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BOY MURDERED BY UNKNOWN MAN

REVENGE PROBABLY MOTIVE FOR CRIME

Crop Reports Continue Most Favorable and Binders Will Soon Be at Work.

Richmond, Que., Aug. 17.—The 15-year-old son of Signor Adasco, an Italian who keeps a canteen at an Italian camp on the line of the Orford Mountain railway, which is being extended to Windsor mills, was murdered last night by an unknown man. The boy was on his way home after his day's work and was shot while on his horse, two bullets entering the heart and causing instant death. The boy is supposed to have been murdered for revenge, his father having had trouble with certain of the workmen on the railroad who got even by taking the boy's life. The police are investigating. The scene of the murder is near where Superintendent Lytle and his son were shot at a few weeks ago.

Will Lodge Complaint.

Ottawa, Aug. 17.—At the afternoon session of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association of the United States a committee was appointed to lay before the inter-state commerce commission the association's complaint against being obliged by the railways to furnish stakes and racking for lumber cars, which are said to cost $6 per car. To-night representatives and guests to the number of 300 were banquetted at the Russell House.

Outlook Favorable.

Winnipeg, Aug. 17.—The Canadian Pacific agents' crop reports continues most favorable. Wheat has already been cut in various parts of the country, a quantity of barley is in stack, and the binders will be at work on the standing grain throughout all parts of the province next week. In the Far West, on the Prince Albert line, the weather has been fine and favorable, and wheat is reported as cut at Henley, West Prince Albert, Dundurn, Osler and Rosthen. On the Touton branch, running north from the city, cutting will begin during next week, and will be general a week later. The agent at Waskada, on the Lyletton section, reports barley cutting in progress there, with the probability that wheat, on which cutting will begin next week, will yield from 30 to 35 bushels to the acre. Between Winnipeg and Brandon all looks well, and no unfavorable reports of any kind have been sent in. At Burnside wheat cutting has begun, and will be general this week. Broadview farmers will begin to cut grain on Monday, and everything looks fine. The weather has been satisfactory at Indian Head. In Southern Manitoba some barley cutting has been done at Starbuck and at Fannystelle. The average yield is estimated at twenty bushels per acre. At Treserne a few farmers will commence cutting to-morrow. At Cypress river wheat has already been cut and will be general on Monday. Various points in the province reports cloudy weather, which delays the ripening of the crops.

Factory Proposal.

Medicine Hat, Aug. 17.—A movement is on foot to-night to establish a linseed oil factory here, and combine with it an equipment for utilizing the flax straw in the manufacture of binder twine. Flax yields a remarkable crop in this locality.

Typographical Union.

Toronto, Aug. 17.—Col. F. Driscoll, commissioner of the Publishers' Association of America, addressed the International Typographical Union at its session to-day. The commissioner expressed the hope that the associations would renew their present schedules. The publisher of the Trades Union of Philadelphia was ordered expelled. This evening the delegates went to Hamilton to become guests of the Hamilton union. They will return for sessions to-morrow.

New Records.

Toronto, Aug. 17.—Two Canadian records were broken at the police games here yesterday by Constable E. Desmarteau, of the Montreal police force. In the long throw with the 56-pound weight, Desmarteau established the new mark of 36 feet 4½ inches, and with the same weight, high throw, the record of fifteen feet and a half inches. In both events Desmarteau's brother, also of the Montreal police force, was second.

Found Dead.

Toronto, Aug. 17.—Stephen Lawson, a middle-aged man, was found dead in his room at the Imperial hotel, Jarvis street, yesterday. He had been suffocated by gas. He had been drinking last week, and it is thought that while under the influence of liquor he left the jet half turned on by accident.

Touring West.

Winnipeg, Aug. 17.—One of the leading financial men of the world, Thomas F. Ryan, of New York city, who recently purchased the controling interest in the Equitable Life Assurance Company of New York, was in the city to-day. Mr. Ryan, in a private car, the Pere Marquette, which was attached to the rear of the C. P. R. express, arriving from the East at 8.30 p.m. He will look into prospects for the company's investments in the Canadian West.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

Sailor Caught Under Steel Beam on Steamer Ramona and Killed.

Seattle, Aug. 17.—James Stuart, a sailor on the steamer Ramona, operating between Seattle and Vancouver, was struck by a steel beam which was being hoisted on board the vessel at pier 1, yesterday afternoon, and instantly killed.

