

ARE PREPARED TO ACT

Russian and French Fleets Will Enforce Demands.

COMMUNICATION WILL BE CUT OFF

Much Opposition to It There--Its Ratification Uncertain--The Minister Interviewed.

NEW YORK, April 26.—A special to the World from Tokio says: "Russian and French fleets in these waters are prepared to stop Japanese communications unless Japan abandons all claims upon territory in Manchuria."

The Treaty of Peace at Peking--Much Opposition.

LONDON, April 26.—A Peking dispatch to the London Times says: John W. Foster, the American adviser of the Chinese peace envoys, and the secretary of Li Hung Chang, have arrived here, and the treaty of peace between China and Japan is now before the emperor and his ministers. The Chinese foreign office yesterday consulted with different foreign legations. Many censors presented memorials against the treaty.

Prince Kung, president of the foreign office, and of the council of ministers, has obtained seven days more sick leave. Other officials hesitate to recommend the ratification of the treaty.

Viceroy Li Hung Chang will probably go to Che-Foo if ratifications are executed there as proposed.

He Thinks the United States Should Interfere.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Minister Kurino of Japan today gave the Associated Press a very significant interview on the Eastern question. He said in his opinion the commercial interests of the United States in the East, particularly in Japan, are so much more extensive and important than those of Germany or France, that it would be eminently desirable in the event of a Franco-German alliance with Russia to prevent the consummation of the peace treaty for the United States to take an active part in offsetting such an alliance. Kurino wished it clearly understood, however, that he had not received any instructions from his government, and there had been no suggestion of official or unofficial character from him to the state department that the United States should be enlisted in its support. His views were the result of his personal information of the extent of the United States' interests in the East.

Kurino was asked what the result would be if China's procrastination or foreign interference prevented the ratification of the peace agreement. "Then," he replied, "war will be renewed May 8th with far more vigor and determination than before."

In a Critical Condition.

SHANGHAI, April 26.—A dispatch from Peking says affairs there are in a critical condition. Some generals favor the continuance of the war. Censors object to the treaty of peace and officers are claiming that the emperor alone should decide upon the terms. The ratification of the treaty, consequently, is uncertain, and if it is ratified, it is feared there will be trouble with the army.

White For Vice-President.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The Evening News, the recognized organ of the administration, whose utterances are known to be controlled by the president's official family, in a long article upon the vice-presidential possibilities before the next national democratic convention, says:

"A man who is looked upon as head and shoulders above all other democratic vice-presidential probabilities, if selected because of his extreme location and adherence to the doctrine of free silver, is Stephen M. White, the senior senator from California. He has been prominent in coast and national politics for years, and is said to be a conservative and conscientious man of great ability and earnestly believes in opening the mints of the United States to the unlimited coinage of the world's silver products regardless of an existing or prospective international agreement.

"Senator White became a national figure in the democratic party seven years ago, when he was temporary chairman of the national convention of his party in St. Louis which nominated Cleveland and Thurman. He is comparatively a young man, being 42 years old, and is a native of San Francisco.

"Governor Budd, of the same state, is also being canvassed, but it is argued that his prominence and qualifications do not approach those of Senator White.

Ex-Representative Geary was suggested as a possibility in 1892, but since that time his connection with the American Protective Association has removed him from the lists of eligibles. So far as vice-presidential timber can be found, with free coinage proclivities, in the middle and extreme West, none appears to possess the requisite elements of strength except Senator White. Should a Pacific coast man be named as a concession to the pronounced and aggressive bimetalist element, he will receive the nomination."

The Durrant Case.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 26.—There was as large a crowd as ever at Durrant's examination this morning. The defense apparently have no hope of preventing the prisoner being held, and are devoting their efforts to obtaining information for use at the trial.

Elmer Wolfe was the first witness this morning. He repeated the story told at the inquest of his being present at Dr. Vogel's on the night of the murder; of Durrant arriving about 9:30, of leaving the house with Durrant and several young ladies; of accompanying Miss Lord home, and about midnight seeing a man who resembled the accused near the church.

