THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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DISCREDIT REPORTS OF WAR

Japanese and Chinese Legations at London Have Not Heard of Hostilities.

WOULD PLEASE SOME OF THE OFFICIALS

They Express Their Delight at the Prospects of Fighting in the Immediate Future—Details of the Negotiations.

LONDON, July 22.—The London reporter of the Associated press visited the Japanese legation here to learn if possible whether the report was true that war had been declared between China and Japan because of the difference between the two powers in regard to Corea. No official denial or confirmation of the report could be had, but the whole staff of the legation made no attempt to disguise their delight at the thought of war with China.

At the Chinese legation it was stated no news of a declaration of war had been received. It was added if the rumor were true the first report of it would come from Japan and not from China. Another visit was made to the Chinese legation tonight. The Chinese legation stated that no late news had been received, owing to an interruption of the cable service. The latest information received at the legation was to the effect that 1,000 Chinese troops would start for Corea.

Japan had rejected the proposals made by the British minister, although the latter had counseled a peaceable settlement of the dispute. Th Chinese government had thereupon declared that unless the Japanese troops were withdrawn from Zoul and Chemulpo, China would break off the negotiations.

The officials, when further questioned, said they had discredited the rumor that war had been declared. Inquiries were also made at the foreign office, but it was stated that no news had been received there.

A telegram from Yokohama received tonight states the acceptance by Corea of the reforms proposed by Japan is conditional upon with the withdrawal of the Japanese troops from Corea. The Japanese government was suprised at this firm stand, which is supposed to prove that Chinese influence is paramount in Corea. In the direct negotiations between Tokio and Pekin, China has so far ignored the Japanese counter proposals.

MAKING WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.

China Preparing to Fight and Japan is Not Far Behind.

SHANGHAI, July 22.—China continues to make preparations to assert her claimed rights in Corea and from the present indications it is judged war is inevitable unless Japan recedes from the position she has hitherto maintained. Orders were recently issued for 12,000 troops to prepare for departure to Corea. The preparations were hurriedly completed and on Friday the soldiers went on board the transports that will convey them to the peninsula. To guard against contingencies, the transports were convoyed by eight gun boats, the commanders of which were instructed to fire upon the Japanese should the latter attempt to obstruct the landing of the Chinese.

Warlike preparations are also being made in all directions. A strong body of troops will shortly leave for Ochow for the Li Choi island. It is the government's intention to employ the Canton and Nankin fleets in harrassing the Japanese coasts if actual hostilities are commenced. Orders have been sent to every Chinese province calling upon each of them to furnish 20,000 troops to aid in the support of the government.

LONDON, July 23.—A dispatch to the Times from Shanghai says war between China and Japan is considered certain.

TO AFRICA INSTEAD OF AMERICA.

Plan of Minister Crispi with Reference to Future Immigration.

ROME, July 23.—In the senate today Prime Minister Crispi in the course of a speech referred to the recent capture of Kassala by the Italian forces. He announced reinforcements were not required to enable the Italians at Kassala to maintain their position. Neither would it be necessary for them to further expose themselves in battle with the dervishes. Signor Crispi added that it was to be hoped that Italy would find means to colonize Africa. The great object to be attained was to substitute emigration to Africa for emigration to America. The capture of Kassala has not altered Italy's relations with the powers. Her relations with Great Britain were excellent.

On motion of Signor Cavalletto, the senate expressed its thanks to Premier Crispi and the president of the senate for their devotion to the service of their country. The adoption of the motion was the occasion for a scene of unusual enthusiasm. The senate then adjourned for the summer.

TO TRY CARNOT'S SLAYER THIS WEEK.

Police and Military Guards Will Surround the Court House Daily.

PARIS, July 22.—Remarkable precautions will be taken during the trial of Santo Cesario, the murderer of President Carnot. The trial will begin in Lyons on the 28th. On his way to the court and back the prisoner will have a strong police and military guard. The court house will be guarded by military and police, and an unbroken line of police will surround it. Detectives at every entrance will scrutinize those attending the trial. Only those having tickets of admission will be allowed to enter. The prisoners' dock has been removed from its usual place, so as to make room for the reporters, eighty of whom will be accommodated. A special seat has been made for Cesario.

ONE THOUSAND WENT DOWN.

That Number of Lives Lost with Columbia in the Black Sea.

ODESSA, July 22.—It is now certain 1,000 persons went down with the Italian Columbia which collided with the Russian steamer in the Black sea a few days ago. All the evidence badly inculpates the Russian seamen who deliberately abandoned the Columbia and her crew and passengers to their fate, although the vessel floated an hour and a quarter after the collision.

TROUBLE IN ECUADOR.

Senate Approves the Suspension of the Interest on the Foreign Debt.

LONDON, July 23.—A dispatch to the Times from Quito, Ecuador, says congress has censured the cabinet for concealing budget excesses. The finance minister has resigned. The senate has approved the suspension of the interest on the foreign debt.