Stuart was scrubbing the deck when the accident occurred. The beam was being hoisted with the sling, when the heavy chain broke and the 500 pounds of steel fell to the deck, crushing the sailor beneath its weight.

Coroner Carroll investigated the case and decided that it would not be necessary to hold an inquest, as the death was purely accidental and no blame could be attached on the ground of negligence.

Stuart was a single man, and has been a sailor for a number of years. He was about 35 years of age, and is believed to have relatives in San Francisco.

AMERICANS RETAIN THE CANADA CUP

FINAL RACE WAS WON BY THE IROQUOIS

The Defender Led the Temeraire Across Starting Line and Held Advantage to Finish.

Charlotte, N. Y., Aug. 18.—The Iroquois won the final race for the Canada Cup to-day. The unofficial times at the finish were: Iroquois, 2:17.03; Temeraire, 2:19.19.

The Race.

It was 11 o'clock before the naval reserve launch reached the judge's boat with the marking boats, after which instructions were given, and it was then necessary to place the boats. This caused delay past the usual starting time. At 11.02 the judges hoisted a red flag, indicating that buoys were to be left to starboard. The preparatory gun was fired at 11.05.

At 11.12 the Iroquois, to the windward of the judges' boat, came down for the line, crossing the bow of the challenger, which was on the port tack. A minute later Wedd jibed and followed. At 11.15 the Iroquois crossed the starting line, and the Temeraire at 11:15.25 (unofficial time.)

At 11:21.35 the Temeraire went in stays and crossed the bows of the defender on the starboard tack. Twenty seconds later Mabbett followed, and both boats were then heading direct north. The challenger led, but the defender had good windward position.

At 11.47 while the Temeraire had been footing as fast as the Iroquois, she had been dropping to leeward the defender, pitching into the wind with the same nicety she had done in former races of the same character.

At 11:52.08 the Iroquois turned the first stake, followed at 11:53.58 by the Temeraire.

The yachts were not able to carry their spinnakers longer than a couple of minutes, owing to their lacking the shore breeze from the southwest. With ballooners drawing well, both yachts went along handsomely, the Iroquois appearing to have held the lead all the way. At 12:08.12 both set their spinnakers again, and the challenger at once seemed to pick up on the defender.

At 12.14 the gain of the Temeraire was marked. She appeared to have picked up much of the distance which seperate them at the turning.

The Iroquois turned the second mark at 12:31.30, and the Temeraire 12:32.15.

After the turn the boats went on a starboard tack, which they held for some time, and then they came to port. The breeze freshened and made a pretty race. The challenger appeared to be still gaining, and was very close to the Iroquois, the Temeraire's lighter spinnaker giving her more driving power. She slipped to windward of the Iroquois, blanketing her. They got a shift of wind, and Mabbett with a quicker boat shook his rival off and came up to second stake on a broad reach.

At 12.51 the judges' boat was coming towards the finish line to get the time of the finish of the first half. The racers, close hauled, were coming fast for the line, mainsails to starboard, and were well heeled over, the crews stretched along the weather side.

At 1:01.30 the Iroquois turned the home stake completing the first half, and the Temeraire at 1:02.37.

The Iroquois turned the first buoy on the second round at 1:21.10, and the Temeraire at 1:23.30.

At 1:24.23 something apparently went wrong on the Temeraire. Her head sails were taken down, and she was brought into the wind. A minute later her sails were up again, and she resumed her course.

ENVOYS ADJOURN TO MEET TUESDAY

PESSIMISM AGAIN REIGNS AT PORTSMOUTH

Report That Pressure Is Being Exerted to Induce Japan to Moderate Her Terms.

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 18.—The peace conference began its session today at five minutes before 10 o'clock, the plenipotentiaries having gone to the yard in their automobiles.

When the plenipotentiaries met it was practically with the tacit understanding that at the end of to-day's session they would adjourn until Monday.

"The prophets of evil," as those who persist in believing that all hope of a treaty is gone are called, predicted that to-day would witness the final rupture and that at most there would be only one more meeting, not for a final effort to reach an accord, but to exchange the diplomatic amenities and bid each other farewell.

This does not correctly represent the situation. Unless something unforseen occurs to-day,

The Final Struggle

will be postponed until Monday to give both sides time to hear the last word of their governments.

No matter what the "full powers" of plenipotentiaries extraordinary may be in these modern days, the cable and telegraph, which keeps envoys in instant communication with their home governments, have made more or less of a fiction of the "full power" which in the olden days were given to envoys charged by their governments with negotiations and settling international issues. Diplomatic negotiations are now conducted by emperors and governments rather than by emissaries. Envoys propose and emperors dispose.

