow fever on board. There were nineteen cases on board at one time, and one of the victims died at Port Royal.

Steamer Arrivals.

BOSTON, Aug. 24.—Scythia, Liverpool.
HAVRE, Aug. 24.—Champagne, New York.
LONDON, Aug. 24.—Russia, Baltimore; Suevia and Obdam, New York.

A Count Served Up for Dinner.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—A letter from Honolulu reports that Count Zeschwyl has been murdered by his servants in the South Sea islands.

Incipient Fire Extinguished.

Officer Mike Noon distinguished himself as a man of cool nerve and speedy action last night at 1 o'clock, by extinguishing a fire in a French dive in an alley near Fourth and Jackson streets. The officer saw smoke issuing out of the building several blocks away and rushed to the scene. Arriving, he found a lamp had exploded, filling the rooms with flames and smoke, and the occupants, all drunk from their orgies, were lying on the floor in a heavy sleep. With the aid of towels, shawls, and bedding, the fire was put out and probably many thousand dollars worth of property was saved.

Dumpsey—"Blobson's wife is very small, isn't she?" Popinjay—"Yes; you would hardly believe it, but I have heard it said that she goes through his pockets every night."—*Burlington Free Press.*

TACOMA BOY DROWNS.

A Treacherous Raft of Logs Proves His Destruction.

STRANGE DISEASE IN ALASKA.

Salmon-Fishers Attacked by Blood-Poison and Paralysis.

The Unknown Ailment Spreads a Panic Among the Settlers—Cable Car Runs Away at Oakland—Several Women Hurt.

TACOMA, Aug. 24.—Walter Hoffman, a 18-year-old boy, was drowned this afternoon in the channel near Twenty-first street. With a number of other boys he was undressed and playing on a raft of logs anchored in the stream. He slipped from the log on which he was sitting and went under the raft and, being unable to swim, was drowned. The body was recovered about 4 o'clock this evening and will be buried tomorrow from the residence of the boy's parents on Pacific avenue, near Twenty-fifth street.

THE NEWS OF CHEHALIS.

New Fire Department—Working for the School-Book Bribers.

CHEHALIS, Aug. 24.—The Babcock chemical engine ordered by the city council a few weeks ago has arrived, and the fire boys will soon get down to business.

John Murphy, a rancher living about a mile from town, had his house broken into yesterday by several boys, who made off with a considerable sum of money, a revolver and other valuables. Murphy only recently sold his place, but had not yet moved off, and being a genuine mossback, kept a large sum of money in his house because he was afraid to bank it.

Four certificates were granted to Chehalis teachers at the recent examination: Emma St. John, first class; C. S. Hungerford, Wilson Brookes and Pauline Mayer, second; and Maud Miles, of Claquato, third class.

The deeds of real estate filed for record with the county auditor for the week ending August 16 foot up to the amount of $19,670, besides some six or seven which show only the nominal dollar consideration.

Sheriff Deggler has again displayed himself. A team belonging to Mr. Fort, near Alpha prairie, was stolen on August 16, and the sheriff caught them up at Hillhurst, just outside of Tacoma.

Charles F. Joy, of St. Louis, attorney for Thiel's detective agency, called on Prosecuting Attorney Reynolds this week. It is rumored that he was here in the interests of C. O. Eames and M. C. Sullivan, the Portland detectives who were recently indicted for the alleged school-book bribery.

A number of houses which have to be removed from the right-of-way and depot grounds of the Union Pacific are to be sold by auction Monday.

George L. Rose, of Puyallup, has been in town several days, buying up all the hops he can get hold of.

A NEW DISEASE IN ALASKA.

It Attacks Salmon Fishers and Poisons Their Blood.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 24.—Among the arrivals from Alaska recently is a fisherman who has been employed for some months at Bristol bay. A number of canneries are located along the river and about 200 fishermen are engaged in salmon fishing there. The fish are caught in large nets, from which they are removed by hand. Lately, after this work many men have been attacked in the hand and arm by blood-poisoning. The hand and arm increased to a horrible size and took on a leaden hue. Then the swelling commenced to subside, when running sores broke through the skin and in effect the arm was more than half-paralyzed. The swelling was accompanied by dull pains in the head with falling away of strength and complete exhaustion. The sufferers multiplied rapidly until nearly one-half of the fishermen were down. No deaths resulted to the knowledge of the narrator, but no complete cures were effected. When the swelling subsided, the sores continued in a more or less active state.

The trouble created a panic among the fishers and they commenced to forsake their work. There was no doctor nearer than Ounalaska, and bandages and poultices helped little to ease the pains of the sufferers. The case is a novel one in medical science. In handling salmon it very often happens that the hard sharp fins and scales slightly puncture the skin. It has never been known before, however, that blood poisoning of the strange kind described has resulted.

ONLY THE JUMPERS HURT.

A Cable Car Breaks Away—Several Women Leap and are Injured.

OAKLAND, Cal., Aug. 24.—While a Piedmont avenue cable car was descending a steep hill near Piedmont Heights today the gripman lost control of the grip and brake, and the car dashed down hill at a constantly increasing speed, which finally became terrific. The passengers became panic-stricken and one young woman jumped, rolling down hill, but escaping with bruises. Another woman, with a child in her arms, also jumped, but managed to keep her feet. Mrs. Walker, of Oakland, jumped and struck on her head, receiving a very severe cut.

At the bottom of the hill the gripman stopped the car and the male passengers, none of whom had jumped, ran back to the woman. Mr. Walker, on reaching his wife, fainted dead away. The women were revived and taken home.

A Right Whale Captured.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 24.—Captain Hannah, of the steamer Corona, which arrived today from Eureka, states that while his vessel was up there a right whale was found stranded on the beach. It measured 75 feet in length and 40 feet in circumference. It was expected that it would give sixty barrels of oil and at least 1,000 pounds of bone. It is the first right whale ever seen in this vicinity.

The Dyer's Officers go Free.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 24.—News was received here from Oonalaska today that Captain Healy, of the revenue cutter Bear, had ordered the release of officers of the seized sealer Mattie Dyer, and ordered the vessel to proceed to Sitka, where the case will be heard.

Shipping Intelligence.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 24.—Arrivals—Steamer Maggie Ross, Coos Bay; steamer Oregon, Portland; steamer City of Puebla, Victoria; steamer Jeanie, Nanaimo. Sailed—Steamer State of California, Astoria; bark Seminole, Nanaimo; bark Shirley, Port Townsend.

A Cargo of Salmon and Castaways.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 24.—The scooner Compeer arrived today from Thin Point, Alaska, with 2,461 cases of salmon and some of the survivors of the steamer Oneida, which was wrecked near Sank Island on April 26.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

Seventh Ward Club Organization—The Young Workers.

There will be a meeting of the Republicans of the Seventh ward at Pontius hall, corner of Albert and Depot streets, on this evening, at 8 o'clock sharp, for the purpose of effecting the organization of Republicans of the ward and for the transaction of such other business as may regularly come before them. All Republicans of the Seventh ward are earnestly requested to be present.

The Young Men's Republican Club will hold a rally in Judge Humes' court-room tomorrow night. A number of the best orators in the city will be present and a rousing meeting is expected.

Take the Northern Pacific railroad, vestibuled sleeper and d