Norwegian Steamer Sunk.

BREST, July 22.—The steamer sunk off this port was the Norwegian steamer Odin, bound from Barcelona, Spain, for Bergen, Norway. All of the crew were saved.

Minister Garnett Dismissed.

TANGIER, July 22.—It is reported Sid Garnett, the foreign minister, has been dismissed from office and replaced by his secretary.

Lord Brassey to Tour America.

LONDON, July 22.—Lord Brassey will leave England next month to make a long tour of the United States.

Anarchist Editor Sentenced.

ROME, July 22.—Signor Zoppina, director of the anarchist journal, La Bomba, in Messina, has been sentenced to ten months' imprisonment and fined 500 lire. La Bomba has been suppressed.

THOUSAND LIVES LOST.

Constantinople Correspondent Declares this the Result of Recent Earthquakes.

LONDON, July 22.—The Constantinople correspondent of the Standard telegraphs that notwithstanding the attempts at concealmen it is clearly established that over 1,000 persons lost their lives during the recent earthquakes.

Spaniards Surprised by Malays.

MADRID, July 22.—It is officially announced that a force of Mohammedan Malays surprised the Spanish troops and Mindanic in the Malay archipelago. In the fighting that ensued, which finally resulted in the repulse of the attacking force, fourteen Spanish, including one officer, were killed and forty-seven were wounded. The Malays lost twenty-seven killed.

COXEY CALLS FOR MEN.

Wants the Unemployed of the East to Move on Washington.

NEW YORK, July 22.—J. S. Coxey, commander of the Commonweal army, was at Ridgewood Park, L. I., today, where he was tendered a reception by the representatives of the people's party, who were holding a picnic there. General Coxey made an address at the big afternoon meeting.

"I represent a party," he said, "that does not want money that is redeemable in gold exclusively, but money that is redeemable in everything that is used in this country."

General Coxey then unfolded the details of his good roads scheme, which he said would give employment to every workman in this country and make the United States the most powerful country in the world. He then took up the railroad troubles, referring to George M. Pullman as "King George III." "Let the people of the United States condemn the railroads," said he, "and compel the government to buy them. If the people can condemn your property when they are building a railroad on the ground that it is the common benefit, you in turn should condemn their property and operate the railroads for the common benefit of humanity."

Continuing, he said: "The only place for you to strike is at Washington. Go through your public parks and marshal the tramps and unemployed workmen; tell them the cushions down in Washington are as soft as they are here, and tell them I have a plan to feed them down there. I don't mind telling my plan. When the men get down there they will be sent to jail as I was. The jail in Washington can only accommodate 300 persons. It is full now, so the men will have to be put to work building jails to imprison themselves. If I cannot get them work at one thing I can get them at another."

In closing, the Commonwealer general again urged upon his hearers to marshal the unemployed of New York and Brooklyn and march in a body to congress and demand the good roads plan be put into shape for practical legislation.

Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn then addressed the assemblage, after which the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the time has come when no further hope can be held of any remedies for our present industrial distress from either the republican or democratic parties; that they are both dominated by the money power; that they are both agreed on using the military, not to quell outbreaks, but to make possible alliance of capital; that they are in favor of contracting the currency to a point of impoverishment for four-fifths of the people; that they are one in the matter of land monopolies, the theft of unearned income on land values and refusal of state aid to the unemployed, and, in fact, in all essential questions which continue the present miserable conditions, and that they are merely separated into two wings through the necessity of waging sham battle for the division of spoils.

Resolved, That the one and only remedy for the present inequality of conditions that causes so much suffering and want is for the industrial masses themselves to seize the government and administer it in the sole interest of those who produce all wealth.

Resolved, That to this end we call on every workman and every working class sympathizer to come out on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November next and strike at the ballot box on the program laid down by the people's party.

Going to See the "Bosses."

WILMINGTON, Del., July 22.—Carl Browne and seventy members of the Coxey army arrived here today and went into camp, having marched from Bladensburg, Md. Browne says the army has been to Washington to see the servants of the brokers and bankers, and that it is now going to New York to see the bosses themselves. General Coxey is expected here tomorrow.

BAPTISTS AT TORONTO.

Distinguished Ministers of the Convention Conduct Services.

TORONTO, July 22.—Most of the pulpits of the city were today filled with distinguished ministers in attendance upon the Baptist convention. Prayer service was conducted this morning by Rev. S. A. Northrup of Fort Wayne, Ind. The sermon at the convention was preached by Rev. Mr. Carrol of Waco, Tex., this afternoon. An interesting afternoon meeting was led by Rev. H. M. Wharton, D. E., evangelist of Baltimore, Md., and the junior rally was conducted by Rev. R. F. Y. Pierce of Rockford, Ill. President Chapman addressed the big assembly. Rev. Robert R. Hull, D. D., of Brooklyn, delivered an address on the "Consecration Meeting," and the afternoon's proceedings were brought to a close by a consecration service conducted by Rev. Frank L. Wilkins, D. D., general secretary.