Both sets of plenipotentiaries here are in continuous communication with the governments. Accounts of each day's proceedings are cabled nightly to Tokio and St. Petersburg, and messages are

Constantly Arriving

from both capitals. The reports of the Japanese are much longer and more complete than those of the Russians, and the secretaries of both delegations work day and night deciphering messages. Just before M. Witte left for the conference chamber this morning he received a long cipher cable. Perhaps it contained the answer to the important communication sent after last night's conference. It was too late to decipher at the hotel, and M. Witte thrust it into his portfolio and took it with him to the naval yard, where his secretaries could translate it.

Article 11, the limitation upon Russia's naval power in the Far East, was pending when the plenipotentiaries re-assembled. The indications were that it also would go over without final action. The last article, which relates to the fishing rights on the Russian littoral, may be yielded by the Russians, but neither article 10 (the interned warships) nor 11 or 12 present insuperable difficulties. Everything now harks back to

Indemnity and Sakhalien,

over which there was trouble from the first. If they can be adjusted the remainder will be child's play.

It is difficult to fathom the Japanese mind, but as stated in the Associated Press dispatches last night, there have been vague moves in the conference chamber which indicate that they are willing to consider the disputed points together, and this is the base of the main hope that they are ready to compromise.

When these points were thrown out M. Witte did not "Tip his hand"; he watched like a hawk, but he wanted his adversaries across the table to commit themselves. They did not do so. Nevertheless, M. Sato reiterated to the Associated Press this morning before he went to the conference chamber that the disputed articles would be reverted to later, which means Monday. The Russians in

The Final Test

may yield one of the two points. They will not do more if they will do so much. If the Japanese, therefore, do not yield at least one the conference is wrecked. That can be regarded as certain. If the conference threatens at the last moment to go to pieces, the Japanese hint vaguely at an attempt at rescue by President Roosevelt. They offer no explanation; they furnish no specifications. Where, how, in what way, they do not say.

INFLUENCES ARE AT WORK FOR PEACE.

Paris, Aug. 17.—Notwithstanding official reticence regarding the exercise of mediatory influences for peace by neutral powers, it is the general impression in well-informed quarters here that pressure is being brought to bear both directly and indirectly on the plenipotentiaries and in Tokio and St. Petersburg, and the rapidity of the negotiations so far is looked upon as the result of these influences.

Pessimistic advices emanating from other capitals are regarded as unwarranted, and especially in financial circles, where it is the general view that the Portsmouth conference will be crowned with success.

ENVOYS ADJOURN TO MEET TUESDAY

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 18.—Black pessimism reigns here to-night. The prevailing view is that the peace conference is already sealed, that it had neded in failure, and all that now remains is for the ministers to meet on Tuesday, to which day they adjourned this afternoon, after completing the consideration of the Japanese terms, sign the final protocol, go through the conventions and bid each other farewell. But there is still room for hope of a compromise. Neither President Roosevelt nor the powers will see the chance of peace wrecked without a final effort and pressure is being exerted, especially at Tokio, to induce Japan to moderate her terms.

Just what is being done or is to be done, has not transpired, but in these days with modern means of communication all that can be will be accomplished. King Edward is understood to be now

Lending a Helping Hand,

and the financiers of the world are known to be exerting all their influences.

At Tokio and St. Petersburg the final issue will be decided. The Japanese have been implacable throughout the conference. They have listened and explained, but have not yet yielded an iota of the substance of their original demands. Witte accepted outright seven of the twelve Japanese conditions, one in principle and four, including the main issues, indemnity and Sakhalien, he rejected. The other two, limitation of naval power and the surrender of interned warships, might have been arranged had there been any prospect of agreement on the two points upon which the divergence seemed irrevocable.

In the oral discussion, M. Witte yielded upon two articles, but substantially the result of the sittings of the plenipotentiaries has only been to emphasize the position taken by M. Witte in the written reply he presented last Saturday to the Japanese terms.

And now both sides turn to home for

The Last Word,

before the events of next Tuesday. For the impasse reached to-day by the plenipotentiaries is recognized to be only diplomatic fiction.

If in the interim fresh instructions are received by either side, compromise is yet possible, but the chances are recognized to be slim. So far as the Russian plenipotentiaries are concerned, there never was a chance of their yielding both indemnity and Sakhalien.