During Wolfe's cross-examination he was requested to take off his coat, but refused to do so. Counsel for the defense appealed to the court, and Wolfe finally removed the garment, and admitted to counsel that it bore a resemblance to the one worn by Durrant. On the night in question witness wore a dark coat and vest and light trousers, which were now at the ranch where he was employed and could be secured at any time.

George R. King, organist of the church, was then called for the first time. He had been organist for two years; was secretary of the Sunday school, and had helped to arrange the Sunday school library in company with Durrant, who was superintendent of the Sunday school. He had no key of the side door of the church, but had one to the library. He put the new lock on the library door, being assisted by Durrant, who was the only one other than himself who had a key to it.

"The lock (which was produced) caused a great deal of discussion among the counsel. It was apparent that the defense would maintain that Durrant, having a key, could have locked the door, and that in his case there was no need why he should break the lock. The prosecution on the other hand is of the opinion that as only he and King had keys to the room, he knew that to have unlocked the door would have pointed to one of them immediately.

Hard to Handle.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 26.—The United States grand jury has brought in an indictment against Foss, Capricio and all of their accomplices in the Chinese certificate fraud cases. A number of intricate legal problems have already come to the surface in the case, the chief of which is that the United States statutes do not specify that it is a crime to conspire to bring Chinese into the country in violation of the law. As a result, about the only charge that can be pushed is that of forgery. While it is known that somebody forged the name of Collector Wellburn to the certificates, the difficulty will be to prove who did the forging.

Beef Trust Waiting the Result of Morton's Investigation.

CHICAGO, April 26.—E. J. Martyn, manager for Armour & Co., said yesterday that the statement of the beef trust in reply to the charge of conspiracy to put up prices would be made when Secretary Morton announces the results of the investigations now being made by his inspectors at various points. Agitation against the packers in the East has resulted, he admits, in a sharp falling off in shipments of meats to seaboard cities. Many people have either quit buying beef or have restricted their purchases.

Free Silver and Iowa.

DES MOINES, Ia., April 26.—Free silver democrats have determined to call a state convention of bimetalists in this city early in June. Measures are being taken to secure the attendance of Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, and other free silver men of national reputation to deliver addresses.

Corinto Believed to Be Occupied.

LONDON, April 26.—In well-informed quarters it is declared the British ultimatum to Nicaragua has not been modified, and in the absence of definite news from Admiral Stephenson it is believed he has already occupied the port of Corinto.

Not Yet Received.

LONDON, April 26.—In the commons today Foreign Secretary Gray announced the conditions of the China-Japanese treaty would be communicated to the house as soon as received.

DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES

Event of the Day the Turn of Affairs in Nicaragua.

SHREWD MOVE OF NICARAGUANS

After the British Had Landed They Abandoned the Town and Declared Corinto a Closed Port.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The events of the day in diplomatic circles here were the landing of the British troops at Corinto, the abandonment of the town by the native officials and the population, and the shrewd move of the Nicaraguans in declaring Corinto a closed port. The first news of the event came in the afternoon. Dr. Guzman had been waiting several hours at the state department to see Secretary Gresham. He was in a fever of anxiety, and, in the absence of news from his own government, came to learn what the department had received as to the British movements at Corinto. He was unable to see the secretary this morning, for Mr. Gresham was suffering from a severe toothache and was obliged to pass some time in the dentist's chair.

At noon the minister returned to his home for luncheon, and found there two telegrams from his government, forwarded from San Juan del Sur, the Nicaraguan cable port, about 125 miles south of Corinto. The first cablegram stated that the British troops had landed at Corinto, and that the British flag was flying over the town, which had been deserted by the Nicaraguan officials and the native inhabitants. The second cablegram showed that the authorities had gone to San Juan del Sur, cutting the wires connecting the cable port with Corinto, so that the British forces at the latter place could not communicate with their home government except by sending a boat to the cable station. The main body of the Nicaraguans who had abandoned Corinto had crossed a lagoon which separates the town from the mainland, and had strongly entrenched themselves. This information was promptly communicated to the state department.