Nearly the same program was carried out this evening in the horticultural gardens, when, after devotional services, Rev. W. P. Hellings, D. D., Omaha; Rev. McDonald, D. D., Atlanta, Ga.; President Chapman and Rev. M. H. Harton, D. D., spoke.

MASONS DROP BRECKINRIDGE.

Definitely Determined that the Kentucky Colonel Has Been Dismissed.

CINCINNATI, July 22.—"Have the Masons expelled Colonel Breckinridge?" has been on every tongue for a fortnight, but the Masons were sworn to secrecy, and no one else could tell what was done at the recent meeting of Lexington lodge No. 1, believed to have been called for the purpose of taking action on charges affecting the Masonic standing of the silver-tongued congressman. An eminent Mason showed a responsible gentleman a newly printed list of the members of the Lexington lodge No. 1, issued since the meeting in question, remarking as he did so: "Masons are not permitted to divulge the secrets of the lodge room, and I can't say whether Colonel Breckinridge was expelled from our lodge or not, but here is a complete list of the present membership, and you can see for yourself who are members." An examination of the printed roll showed Colonel Breckinridge's name to be missing, and the circumstances attending the printing of the list and its display are conclusive proof the Ashland district congressman has been dropped by the Masons.

ALL OVER A CAN OF BEER.

Five Chicago Men Badly Injured in a Fight.

CHICAGO, July 22.—As a result of a fight over a can of beer in the stock yards district the following men are in the county hospital:

Stanislaus Woozka, face cut from ear to mouth.

George Feelank, left arm badly cut, abdomen cut and left thigh cut open for a distance of eighteen inches.

Aneras Pontak, head badly cut.

Those arrested in the fray, also injured, are: Paul Megask, who, it is said, did all the cutting, has a badly bruised head.

Frank Cadenak, slashed on the left arm.

George Fullum, slightly cut about the back.

None of the men are expected to die.

Y. M. C. A. at Chautauqua.

CHAUTAUQUA, July 22.—This is Young Men's Christian association day at Chautauqua, a day set apart by the assembly for that association. The distinguished speakers were: Rev. W. H. P. Pance of New York, who delivered the morning sermon; General O. O. Howard of New York and Henry Hoad of Buffalo, who spoke at the afternoon meeting, and Colonel A. D. Shaw of Watertown, who delivered the evening address.

TARIFF TALK WILL BE WARM

Interest for the Week Centers in the Senate Discussion.

SOME SPEAKERS WILL NOT MINCE WORDS

Senator Gorman is Slated for Remarks on the Subject of the President's Letter and His Utterances Will Show His Resentment.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The interest in the senate for the present week centers in the efforts which will be made to settle the tariff controversy as raised by the report of the conference disagreement. The week will begin with this question in the foreground and no one can foresee what amount of time will be consumed upon it or what will be the result of the debate which will be inaugurated tomorrow.

There is now little doubt that tomorrow's proceedings will be of a very animated character—probably no less so than those of Friday, and possibly more so. All efforts to compromise the differences on the tariff and to allay the feeling engendered by the president's letter to Mr. Wilson have so far been unavailing and unless unusual effort is made and exceptional success secured between this time and the hour of meeting the day's session will develop a series of interesting speeches which bid fair to be characterized by words both plain and pointed.

Democratic senators generally agree there is now no prospect of reaching an understanding in the party before tomorrow's session and this cannot be done until the temper of the senate shall be still further exploited before the country. If there should be no change of program Senator Hill's motion to recede from the senate amendment to make coal and iron ore dutiable at 40 cents per ton and put both on the free list will be first decided, after which Senator Vilas' motion to amend the sugar schedule by striking out the one-eigth of a cent differential on the refined sugar will be subject to discussion. It is on this proposition the most interesting part of the debate is expected to occur. Senator Hill expects to gain a few votes on the number secured for his motion when offered by himself before the bill went to conference, but he does not think it will show any great strength and concedes that interest is absorbed by the Vilas motion, which he favors as strongly as he does his own.

The duration of the discussion on the Vilas amendment will probably depend largely on the time when the point of order, which will be made against it, shall be made. When a point of order is once made it lies with the chair to say how long debate upon it shall continue, and with Senator Harris in the chair the cessation might be very sudden at any time after the point had been made. It is a general feeling, however, that while the point is sure to be raised at some time, it will not be presented at the beginning of the debate. It is a generally recognized fact that there are several senators who are determined to speak on the general questions which the publication of Mr. Cleveland's letter has raised, and that these speeches will find vent in some other connection, if not in that.

WILL NOT MINCE WORDS.