The cession of Sakhalien without indemnity, was, according to the best inside information, the extreme limit Witte would ever consent to go.

At Tokio it is impossible to tell what view will be taken, peace probably can be even now secured by the sacrifice of the indemnity.

Vague intimations come from the Japanese side that "the demand for the cost of the war" might be moderated, but that Witte's reply is that he will pay liberally for the maintenance of the Russian prisoners in Japan, but "not a kopeck for tribute."

This authoritative statement to-night was given to the Associatel Press by a member of the Japanese mission. "I fear that the meeting on Tuesday will be the

Farewell Session

of the Washington conference. Japan has done her utmost for peace. Russia well knows Japan's irreducible minimum."

M. Witte himself to-night said: "We meet Tuesday only to sign the protocol." With the accent on the word "only."

Another bad sign was the change in the personal attitude of the plenipotentiaries towards each other. During the week they have been growing more and more friendly at the luncheon, which they take together at the navy yard. The conversation was lively and even gay at times, to-day all seemed constrained as if realizing that the war must go on. To-night the situation can be summed up in a single sentence: Prompt and heroic action by outside influence alone can now save the conference.

The following is the official bulletin of the afternoon session: "Not being able to arrive at an agreement on article 11, the conference passed to the discussion of the last article, which has been settled unanimously. The next sitting will take place on Tuesday, August 22nd at 3 o'clock in the afternoon."

PRESENT STATUS OF JAP TERMS.

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 18.—The substance and present status of the Japanese terms are as follows:

1. Russia's recognition of Japan's "preponderant influence" in Korea, with a right to preserve order in the civil administration, give military and financial advice to the emperor of Korea, Japan binding herself to preserve the territorial integrity of the kingdom, and (it is believed) the policy of the "open door." Accepted.

2. Mutual obligation to evacuate Manchuria. Accepted.

3. Japanese obligations to restore in Manchuria Chinese sovereignty and civil administration. Accepted.

4. Mutual obligation to respect in the future the "territorial integrity and administrative entity" of China in Manchuria and to maintain the principal of equal opportunity for the industry and commerce of all nations (open door). Accepted.

5. The cession of the Island of Sakhalien to Japan. Refused and final consideration deferred.

6. The surrender to Japan of the Russian leases of the Liao Tung peninsula, including Port Arthur, Dalny and the Blonde and Elliot islands. Accepted.

7. The surrender to China by arrangement with Japan of the branch of the Chinese Eastern railroad running south from Harbin to Port Arthur and Newchwang, together with the retrocession of all privileges obtained under the concession of 1898. Accepted in principle; final agreement deferred.

8. The limitation of the Chinese concession obtained by Mr. Bothstein and Prince Uhkomsky in 1896, under which the "cut-off" through northern Manchuria was built to connect the Trans-Siberian and the Ussuri railroads, to provide for the retention of the ownership and operation of the line by the Eastern, but with provisions for the eventual substitution of Chinese imperial police for Russian railroad guards. Accepted.

9. Remuneration for the cost of the war. Refused and action deferred.

10. The surrender of the Russian warships interned in neutral far eastern waters. Disagreement and action deferred.

11. The limitation of Russia's naval powers on Pacinc waters. Deferred.

12. The grant to the citizens of Japan of the right to fish in waters of the Russian littoral from Vladivostock north to the Behring Sea. Agreed upon.

FORTY PEOPLE PROBABLY PERISHED

WHEN EXCURSION TRAIN PLUNGED INTO RIVER

Bodies of Number of Victims Have Been Rescued—Twenty or More Passengers Injured.

Norfolk, Va., Aug. 18.—Many people were drowned and a score or more of others injured as a result of the excursion train on the Atlantic coast line, bound from Kinston, N. C., to this city, plunging through an open draw over the western branch of the Elizabeth river, eight miles from Norfolk, yesterday afternoon.

Though only ten bodies have been recovered, the latest details indicate that forty is a conservative estimate of the number of dead. It is believed there are between 30 and 35 people in the first car, now at the bottom of the river. Five of these escaped. Others perished in the second coach.

The railroad officials stated last night that they are at a loss to know why Engineer Reigs failed to stop his train before coming to the draw, this being the custom on passenger trains crossing draw-bridges. An investigation will be made at once.