Dr. Guzman, who has been in ill-health and has suffered so from the nervous strain of the last few weeks as to be obliged to take to his bed this afternoon, would not do so until he had gone through the rain to see Secretary Gresham and officially communicated the substance of his cablegrams to him. The news, it was apparent, was not expected by the state department, which had never believed that the Nicaraguans would go to the length of permitting the occupation of Corinto in preference to paying the indemnity. That the only difficulty in the way of a speedy settlement of the trouble was that arising from the trouble experienced by the Nicaraguan government in raising the money hastily, and that the British admiral would be indulgent on this point when satisfied of the disposition of the Nicaraguans to comply with the terms of the ultimatum otherwise had never been doubted by the department. For this reason the first reports of the occupation of Corinto received at the department from unofficial sources were discredited, and doubts expressed as to their accuracy. The secretary had been unable to obtain any definite information from his own agents as to the action of the British, probably for the reason that Mr. Baker, our minister, is not at present in that country, and there is no charge at Managua. There is a consular agent at Corinto, Henry Palazio, but he is not American, and could scarcely be relied upon in a matter of this kind to keep the department informed in the absence of orders.

The situation at Corinto is now regarded as ominous of serious trouble, for the dispatches indicate that the Nicaraguans are disposed to resist any further advance by the British.

The information reaching here is that the Nicaraguans may further isolate the British at Corinto by burning the bridges across the lagoon separating the town from the mainland. The British position is said to be very bad from a strategic standpoint. The town is practically on an island, being separated from the mainland by a stretch of marshy ground. This is traversed by bridges, and those well informed on the situation believe that if the British make any movement to cross the lagoon the bridges will be burned, and the little band of Nicaraguan troops will make a stand against further encroachments.

The British are evidently apprehensive of trouble on this score, as indicated

by the cablegrams from Colon, showing that three vessels, the Royal Arthur, the Wild Swan and the Satellite, have been so placed as to command the town with their guns. It is probable that this disposition has been made so as to insure the occupying forces, numbering about 400 armed men, from an attack from the Nicaraguans, rather than with any deliberate purpose of bombarding the town, for there is no evidence that British desire to advance into the interior at present, and it is certainly not a part of the original programme of operations as made known to our government.

The news of the situation at Corinto created a commotion here, and particularly in the state department. Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador, came to the department, and after remaining in private consultation with Secretary Gresham for a short time the two repaired to the war department to consult with Secretary Lamont. The latter was absent at the time, but, coming in later, repaired immediately to the state department and talked over matters with the president. Latter the news came to the department by the press dispatches from Colon that the Nicaraguan government had made a sharp move by declaring Corinto a closed port. This was evidently a disturbing element in the calculations, for Assistant Secretary Uhl was at once dispatched to the British embassy to confer with Sir Julian Pauncefote, a most unusual proceeding in departmental etiquette.

It was said at the embassy that Sir Julian Pauncefote had not received confirmation from the foreign office of the British occupation of Corinto up to the close of the embassy, at 3 o'clock. The embassy did not expect direct information from London, as it is said the foreign office has no occasion to communicate with the British representative at Washington.

There can be no doubt that the action of the Nicaraguan government in declaring Corinto a closed port has seriously complicated a most troublesome question, and even if there is no resort to hostilities at present, it opens a prospect of alarming events in the future, which may, and in fact, are, even regarded as likely to involve the United States directly in the affair, in spite of the earnest disposition of the administration to avoid the entanglement. The action means that no goods can now be entered at Corinto, a port which has heretofore received over half of the imports into the country, without violating the national law of Nicaragua. The British may collect duties if any goods enter the place, but the latter would be liable to seizure the moment they crossed the British lines into the interior. They must do this to find a market, for the coast, being unhealthy, is thinly populated and the great consuming class of the population lives in the interior.