Unless the senators who are expected to speak change their minds there will be no mincing of words when the talk shall begin. Senator Gorman is slated for a speech during the day, and those who are in his confidence say the president's letter is directly directed toward himself, and that his utterances will show his resentment. It is said he will take the principal position that the senate bill must be sustained and will give his reasons therefor. Senator Mills will, with Senator Vilas, lead the fight for the Vilas motion. He will also speak on the general features of the question at issue and will sustain the president's position in his own vigorous manner. With reference to the Vilas motion, he will take issue with those who consider it out of order, and will contend that a ruling to sustain the point of order would be unconstitutional, saying the greater privilege of moving to amend a bill in conference by reading from an entire amendment carries with it the lesser privilege of receding from a part of any amendment.

The Texas and Wisconsin senators are regarded as the special champions of the president on the issues now at stake, and it is intimated that one of the reasons they have, apart from their convictions on the question for championing the movement, is the desire to meet, and by their actions on account of their relations to the executive, refute the charge which has been made in certain quarters that the president's letter was intended to support the argument for a duty on refined sugars, against coal and iron ore and other raw materials.

REPUBLICAN VOTES WILL COUNT.

Senators Voorhees and Lindsay are among the other democratic senators who may speak during the day, and many others, including Senators Hill and Vilas, who will possibly participate in the debate. Mr. Brice had expected to speak on Friday, but was cut off by adjournment, and now he says that circumstances shall decide whether he shall talk at all. It is also indefinite as yet whether Messrs. Voorhees and Lindsay will make addresses at this juncture.

There is still much uncertainty about the power of Senator Vilas' motion to hold its position, notwithstanding the fact those who oppose it hold it to be clearly out of order. The best advices indicate that when the chair rules it out the ruling will be sustained, but this will depend larely upon republican votes. Some of the democratic senators friendly to the motion assert the republican vote will be solidly against such a ruling, but this does not appear probable. If the motion should be declared out of order there will be an effort to renew it in some other form, possibly by amending Senator Gray's motion to recommit the bill to conference committee without instruction. It now appears quite certain the advocates of the motion will exhaust all parliamentary resources to have instructions given, as implied by the motion. If they should not succeed in this there would be an effort to pass Senator Gray's motion to send the bill back to conference without instructions, under which arrangements the conferees could recommend the striking out of the sugar differential if they should see fit. With the tariff bill disposed of, in whatever way, the senate will take up the sundry civil and general deficiency appropriation bills if they shall be reported from committee. These are the only approriation bills which the senate has passed upon. An effort will be made by the committee to have the sundry civil bill ready to submit to the senate early in the week. It will carry a large number of changes and is liable to cause considerable debate when taken up.

For the rest, there is a long calendar awaiting the attention of the senate.

FRIENDS OF SILVER TO MEET.

American Bimetallic League Members Called Together at Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—General A. J. Werner, president of the American Bimetallic league, has issued the following address:

"The country has now had a year's experience under the gold standard policy since the acts of 1893 closing the mints of India and the stoppage of the coinage of silver in the United States. The results of this experience are manifest on every hand in the business depression of the country, in labor strikes and in general discontent everywhere prevailing. Congress will soon complete its work and the general situation and the prospects before the country will then be fully disclosed. Some state elections, involving the election of United States senators, have already been entered upon and the campaign for the election of members of the house of the Fifty-fourth congress will soon begin.

"In view of these conditions, the executive committee of the American Bimetallic league has thought it advisable to call a conference of those who believe that no permanent improvement in the condition of the country can be hoped for as long as the present gold standard policy is pursued, and who favor the immediate restoration of the bimetallic standard in the United States, with the free coinage of both gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, to be present at Washington Thursday, August 16, 1894, to take into consideration the condition of the country and to decide upon the policy to be pursued to bring about the change in the monetary policy of the government necessary to restore prosperity to the people."

WANTS THE TRUST'S BOOKS.

Sugar Interests Called to Make a Showing By the House.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The following letter from the chairman of the house subcommittee on trusts to the president of the American Sugar Refining company was mailed tonight:

H. O. Havemeyer, Esq., President American Sugar Refining Company, New York: Dear Sir—If you will supply to me, as chairman of the subcommittee on trusts of the committee on manufactures, the information asked for herein, I will see that it is laid before the house. A free trader myself and believing no tax should be levied upon sugar (or anything else) except for revenue, nevertheless, as practically every article of general consumption is to retain protection, I feel no prejudice against the sugar interest as such, and I think a large number of the members of the house entertain the same view. As, however, the Sugar trust demands protection, or more properly speaking, the taxation of the public for its profit, it should put before congress and the public its real condition, so an intelligent estimate of the merits of its demands may be made. If upon a fair capital it cannot save itself from losses without burdening the taxpayers, then it has as much justification (and more) for being fed from the public purse by taxation as many industries which we, in passing the Wilson bill, allowed to remain upon the charity list. If, however, its profits when figured upon an actual cash and unwatered capital stock are reasonable, then you, as a man, may agree with me that you should not have any legislative favors.

In such event, a tax of 1 cent per pound upon 100-degree sugar for revenue only would be a fair and equitable one, permitting a reduction of one one-hundredth of a cent for each degree of sweetness lacking. Such a tax as this, while taking nothing to the treasury of your company, would pour a great many millions into the government coffers. The information asked for is comprehended under four heads:

First. What is the present tax value, cost of replacing of the plants actually in operation and necessary to produce a quantity of refined sugar turned out by your company?

Second. What have been the actual profits of the American Sugar Refining company for each full fiscal year since its organization and what are its profits so far in the current year?

Third. What annual salary is paid to each of its general officers?

Fourth. What is the actual paid-in cash capital, including the plants turned in at their real cash value, and what is the present surplus fund of the company, including all individual profits?

The McKinley bill gives the sugar refiners an opportunity of collecting from the consumers a tax of ½ cent per pound upon all sugar above numbr sixteen Dutch standard and the consumption of all classes of sugar during the past three fiscal years aggregated 12,958,822,446 pounds, fully nine billion of which was above this limit. It follows, therefore, that the sugar trust and independent refiners of the United States must have received over $10,000,000 of the people's money, while the government got during the three years, $170,751. As your company asked continued favors the propriety of supplying the country with the information asked herein will be questioned by so reasonable a man of business as yourself. You are a democrat, and will, I trust, join me in the hope that within a few years, the present wretched system of taxing the people (under the misleading name of protection) for the benefit of private interests will be done away with entirely and forever. Yours truly,

MICHAEL D. HARTER.

ATTRIBUTED TO A COMMON SOURCE

Sugar Trust Investigating Committee Thinks It Has Struck a Hot Trail.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The senate Sugar trust investigating committee is devoting itself to the branch of the inquiry on which it is now proceeding in hope that it will be able to ferret out the origin of the rumors, and the members of the committee now think, with a fair prospect of success. They are of the opinion that the stories accusing the senators of speculation in sugar stock and of having been influenced in their attitude towards the tariff bill by a friendly interest in the Sugar trust have had a common origin, and they now think they have obtained a clue which will enable them to develop the source of all the statements. The testimony given by the witnesses before the committee yesterday point to a certain individual as the party responsible for these charges. He is not a resident of Washington and his present whereabouts have not been definitely ascertained, but it is understood no effort will be spared to find him and bring him before the committee, and thus give him an opportunity to make good the charges.

There is an impression among the members of the committee that he has sought to avoid appearing before the committee, while striving to give it all the work possible. The name of this man is sacredly guarded, and it is understood that he desired to prevent his identity becoming known. This is one of the committee's reasons for refusing to give out the testimony now being taken. The committee is not impressed with the charges, but the members of it take the position that it is due to the senators whose names have been mentioned in this connection and to the country at large that the facts should be known.

WEEK IN THE HOUSE.

All Arrangements Will Give Way to the Tariff Problem if Necessary.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The program in the house for the coming week will depend largely upon the tariff problem, to which all present arrangements must give way. Tomorrow is District of Columbia day and Tuesday and perhaps Wednesday will be devoted to the consideration of the Moore-Funston contested election case from the Second Kansas district, in which Moore claims the election by 1,364 votes and Funston, the sitting member, by eighty-one votes. The majority of the committee have reported in favor of Moore, the contestant, and Funston will undoubtedly be unseated despite the minority report in his behalf. The remainder of the week will be given to the consideration of bills reported from various committees subject to the decision of the rules committee, which meets tomorrow. Under any rule that is adopted, however, conference reports will have the right of way and should any report be made on the tariff bill it will receive instant and immediate consideration to the exclusion of all other legislative matters.

WESTERN PENSIONS.

Veterans of the Late War Remembered by the General Goverament.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—(Special to The Bee.)—Pensions granted, issue of July 11, were: Nebraska: Original—Richard A. Hawley, Lincoln, Lancaster; Robert Minard Foster, Calloway, Custer. Original widows, etc.—Mecca Wells, Ashland, Saunders; Eliza De Hart (mother), Red Cloud, Webster.

Iowa: Original—Levi Simons, Summerset, Warren. Additional—Henry Pile, Blainsburg, Hamilton. Increase—John Campbell, Osceola, Clarke; Michael Lence, Elma, Howard; Francis L. Bidwell, Sutherland, O'Brien; James Collier, Osceola, Clarke; Christopher Todd, Kendallville, Winneshiek; Lemuel Manly, Maquoketa, Jackson. Reissue—Joseph Fitzgerald, Toledo, Tama. Original widows, etc.—Minor of Joseph Gunder, Adel, Dallas; Sarah J. Conad, Spring Valley, Decatur; minor of Joseph Trowl, Ottumwa, Wapello; Mary Cornell, Knoxville, Marion.

South Dakota: Original—Newell H. Hopkins, Tyndall, Bon Homme. Additional—Grandville W. Demarest, Watertown, Codington.

Wyoming: Reissue—Orris F. Odell, Harris Fork, Uinta.

ORGANIZED LABOR IS BARRED

Southern Pacific Requiring All Employes to Desert Their Societies.

THEY CAN DO BUSINESS ON THIS BASIS

Railroad Officials Claim They Can Secure All the Men They Desire Who Will Not Join Strike Orders.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 22.—In anticipation of the calling off of the strike, it was given out by local officers of the Southern Pacific yesterday when the strike was declared off the company would employ, in addition to those now in the service and those coming under engagement such men as may ben heeded, who have not during the strike wilfully damaged railroad property or forcibly prevented its employes from performing their usual and regular duties; each case to be considered separately and upon actual application and to be disposed of according to the merits of applicant.

On behalf of the company it was stated that officials would be careful that no individual suffered wrong or injustice at its hands. Beyond this the men must trust to the leniency of the company. An affidavit has been prepared by the Southern Pacific, to be signed by employes desiring reinstatement, declaring that the affiant has resigned his membership in the A. R. U. and promising that he will never again join any union or brotherhood for the term of five years. Third, that he will not become a member of any labor organization during the time he is employed by the Southern Pacific company. Officials of the company declare that they can secure all the men they desire at their own terms.

TO BOYCOTT PULLMAN CARS.

Debs and His Friends Issue an Address to the General Public.

CHICAGO, July 22.—Messrs. Debs, Howard, Keliher and Rogers, the A. R. U. officials, today issued an address to the public, the substance of which is as follows:

"HEADQUARTERS AMERICAN RAILWAY UNION, COOK COUNTY JAIL, CHICAGO, July 22.—To the American Public: It is almost universally conceded that the Pullman company, through the oft-repeated reduction of wages, excessive rents and many other causes, has grievously wronged its employes, and whatever may be said about the great strike, which resulted in consequence of such grievances, the arbitrary refusal of said Pullman company to submit to arbitration in any form (even to decide the question if there was anything to arbitrate) is proof positive that said company had no faith in the justice of its cause and feared the disclosures that are certain to result from an honest investigation, and, in view of the heavy losses entailed upon the country, such obstinacy on the part of the Pullman company is deserving of the severest condemnation. We propose that the Pullman company shall be brought to justice and in a way that shall necessitate a strike with its attendant ills.

"We have faith in the American people; they uphold justice; they love fair play; and now, in the name of justice and fair play, we appeal to the great American public, to every good man and every good woman, not to ride in a Pullman car until the Pullman company does justice to its employes. Let the cars run absolutely empty. No friend of labor, no friend of humanity, will occupy a seat or a berth in a Pullman car. Let this policy be inaugurated and we will then see how long the railway companies will be bound by their contracts, as they have induced the public to believe, to haul Pullman cars. We propose to continue this fight against the Pullman company, through good and evil report and without regard to consequences, until justice shall be done. There will be no surrender. We will use every available and lawful means to press the contest.

"It is requested that all papers throughout the land favorable to labor, to justice, to humanity, copy this statement in full and keep it standing as long as possible. Earnestly appealing to the great public to aid us in this unequal contest and relying with implicit faith upon the final and powerful triumph of the right, we subscribe ourselves, very respectfully yours,

"EUGENE V. DEBS, President.
"GEORGE W. HOWARD, Vice President.
"SYLVESTRE KEILHER, Secretary.
"F. W. ROGERS, Editor of the Railway Times."

DEBS DEFENSE FUND.

Active Preparations Being Made to Assist the A. R. U. Leader.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Now that the bitter railroad strike is over, the leaders of the local labor organizations are taking up the matter of securing the proper defense for Eugene V. Debs, president of the American Railway union. This activity is in accordance with an appeal issued by President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, which will be published in the August number of the American Federationist, the official organ. It reads as follows:

Eugene V. Debs stands as one of the most conspicuous and interesting figures before the country. None doubt his honesty and devotion to the cause of the wronged against the wrongdoer. Yet he is in jail awaiting the action of the United States court upon a charge of contempt of its action. He is charged to appear before four different courts located hundreds of miles apart at one and the same time. He is under indictement for conspiracy for disobeying the instructions and requesting other men to leave their work to aid their struggling fellowmen. The corporations have their claws ready to fasten upon the body of Debs not simply to try and crush him, but they hope to force the men of labor into silence and slavish submission.

That purpose cannot, dare not and will not succeed. Debs must be defended, and ably defended. In his person at this time he represents the rights of labor. Eugene V. Debs is a poor man; he has no money; his trial and preparation for it will require a considerable amount, and we know that the workers of the country have never yet been appealed to in vain to help the cause of humanity and right. We asked all laboring men to open subscriptions for the Debs legel defense fund. By order of the executive committee of the American Federation of Labor.

SAMUEL GOMPERS, President.

The Federation heads the list with a subscription of $500.

BOTH SIDES TALK BOLD.

California Strikers Say They Are Still Fighting and the Railroads Deny It.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 22.—The Oakland and San Francisco lodges of the A. R. U. decline to consider the strike off, and announce that they will stand firm. This course was determined by unanimous vote at special meetings held last night. Members of these branches of the union contend that President Debs cannot call the strike off without the consent of two-thirds of the local unions. They deny that there are any deflections in their ranks and say that the action of Sacramento strikers in capitulating was caused by the weakening of only a few members.

Superintendent Fillmore was asked if there was anything to be added to the notice received by him from the A. R. U. committee declaring the strike off. "Nothing," he replied, "except to emphasize the fact that the surrender is unconditional. We have made no promises and will take back only such men as we have places for and whose services we are willing to accept. I don't know as there is anything more I can say on the subject. The union took this action of its own free will, without solicitation on our part, as the strike has been off with us for some days past."

BLOODSHED IMMINENT.

Birmingham Threatened with Destruction by Striking Alabama Miners.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 22.—On account of the serious state of affairs growing out of the miners' strike, both the police force and fire departments have been doubled. It has been currently reported that the big fire Friday was of incendiary origin. There have been rumors today that the striking miners intend to march to Birmingham in a body and attack and set fire to the city and release the 120 strikers now in jail, charged with the riots. The water works company has placed guards along the entire water main for five miles to the reservoir, as they think the water was cut off during Friday night's fire by miscreants. Nearly every citizen goes armed, and the citizens reserved forces, recently organized, are ready for action. The Third regiment of state troops arrived here today, replacing the First regiment. The Second regiment is also on duty. Scouts are sent out every hour to watch the movements of any suspicious bodies of men. Governor Jones says that the law will be upheld at all hazards. Much apprehension is felt and bloodshed is feared.

WRECKED BY A DEFAULTER.

Why the Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association Suddenly Collapsed.

KANSAS CITY, July 22.—Grand Master Workman Miles W. Barret, the national head of the Switchmen's Mutual Aid association, has returned home from Chicago. He had been in that city for several weeks past occupied with other members of the order in clearing up the business affairs of the association, and has had a busy time of it.

On being asked as to the present status of the association, Mr. Barret said: "The Switchmen's Mutual Aid association is dissolved. The dissolution was not caused by the recent strike, though it has been claimed that was the cause of the collapse of the association."

"What caused the dissolution then?"

"Nothing more or less than the defalcations of our treasurer, Simsrott. We have been busy in Chicago seeing to the books which Simsrott kept and finding our precise financial standing and other matters.

"As to our financial standing, I may say that we have found Simsrott's defalcations amounted to $2,000. This we have found by a careful going over of the books recently. The officers of the association are now engaged in clearing up its business. Everything will be finished this month. The beneficiaries, of whom there are about seventy-five, will be paid within a short time. Then we shall proceed to reorganize. A meeting for the formation of a local switchmen's union has already been held in Chicago. Similar meetings will be held in Omaha, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver and other large cities. When these have been organized each will select a delegate to a national gathering, and we shall there reorganize a new association of yard men. This will take place within a few months time, we hope."

A secret meeting of the switchmen was held tonight at which a local organization was formed to take the place of the lodges of the Switchmen's Mutual Aid association. Five hundred members of the organization were present. Resolutions were passed declaring the late strike ordered by Debs a failure and censuring the latter for his unwise course in bringing about a condition of things which wrecked the national organization of switchmen and has left 75 per cent of their brothers in Chicago out of positions. Telegrams were read announcing that similar action was taken in Omaha, St. Louis and other cities. A committee was appointed to draw up a constitution and by-laws and to report next week.

AS TO ATCHISON INDEBTEDNESS.

London Bondholders Exercised Over Frequent Inaccurate Income Statements.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Concerning the over stated income of the Atchison, which, according to Stephen Little, the expert accountant for the general reorganization committee, amounts to about $7,000,000, covering the period from July, 1889, to December 1, 1893, the date of the appointment of the receivers, Mr. Robert Fleming, a member of the London bondholders committee, said:

"Referring to the statement dealing with certain alleged over statements in income account of the past four years, information regarding the net earnings for the year ending June 30, 1894, on which the reorganization plan was based, would be interesting to the bondholders. Mr. Little's report is not quite finished, but Little states that the net earnings of the Atchison consolidated system for that year are sufficient to provide for the fixed charges of the new company, as proposed under the plan of the auxiliary companies, namely: The St. Louis & San Francisco, the Colorado Midland and the Atlantic & Pacific railroad left for separate treatment."

SQUANDERED THE FUNDS.

Receiver Requested for the American Loan and Trust Company.

DULUTH, July 22.—The International Trust company has begun action against the American Loan and Trust company in the name of creditors, asking that a receiver be appointed; that the company's officers be compelled to make an accounting of all money entrusted to them; that all stockholders be compelled to pay in the full amount of their stock subscriptions and be held responsible for all losses, and that the defendant company be restrained from disposing of any money or property. It is alleged that the liabilities are $1,000,000 in excess of the assets. The American Loan and Trust company has, it is alleged, been insolvent for nearly a year, and is now in the hands of W. E. Richardson as assignee. It is alleged that under its former management the funds of the company were squandered, loaned upon insufficient securities, and that the trust reposed in the company was grossly abused.

TO ACCOMMODATE G. A. R. MEN.

Chickamauga Meeting Postponed to Prevent a Conflict with Pittsburg Encampment.

CLEVELAND, July 22.—Grand Army of the Republic men in this city who have feared the holding of the annual meeting of the Army of the Cumberland at Chickamauga on September 20 would interfere with the annual encampment of the Grand Army at Pittsburg, beginning September 12, have been in conference with General H. V. Boynton, secretary of the society, who says in a letter that all members of the executive committee, with the exception of General Rosecrans, have agreed to a postponement of the Chickamauga meeting for one year, so it will occur at the same time as the dedication of Chickamauga park. General Rosecrans has not yet been heard from.

SANTA FE TRAIN HELD UP.

Robbers Go Through the Express Car in Oklahoma.

GUTHRIE, Okl., July 22.—News has reached here that a Santa Fe passenger train was held up by two masked men near Red Rock yesterday. The robberrs entered the express car, and presenting revolvers, compelled the messenger to deliver a package of money and some express packages. The value of these is unknown. There is no clue to the bandits.

Took a Dose of Carbolic Acid.

PASADENA, Cal., July 22.—Last evening Horace Doe Mills was found dying in the streets, suffering from a dose of carbolic acid, taken with suicidal intent. All efforts to relieve him were unavailing, and he died here at 6, suffering untold agonies to the last. Mills is understood to be well-to-do. He came west some months ago from Minneapolis on account of health. His wife has been expected for some time.

Movements of Seagoing Vessels, July 22.

At New York—Arrived—Manitoba, from London; La Bourgogne, from Hovre; Edam, from Rotterdam.

At Newcastle—Arrived—Maregno, from New York.

At London—Arrived—Francisco, from New York.

At Havre—Arrived—La Champaigne, from New York.

At Browhead—Passed—Cufic, from New York; Elbe, from New York.

At Isle of Wight—Passed—Hindoo, for New York; Rotterdam, for New York.

At Liverpool—Arrived—Campania, from New York.

Quebec—Arrived—Parian, from Liverpool.

KNIGHTS' LEADERS ARRIVE

All Members of the Executive Board Here Except Mr. Sovereign.

WHAT THEY HOPE TO ACCOMPLISH

Special Effort to Be Made at Organization in Nebraska—Talk with Secretary Hayes About Subjects of Prime Interest to Labor.

The local members of the Knights of Labor are in a joyful mood at the present time, owing to the fact that so many of their noted leaders upon whom they so much depend are now in the city, and will remain here for a week or more considering grave questions that concern the toilers and their families.

Smiling Jim Kenney, as he is familiarly known here, was shaking hands with his Omaha friends yesterday by the score. Mr. Kenney is apparently well pleased with the position he now holds, and from his looks one would judge that he has been in the habit of eating at least three meals each day since his departure from Omaha. However, he reports that the knights make him work pretty hard, and the number of assemblies lately organized by Mr. Kenney is pretty good evidence that as a field worker he is a success.

All of the members of the general executive board except Mr. Sovereign are now here, and took up quarters at the Dellone, where the sessions of the executive officers will be held. Mr. Sovereign is expected this morning.

Messrs. Martin, McGuire, French and Hayes were seen yesterday at their rooms by a Bee reporter, and when asked what they expected to do during the coming week they with almost one voice announced that General Secretary Hayes was their spokesman and they would look to him to talk for the press. Hardly had they began eating dinner when a messenger announced that the train was waiting at the depot to take the members of the general executive board to the picnic grounds at Sarpy Mills, where a crowd was waiting to hear the distinguished labor leaders discourse upon up-to-date labor topics. Mr. Hayes avowed that inasmuch as he only had one hand to eat with it was impossible for him to hurry, especially while eating, and Mr. French replied that it was his failing to be a very slow eater, and consequently it fell upon Messrs. Martin and McGuire to leave the table in the middle of their dinner in order to not disappoint the picnic crowd. Escorted by the local committee, these two gentlemen repaired to Sarpy Mills, and both delivered interesting talks.

MR. HAYES TALKS.

Mr. Hayes, having finished his dinner, was in a talkative mood. When asked what was likely to be done during the Omaha session and what he, as spokesman for the general officers, wished to say for the press, he said:

"In the first place, you may say that I am always glad to visit Omaha