Reigs could make no explanation. He was brought to Norfolk last night in a transfer barge and taken to the Norfolk Protestant hospital. Conductor Morris said the responsibility for the accident was obvious, and Fireman Cooper added:

"We were running fifteen or twenty miles an hour as we approached the bridge. I grew alarmed but said nothing, as I supposed the engineer knew his business. When we got within a few feet of the draw I said: 'Man, ain't you going to do nothing?' Mr. Reigs then applied the emergency brakes and told me to jump."

PLUNGED INTO RIVER.

Engine and Three Coaches Went Through Open Draw—Many Passengers Drowned.

Norfolk, W. Va., Aug. 17.—A report just received here says that an excursion train over the Atlantic coast line from Kingston, N. C., bound for Norfolk, shot through an open draw near Bruce's station in Norfolk county, about seven miles from Norfolk. The train was bringing some 500 persons from Kingston and intermediate points to Norfolk for a stay of to-day and to-morrow. The first report of the wreck is that a draw over the western branch of the Elizabeth river was opened for a tug to pass through, and the excursion train, engine and one coach went overboard into 25 feet of water. Every physician in the city of Portsmouth has been summoned to the scene. Many people are reported killed and injured, but authoritative details are yet missing.

Later Report.

It is now known that the engine and three coaches went through the draw. Supt. Wooten with two tugs and all the physicians and nurses available have left here for the scene of the wreck. Just how many people are killed and wounded is not yet known, but it is believed the list will be large. The scene of the wreck is some distance through the country, and the means of communication is not good. Many persons are believed to have been drowned in the cars.

EMPEROR NICHOLAS ISSUES MANIFESTO

REGARDING NATIONAL CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY

Powers of the New Legislative Body—First Session to Be Held In January.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 18.—Emperor Nicholas has to-day announced the grant to the people of Russia of a national consultative assembly to be formed by elected representatives from the whole of Russia. The municipal manifesto, which is published simultaneously here and at Moscow, and which will be read in all the churches of the empire, is dated at Peterhof to-day, and is as follows:

"The empire of Russia was formed and strengthened by the solidarity of the emperor with the people, and of the people with the emperor. The concord of the emperor and people is the great moral force which has created Russia in the course of centuries by protecting her from all misfortunes and all attacks, and has constituted up to the present time a pledge of unity, independence, integrity, material well-being and intellectual development. In our manifesto of February 24th, 1903, we called to close understanding all the faithful sons of the fatherland in order to protect the organization of the state by establishing on a firm basis the domestic life of the empire; and then devoted ourselves to the task of co-ordinating elective public institutions with governmental authorities and of removing the disagreements existing between them which had reached so disastrously on the normal conditions of our national life.

"The autocratic emperors, our ancestors, certainly had that object in view, and the time has come to follow out their good intentions and to summon elected representatives from the whole of Russia to take constant and active part in the elaboration of laws, thereby attaching to the higher state institutions a special consultative body entrusted with the preliminary discussion of measures and with the examination of the state budget.

"It is for this reason that, while preserving the fundamental law regarding the autocratic power, we have deemed it well to form a Cosudarstvennaia Douma (lower house of the assembly) and to approve the regulations for elections to this douma.

"As regards the participation in the labors of the Cosudarstvennaia Douma of delegates from the grand duchy of Finland on questions concerning the empire in general and the grand duchy particularly, we will take special measures.

"At the same time we have ordered the minister of the interior to submit immediately for our approbation regulations for the elections to the douma so that deputies may be able to assemble not later than the middle of January, 1906.

"We reserve to ourselves entirely the care of perfecting the origin of the Cosudarstvennaia Douma; and when the course of events shall have shown the necessity for changes for responding completely to the changes of the times and the empire, we shall not fail to give at the proper moment the necessary directions.

"We are convinced that those who shall have been elected by the confidence of the whole people, and who will thus be called upon to participate in the legislative work of the government, will show themselves in the eyes of all Russia to be worthy of the imperial trust in the virtue of which they have been invited to co-operate in this great work; and that in perfect harmony with other institutions and authorities of the state established by us they will contribute profitably and zealously to our labors for the well-being of our common mother, Russia, and for the strengthening of the unity, the security and the greatness of the empire, as well as for the tranquility and prosperity of the people.

"In invoking the blessing of the Lord on the labors of institutions established by us, with unshakable confidence in the grace of God and the infallibility of the great historical destinies reserved by divine province for our beloved fatherland, we firmly hope that with the help of God Almighty, and with the combined efforts of all her sons, Russia will emerge triumphant from the trying ordeals through which she is now passing and will be born again in the strength, the greatness and the glory of her history, extending through a thousand years.