The first effect of the decree closing the port, therefore, will probably be to divert nearly all, if not the entire import trade of the place to San Juan del Sur, or perhaps Realajo, a seaport near by, for it is improbable that many merchants will take the chances of getting their goods into Nicaragua through the British lines under the circumstances. In this case, the length of the stay of the British at Corinto is problematical, conditional, as it is, upon collecting enough revenue from customs to make good the indemnity demanded.

But another consideration arises at this point, for our government has been assured that the occupation will not be permanent, and, indeed, the first paragraph of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty expressly pledges Great Britain against occupation of Nicaraguan territory. So the problem will arise, how to collect the indemnity within a reasonable time. This may be settled summarily by simply extending the occupancy and blockade beyond Corinto, so as to include all of the Pacific ports of Nicaragua. From the disposition shown by the Nicaraguans at present, this can be done only by force, and is likely to add very largely to the expense incurred in the collection of the indemnity, which items will surely be added by the British to the original sum. This course, moreover, will seriously embarrass the commerce of the United States, and on this point Great Britain has given Secretary Gresham certain assurances of the manner in which the British may be sure of attaining their ends by a prompt declaration of war and an invasion of Nicaragua, involving the capture of the capital, Managua, and the imposition upon the Nicaraguans of the British terms as the price of peace.

It may be that the British government will be driven to the latter course in the interest of trade, our own as well as that of her own merchants, which she is bound to safeguard. If goods entered at Corinto, after payment of duty to the French occupants, should be seized in the interior, the owners, British or

American, would have every claim for reparation. The only question is as to whose duty it would be to secure this; whether the United States would feel bound to intervene in the case of an American merchant in such case, and therein lies one of the features which may involve our country directly in the dispute.

It has been asserted as a hard and fast rule of international law that duties cannot be twice collected, and our own government has taken an advanced position on this question. At one time, when the diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Mexico were interrupted and a revolutionary movement was in progress in the latter country, a British ship, entering one of the revolutionary ports of Mexico, paid duties upon her goods to the insurgents. Afterward the Mexican government again assessed the duties upon the same goods, holding the insurgents had no authority to make the first collection, and refusing to recognize it. The British minister, Sir Edward Thornton, appealed to our country, Great Britain having no representative in Mexico, to secure the release of the goods from this imposition. We acted very promptly and obliged the Mexicans to release the goods and to acknowledge the principle that the duties cannot be twice levied.

This case differs in many important features from the present one, the closure of Corinto, and it is difficult to ascertain the application of international law in this case, although the general broad principle would seem to be similar.

Approves Our Course.

LONDON, April 26.—The Pall Mall Gazette says the courteous stand taken by the United States in connection with the Nicaraguan episode is favorable augury for a close understanding between the United States and Great Britain upon the China-Japanese question. It asserts that England's action toward Nicaragua will teach the South American republics better manners.

The Atchison Reorganization.

NEW YORK, April 27.—The Atchison reorganization committee has announced that the engraved certificates of deposit are ready for delivery in exchange for bonds and stock deposits and when a sufficient amount of security has been deposited, application will be made for a list of certificates on the stock exchange.

The Pacific Coast Failures.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 27.—The Bradstreet Mercantile Agency reports 16 failures in the Pacific coast states and territories for the week ended yesterday, as compared with 13 for the previous week and 13 for the corresponding week of 1894.

On a Silver Platform.

FRANKFORT, Ky., April 26.—Governor John Young Brown has announced his intention or beginning at once a canvass of the state for United States senator, his platform being the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

Making It Emphatic.

LONDON, April 26.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg says besides the note of protest sent to Tokio in concert with France and Germany, the Russian government has made a vehement protest to the Japanese agent in St. Petersburg.