"Given at Peterhof this 19th day of August, in the year of grace 1905, and the eleventh year of our reign.

(Signed) "NICHOLAS."

The Main Features.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 19.—Many of the main features governing the elections to and the proceedings and powers of the national assembly which the Emperor has now ordered to be constituted have already been cabled in these dispatches.

The paragraph of the first sections sets out the purpose of the new legislative body as follows: "The Douma is established for the preliminary study and discussion of legislative propositions, which, according to the fundamental laws, go up through the council of the empire to the supreme autocratic authority."

Paragraphs two and eight explain the composition and organization of the Douma, which is to be formed of members elected by the population of the Russian empire in accordance with the election regulations.

The terms of the Douma is to be five years, but it can be dissolved by the Emperor. There is to be a general session, but the Douma will also meet by sections, the length of the sessions being determined by the Emperor.

The president and other officers are to be elected by the members.

Paragraph 14 of section 8 provides that "members of the Douma shall enjoy freedom in expressing their opinions on matters within the competence of the body, and are not to be responsible to the electors."

Several sections are devoted to the exemptions to be enjoyed by the members, and the reasons for and the occasions on which they can be deprived of their membership.

Ministers and chiefs of departments cannot be members of the Douma, but they can attend its sessions and make explanations or delegate that right to others. The Douma can demand explanations from the ministers.

After passing the Douma, bills will go to the council of the empire and then to the Emperor. Should the Douma and the council of the empire disagree, the question at issue will be submitted to a joint commission. Should this bring no conclusion the question will again be submitted to the council of the empire. Should the Emperor call attention to delays in the consideration of any specific question the council of the empire shall appoint a date on which the Douma must reach a conclusion, failing which the council of the empire will act alone.

Legislative bills may be introduced when endorsed by 30 members.

Should the ministers differ with the Douma respecting a bill and the Douma in general session pass the bill by a two-thirds majority, the question will be referred to the Emperor.

PETITION FROM KOREANS.

Memorial Presented to President Roosevelt Accuses Japs of Breach of Faith.

Ashbury Park, N. J., Aug. 17.—The two Koreans, Syngman Rhee of Seoul and Rev. P. G. Yoon, of Hawaii, who presented President Roosevelt with a memorial at Oyster Bay in behalf of the Koreans, and who were unofficially informed by the President that their suit should be presented to the Korean legation at Washington, to-day made public the details of this memorial. They are stopping in this city.

The petition says that the Koreans made a treaty with the Japanese for defensive purposes, and when Korea was opened to the Japanese armies, Japan in appreciation was to introduce reforms in governmental administration along the lines of the modern civilization of Europe and Japan was also to advise and counsel the Korean people in a friendly manner. But to the Koreans' disappointment and regret, the petition says, the Japanese government has done nothing towards an improvement of the Koreans.

On the contrary, it is recited in the memorial, Japan turned loose several hundred rough and desperate men in the country. The memorial says the United States has many interests in Korea, industrial, commercial and educational, and that a clause of the treaty between the United States and Korea gives the Koreans a claim on the United States for assistance. The memorial says they appreciate the fact that during the conference between the peace envoys the President might not care to make suggestions to either party, but they ask him to do all in his power for the Korean people.

The committee will make another effort to have an audience with President Roosevelt on the subject. The Korean minister at Washington is said to have refused to have anything to do with the memorial.

TELEGRAPHERS' STRIKE.

Operators Will Vote on Question of Returning to Work.

Helena, Mont., Aug. 18.—Fourth Vice President Dermody, of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, received telegraphic orders last night from President Perham, directing that Dermody take a vote of his division as to whether or not the striking operators should return to work and end the strike. Mr. Dermody will take the vote of out of town strikers by wire, and will report the result to President Perham at St. Paul. Mr. Dermody stated that he felt confident that the men would vote to call off the srike, as they had assurances of receiving an increase in wages.

BEATEN TO DEATH.

Young Man Murdered While on Way to Visit His Mother.

Bonneville, Ore., Aug. 18.—While answering his aged mother's call to come home J. L. Anderson, of Kansas City, Mo., was murdered near here this morning, and investigations showed that Anderson had met death by repeated blows on the head by a heavy iron bar, but failed to elicit any motive for the crime, nor any clue to the murderers. A letter in his pocket contained an appeal from his mother at Kansas City to come home. Anderson was about 22 years of age, and though showing signs of tramping, he had been neatly dressed.