Investing in Real Estate.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 27.—In the past 18 months Claus Spreckels has purchased \$2,500,000 worth of San Francisco real estate, most of it Market-street property. In addition, he has invested \$500,000 in the San Joaquin Valley road.

Germany Weakening.

BERLIN, April 26.—At the request of the minister of foreign affairs, the motion protesting against Japan's acquisitions of China's mainland territory, which it was proposed to introduce in the reichstag, has been withdrawn.

Early Report Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Later advice received here do not agree with the early report of the 24-hour respite for Nicaragua. Officials here intimate that the British have already occupied Corinto.

No Further Shocks at Layback.

VIENNA, April 27.—No further shocks of earthquake have been felt at Layback and people are returning to their homes. The work of demolishing the structures in danger of falling has begun.

Gibson Preached Yesterday.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28.—Rev. Dr. J. George Gibson delivered his first discourse since the Emanuel church murders, at Grace M. E. church, last night. His subject was: "The Man of Sorrow." He likened his own grief to that of Christ, whom he declared was always with the sorrowing. He made no allusion to the church tragedies. Services were announced to begin at 7:45 o'clock, but long before that hour arrived the church was jammed. Even as early as 6 o'clock crowds clamored at the closed doors for admittance. So great became the crowd in the streets that it was deemed advisable to open the doors and fill the church as quickly as possible, and in they poured by the hundreds. The church was taxed to its utmost capacity.

Decision Affirmed.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—In deciding the case of Joel Parker Whitney vs. Frank Taylor, in error, to the circuit court for the northern district of California, involving title to a quarter of a section of land in California, the United States supreme court today held that where on the records of the local land office there existed a claim on the part of an individual to land within a railroad grant under the homestead pre-emption laws, which has been recognized by officers of the government and not canceled, the tract in dispute is exempt from the operation of the grant. The decision of the court below was affirmed.

Nothing to Conceal.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The Nicaraguan minister said today he had nothing to conceal regarding the information furnished him by his government. He said he had notified the Nicaraguan minister of foreign affairs several times that the United States would remain neutral. Although fully satisfied the United States would maintain a neutral position, the Nicaraguan minister did not abate a single effort to secure from this government the use of its good offices in behalf of Nicaragua. For the past 10 days he has literally haunted the state department.

Bannon and Mulkey Will Not Have New Trials.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The supreme court today denied a petition for a rehearing in the cases of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway Company versus Gill and three other defendants, in error (damage case), and Mulkey and Bannon versus the United States (Oregon) smuggling cases.

On Missionary Ridge.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 29.—The government Saturday purchased twenty acres of land on Missionary ridge, which is a part of Sherman's earthworks. Monuments and markers will be erected on the tract acquired. Eventually it will be converted into a park, and will be an important adjunct to the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park.

Early Settlement Predicted.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—An unexpected development in the Nicaragua-British situation may be expected within the next 24 or 48 hours. From indications an agreement will probably be reached which will be mutually satisfactory and result in the withdrawal of the British from Corinto.

The Winnebago Reservation Troubles.

PENDEK, Neb., April 29.—All the Winnebago Indian police resigned yesterday, because Captain Beck would not have the Indians in jail here for resisting the sheriff released. They returned to work today on the agent's promise to help the prisoners to bail.

Nicaraguans Must Pay For It.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—It is stated here today that Great Britain will now probably require Nicaragua to pay not only the original cash demand, but all expenses it is put to in occupying and holding Corinto and the expenses of other steps she will take.

Heard From Stephenson.

LONDON, April 29.—Foreign Secretary Grey announced to the house that information had been received from Admiral Stephenson, announcing the occupation of Corinto, April 27, without opposition, and that the Nicaraguans evacuated the town.

Say There Is No Smuggling.

PORTLAND, ME., April 27.—The Maine Central road officials deny that Chinese are being smuggled into Vanceboro in ventilated coffins.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE