

THE DISPENSARY LAW

The Attorney-General Passes His Opinion Upon It.

SUSTAINS TREASURY OFFICIALS

South Carolina Officers Have No Authority to Enter the Government Bonded Warehouses and Seize Whisky for the Purpose of Confiscation.

WASHINGTON, October 31.—The Attorney-General to-day rendered an opinion in the South Carolina dispensary case presented by Governor Tillman, in which he sustains the opinion of the Treasury Department, holding that the State has no authority under the law to enter the government bonded warehouses for the purpose of seizing whisky declared by the State law to be subject to confiscation. In the course of his opinion he says:

"The legal status of distilled liquors in a bonded warehouse of the United States and under the control of the Collector of Internal Revenue is definitely stated and settled by Section 934 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which declares property taken or detained by any officer or other person under authority, or any revenue law of the United States shall be irrevocable, and shall be deemed to be in the custody of the law and subject to the orders and decrees of the courts of the United States having jurisdiction thereof." It cannot be held as has been suggested, and perhaps might well be, that since the tariff act of 1864, the taxes due on distilled liquors in a United States bonded warehouse can be paid only by the distiller. Whether that be so or not a tender of such taxes by the Sheriff is necessarily ineffectual as against the statute above quoted, since it is beyond the power of an Internal Revenue Collector to accept it, and thus nullify the provisions and defeat the policy of a statute which makes it absolutely exempt such liquors from the operation of the process of a State court. Such tender, which for the reason stated the Collector is incompetent to accept, must be also ineffectual because no officer of South Carolina has been given the right or power to make such a tender. The act of South Carolina not authorizing any such tender nor providing any fund which can be used for that purpose."

AGAIN THE SUGAR TRUST.

It is Now Said There Was an Attempt to Bribe the Correspondents.

WASHINGTON, October 31.—The Evening Star publishes the following story, which gives promise of an outcome of interest to the public:

If current reports are true, there is a syndicate writer in New York, whose name is to be found at the foot of articles in many cities of the Union, who may have a very unpleasant quarter of an hour with the Washington correspondents before the next session of Congress shall end. The story has reached here, vouched for by authority that would seem to be credible, that one of the incidents of the sugar trust campaign in Washington last winter was the raising of a purse by the sugar trust people to be given to this enterprising correspondent to be distributed in Washington among the press people who are "would do the most good" in the opinion of those who furnished the money, and that place was the pockets of those representatives of the press of the country here who, with or without right, were supposed to have influence in Congress and in the making of public opinion throughout the country. There are intimations even that the men who furnished the money did so under the impression it was to be distributed pro rata among the representatives of the press in Washington in the expectation that the comments on the operations of the sugar trust would be either less severe or that they would be altogether withheld. It is, of course, assumed that the distributor of this fund was to receive his commission. There are intimations even that the money was furnished to this fund that it would be distributed, and that the expectation was that it would be expended in part in dinners, in part in ways that would be appreciated by those for whom it was intended. If there is anything in this story, it is safe to say that not \$1 of this alleged fund ever passed to the representative correspondents for whom it is represented that it was intended. The man who undertook to distribute this fund did so with the full knowledge that it would not be safe for him to approach any of the gentlemen whose names may have appeared on this pretended list for any such purpose whatever. He not only is not on relations of confidence with them, but he never calls upon any of them when in Washington. Efforts are being made to ascertain the truth of this report, and if it shall be found true, the correspondent in question will hear more later, possibly in the courts and probably before a committee of investigation.

NOW A NEWSPAPER TRUST.

Line of Journals to Be Controlled From the Atlantic to the Pacific.

NEW YORK, October 31.—A special to a morning paper from Youngstown, O., says it is said there that a syndicate of capitalists, including Senator Brice and a number of well-known business men in New York and Boston, are buying up a line of newspapers to reach from the Atlantic to the Pacific. If a paper cannot be bought in what they consider a desirable town, they will start one. By co-operation in the telegraph service and by arranging for supplies in large quantities they hope to keep expenses at a minimum. It is said there are no politics in the scheme.

Should Be Taken Care Of.

WASHINGTON, October 31.—Gerardus H. Wheeler, claiming to be Mayor of Atlantic City, was arrested yesterday morning. He said he had come here in answer to a telegram sent him by the President, who, he said, was going to appoint him to a foreign mission.

The Outlaws Not Intruders.

WASHINGTON, October 31.—The Department of Justice has decided that, as the outlaws committing depredations in Indian Territory were not intruders, the United States has no authority to employ its regular troops to act as a posse.

AFTER PORT ARTHUR.

The Belonged City Expected to Fall in a Short Time.

LONDON, October 31.—A dispatch to the Times from Shanghai says it is reported that the Japanese have completely surrounded Port Arthur, and that the Chinese forces defending that place cannot hold out long.

The Central News' correspondent in Tokio telegraphs: It is not believed here that the Japanese will attack Port Arthur before the end of the week.

TOO MANY PRISONERS ALREADY.

TOKIO, October 31.—General Nornu, who commands the advance force of the Japanese army, has abandoned the pursuit of fugitives from Kullenchow, as he does not wish to be burdened with any more Chinese prisoners. The Japanese march upon Feng Huang Cheng has begun.

DEFEAT CAUSES CONSTERNATION.

TIENTSIN, October 31.—News of the defeat of the Chinese north of the Yalu river has caused consternation here. Chinese officials do not attempt to deny the serious nature of the disaster.

RECAPED FROM PING YANG.

LONDON, October 31.—Advice from Moulouk state that General Tso's force was not annihilated in the battle of Ping Yang. The greater part of it escaped, and reformed under General Nieh. It is believed at Moulouk that the Japanese will require a much larger army than they possess to secure the Chinese palace treasure.

GENERAL OYAMA'S ARMY.

LONDON, October 31.—The Japanese legation here has a dispatch saying a second army under General Oyama left its rendezvous in Corea October 23, and made a successful landing at Tallien Wantwan.

THIRD JAPANESE ARMY.

LONDON, October 31.—The Times published a dispatch from Yokohama saying that a third Japanese army, numbering 20,000 men, is assembled at Hiroshima.

IN A NEW LIGHT.

General Wallace Thinks the War May Make China Our Competitor.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 31.—General Wallace said in an interview that he fears the present war between Japan and China will ultimately lead up to the competition of China as a producer of the United States and with European nations. Speaking on this subject, the general said: "When China finds from the results of the war with Japan that a complete change of methods is necessary, she will not confine her regeneration to methods of warfare. The greater danger is that she will become a factor in business life. If you consider the Chinese in California a menace at 75 cents a day, how will the world regard them at 5 and 10, as they are found at home? Suppose the effect of the war should drive them into manufactures, for instance, how will other nations compete with their cheap labor and habits of abstemiousness, which enable them to live for so little? Are we of this country, for instance, to meet a wage of 5 or 10 cents a day with a similar wage as the only means of successful competition. We talk of overproduction now; what will it be with China as a great producer instead of a great market?"

American Cattle Abroad.

WASHINGTON, October 31.—Secretary Gresham has made a very strong representation to the German government as to the injustice to the United States of the order prohibiting the importation of American cattle and fresh meat into Germany. He has protested the action was taken without sufficient evidence of the existence of disease among the cattle exported from the United States or its contiguous character or harmful effects. There is some reason to hope our government will be able to secure a suspension of the order, for a time at least, to afford an opportunity for further investigation, and one reason for this belief is founded on the change in the German Chancellorship.

Five of the Gang Captured.

MUSKOGEE, I. T., October 31.—Charles Beck with twenty Indian deputies this morning captured five of the Cook gang of outlaws. The men under arrest are Joe Johnson, Moss Price, Dick Reynolds, Jim Bates and Lon Perry. The capture was made midway between Wagoner and this city. The rest of the gang are in hiding near Wagoner, and the Indian police, Sheriffs and Deputy Marshals are scouring the swamps.

Much Suffering From Drought.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., October 31.—W. J. Wagner, traveling agent for the Great Northern road, has returned from a trip through the northern part of the State, which was severely stricken with the drought. He reports the people there in destitute circumstances. Near Osceola and west of it whole townships were left by the sun and wind as dry and barren as a desert, and stock was rendered worthless, as there is no feed. One family was found eating horse-dung.

Will Go Out of Business.

MONTREAL, Quebec, October 31.—The steamship line, which has piled for years between Montreal and Liverpool during the summer months and Portland and Liverpool during the winter, is to be wound up. This action has been decided on owing to the great falling off in the shipping business during the last few years.

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A GERMAN UPEHEAVAL.

Chancellor and Prime Minister Have Resigned.

THAT OF CAPRIVI IS ACCEPTED

Decided Difference Regarding the Treatment of Socialism Brought About the Crisis—Immediate Cause of the Chancellor's Resignation Not Clear.

BRELLIN, October 29.—The report that Chancellor von Caprivi has handed his resignation to the Emperor and that it has been accepted is confirmed. Count Eulenburg, President of the Ministerial Council, has also resigned. Dr. Miquel, the Prussian Finance Minister, it is rumored, has been appointed President of the Council, and Prince von Hohenlohe Schillingfurst, Governor of Alsace-Lorraine, has been offered the Chancellorship. Before offering the Chancellorship to Prince Hohenlohe the Emperor consulted with the envoys from Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Saxony and Baden. It is reported that Prince Hohenlohe declined the office, owing to his age. The Emperor has summoned General Count Waldersee, the political soldier who was conspicuous in the final intrigues against Bismarck. The general's presence is said to be intended to favor Caprivi's successor. Should Waldersee become Chancellor, the office of Prussian Premier probably would be given him shortly after, and thus the division of the two posts, which was effected at the time of the school bill crisis, would be renewed. There is a rumor that General Bronsart von Schellendorf is a candidate for the Prussian Premiership and the Chancellorship. Either of these Generals would be acceptable to the Conservatives, who have become totally estranged from the government under the Caprivi regime.

The immediate cause of Chancellor von Caprivi's resignation is not entirely clear. It is known, however, that the differences between him and Count Eulenburg had grown too sharp to be ignored or compromised. Caprivi at first was thoroughly opposed to severe steps against the Social Democrats and the anarchists, while Eulenburg favored extreme measures. Under pressure from the Emperor the Chancellor is said to have yielded several points during the week, but his master only led him into trouble with the Federal Ministers, in whose Council he presided. Several Ministers opposed his proposal that the Reichstag amend the penal code so as to deal more severely with the Socialists. The individual States, they said, should be left to legislate within their own borders for the suppression of Social Democracy and anarchy. The Chancellor was equally embarrassed when the question of financial reforms was broached. The envoys made several demands for changes in the financial relations of the States to the Empire, but the Chancellor was manifestly out of sympathy with all of them.

Caprivi is believed to have been crushed between the Emperor and the Federal envoys, not going far enough to suit the former and going too far to suit the latter. The difficulties of his position were increased, moreover, by the intrigues of Miquel and Eulenburg, who for more than a year have spared no effort to discredit his politics and diminish his influence with the crown. One of the Chancellor's last acts before offering his resignation was to notify the Reich Bank that the decree prohibiting advances on Prussian stocks had been cancelled as no longer necessary on either economic or political grounds. The Emperor had arranged to leave Potsdam today to hunt in the neighborhood of Blankenburg, but he gave up the trip in view of the disruption of his Cabinet.

The Cologne Gazette says that the Chancellor tendered his resignation to Emperor William Tuesday, but that it was only accepted at an audience given by his Majesty to Caprivi today. The Emperor ordered to induce Caprivi to withdraw his resignation, but the Chancellor was obdurate and refused to do so. William is credited with holding the opinion that the separation of the Chancellorship and the Reich Premiership is due to his age, and that it is imperative to reunite them. Among the many reports as to the cause of the crisis is one that Caprivi displeased the Emperor by expressing disapproval of his Majesty's speech at the recent presentation of colors to the 132 regiments. The Emperor at that time hinted that the half battalions would soon be made full ones. The Chancellor not only disapproved of this speech, but also opposed the publication of it in the Reichs-Anzeiger. It is due to his opposition that the speech has not yet appeared in official form.

She Protected Her Home.

FERRY, O. T., October 29.—A terrible duel was fought between Miss Agnes Jones, a young lady about 21 years of age, and Sam Bartell, 35 years old, on a homestead twenty miles north of here yesterday. Miss Jones obtained the homestead when the Cherokee stretch was opened in September, 1893, and had built a neat home. Two months ago she went to visit her parents in Kansas, and Sam Bartell jumped the claim and moved his effects into Miss Jones' house. Miss Jones returned yesterday, and found her home occupied. She gave orders for it to be vacated at once, which Bartell refused to do, and she pulled a revolver from under her apron and opened fire on Bartell. Bartell returned the fire, but missed the woman. Three shots took effect in Bartell's body, from the effects of which he will die.

The Cruiser Olympia.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 29.—The progress made on the 8,500-ton cruiser Olympia during the past two weeks has been very great, and three weeks more will witness her delivery to the United States naval authorities all ready to assume a position among the crack ships of the white navy. Her armament will all be put in before she leaves the works. All of it has been received but five of the five-inch guns and two of the eight-inch guns. These are supposed to be on the way. The crew of the Olympia will probably be supplied from several of the vessels now laid up at Mare Island, but mostly from Eastern enlistments. All told, the cruiser will require upward of 450 men.

PACIFIC CABLE.

Discussion of British Projects by a San Francisco Paper.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 28.—The Bulletin this evening says: "For some time past British and Canadian contractors have been figuring on plans for a cable from Vancouver to Australia via Hawaii. The cost of this cable is estimated in round numbers at \$10,000,000. One of the leading promoters of this cable enterprise is Stanford Fleming. He advocates government ownership, believing better service will be secured thereby. He is responsible for most of the estimates that have been made. When the British government is to own the Pacific cable or it is to be in the hands of a chartered company, it is certain that the government is behind the enterprise. The news by the last steamer from Hawaii is that the British commission, represented by Fleming, wants the lease of Necker Island, a small island about 500 miles from Hawaii, and also wants a subsidy of \$35,000 a year from the Hawaiian government for fifteen years. What the British government really wants is a cession of this island. A short time ago it was literally "No man's land." The Hawaiian government took possession of it and claimed it by right of occupation. It did not want British occupation of an island so near to Hawaii as this. The Hawaiian government has had a great deal of trouble by reason of British antagonism in the islands. It does not want any further interference.

Next to an American cable between this port and Honolulu the Hawaiians might appreciate a cable between Vancouver and Australian ports with a midway station at Hawaii. They will never grant outright a foot of land for such a purpose. They will do nothing to disturb the relations of the Republic to the United States. It is not probable that there would be any formidable obstacle in the way of landing a marine cable, say at Honolulu. Private individuals could make the necessary leases of land, and the Hawaiian government would probably grant all needed protection. If all that is really wanted is a safe and convenient place to land a marine cable on Hawaiian soil, there would be no need of the cession of any territory. The cable proposed would be a good thing for the Republic, and it could be secured without concession of a foot of territory to any foreign power.

WITHOUT A PARALLEL.

The Sad Flight of a Young Immigrant German Girl.

CHICAGO, October 28.—For nearly a month a German girl, who left the city of her birth to come to Chicago, has been detained by the immigration officials at Ellis Island, New York, and a petition is being prepared for presentation to Secretary McNeill, asking that she be admitted to land. The girl is Louise Hensing. No other case just like hers was ever brought to the attention of the immigration officials. Louise, who is 25 years of age, was left an orphan in the city of Chemnitz. For several years she made a living as a domestic. A year or so ago Louise became engaged to Max Luther, a young mechanic of Chemnitz. The bans were published in church, and the wedding day set, but Luther betrayed her and ran away. The girl has had one relative, and that is Mrs. Mina Mueller of this city. Mrs. Mueller went to Germany to look after her sister, and decided to bring her to Chicago and give her a home. They landed in New York September 27, but Immigration Commissioner refused to permit the girl to continue her journey to Chicago. The Commissioner's action was based solely on the condition of the girl. Mrs. Mueller hurried to Chicago, and procured bonds to guarantee that her sister would never become a public charge. The girl's friends have appealed to the Commissioner, and the latter refuses to change his ruling. There is no law that applies to the case except the statute excluding females of immoral character, and the girl's friends offered testimony to prove that she was of the best. The offered testimony was rejected, and the friends determined to appeal to Secretary Carlisle. The petition has been signed by numerous friends of the Mueller family, and also by the signatures of Mayor Hopkins, Postmaster M. J. Russell, Collector Mize and Congressman Hensing. The position of the Commissioner is that no bond can be given that will guarantee that the child, still unborn, will never become a public charge. The girl's friends have no means, and are people of the best character.

Stolen Pouch Recovered.

NEW YORK, October 27.—L. C. Weir, President of the Adams Express Company, received a pouch to-day containing bonds and other valuable documents which had been stolen from the company's safe in the train robbery at Aquia Creek, Va., October 12. The pouch was one of the great hauls taken from the train by the robbers, who shoved their booty into it. The money was afterward abstracted, and the pouch with contents was hidden in the woods near Calverton, Va. Searcy, the captured robber who charged the evidence, revealed the hiding place, and the pouch was secured. These valuable papers reduce the loss of the express company by the robbery to less than \$5,000.

The Price of Coal Advanced.

NEW YORK, October 27.—The regular monthly meeting of the anthracite coal operators was held here to-day. Those who attended were unanimous in expressing satisfaction with the nature of the business transacted. Said one operator: "The West will need a lot of coal this season, and it will have to be secured by the great lakes. It was agreed to-day that prices be increased 25 cents on all regular grades of coal and 15 cents on broken coal. Production was not restricted."

The Cienfuegos Case.

WASHINGTON, October 27.—It can be set down as a fact that Colonel Cienfuegos, member of General Exota's staff, held for extradition by Judge Morrow of San Francisco by the United States. It appears Judge Morrow held Cienfuegos for attempted murder, while the charge on which San Salvador sought his extradition was actual murder. This is a discrepancy fatal to the application, for in extradition proceedings the common law principle obtains that the indictment must correspond with the real offense.

UNDER SHERMAN ACT.

Sugar Trust Case Before the Supreme Court.

WHAT THE GOVERNMENT CLAIMS

It Came up on the Appeal of the Government From the Decision of the Lower Court—Virtual Monopoly of the Sugar-Refining Business.

WASHINGTON, October 26.—Argument was begun in the United States Supreme Court to-day on the appeal of the government from the decision of the United States Circuit Court for the eastern district of Pennsylvania in favor of the American Sugar Company, the E. C. Knight and the Spreckels and Franklin refineries, against which the government brought suit under the Sherman anti-trust law. Ex-Solicitor-General Phillips opened for the government and John Johnson for the refiners. The present suit was brought originally with the intention of having the sale of the property and business of the Knight, the Spreckels, the Franklin and the Delaware Sugar House Companies to the American Sugar Refining Company declared void and illegal. The attorneys for the government in the argument sought to show that the four Philadelphia companies prior to March, 1892, manufactured independently of the American Company 33 1/2 per cent of the total sugar manufactured in the United States, competing with the American Company, and that by obtaining control of the stock of these companies the American Company obtained a virtual monopoly of the sugar-refining business in the United States, and was thus endeavoring to limit the production and create the price of refined sugar. The consolidation was claimed to have been a combination and conspiracy to effect an illegal object.

PROJECTED STEAMER LINE.

Manager McNeill Figuring on a Trans-Pacific Route.

PORTLAND, October 26.—It is probable that some time this winter or early in the spring a steamer line will be inaugurated between Portland and China and Japan. Mr. McNeill since his appointment as receiver of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company has seen the advantages that his road would have in possessing such a line, and he has been earnestly working to bring the matter to a satisfactory conclusion. As yet, however, the line can be said to be only under consideration. None of the details have been arranged, and it is not even known to a certainty that the line will be established. This matter came up on Mr. McNeill's former visit here, and was suggested by the large output of flour from this section and the ready market for the product on the Asiatic side. Since the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company's alliance with the Great Northern the project has been presented in a different light. An East freight, and there is also the assurance that the connecting road will further the scheme to the fullest extent in its power; something the Union Pacific did not do for the Upton line of steamers. The Great Northern would have an advantage in connecting with a Portland line of steamers, as there are already two lines established on the Sound to divide the business of ports there.

THINK SHE IS LOST.

The Ivanhoe's Passengers and Crew May Be Found.

TACOMA, October 26.—Over twenty shipmasters in Tacoma and Seattle have been interviewed regarding the missing ship Ivanhoe's chances of reaching port. Not one expressed any hope that she will ever be seen again, though more than half expressed the belief that both the passengers and crew will eventually be found, for they say that, unless the Ivanhoe collided with some other vessel and both were sunk immediately, the Ivanhoe would not be able to meet with such disaster as would prevent the launching of the lifeboats and the escape of the crew. Speaking of the Ivanhoe's condition, the captain of the outside tug said that for several years she had been in a bad condition, and that there was hardly an hour, when she was loaded, but that her pumps were not in constant use.

NEEDS MONEY BADLY.

Chicago's Credit Attacked by a Syndicate of Local Banks.

CHICAGO, October 26.—The credit of the city of Chicago was attacked yesterday by a syndicate of local banks, which recently advanced \$600,000 as a temporary demand loan in anticipation of tax collections. Several banks asked immediate repayment of the loan. Controller Ackerman complied, and now there is no money on hand to meet the October pay roll. Not only does the Controller declare that the city has no money to meet its obligations, but he openly asserts that there is none in sight. Since the Kent resolution was adopted by the Finance Committee, casting a cloud upon the authority of the Controller to borrow money, the banks have made constant demands on the city for repayment. Up to date \$300,000 has been returned. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, not enough to meet the pay roll, is still on hand, but a great part of that will probably be paid back before the end of the week.

Turkish Ambassador to Austria.

VIENNA, October 26.—The Politische Correspondent says that the Sultan has appointed Ali Ghaleb Bey, Turkish Ambassador to Persia, to represent him in Vienna. This closes the misunderstanding which followed the appointment of Nouri Bey to the post of Turkish Ambassador at this court. Austria declined to receive Nouri Bey, though giving him no satisfactory reason for her action. The Sultan believed that his paragon was the cause of the trouble, as he is the son of a French Count, Count de Sautern, and became a Mussulman only after marrying a Turkish woman.

WHISKY TRUST.

Hoston Is to Possess the Rival New Concern.

NEW YORK, October 29.—Papers were filed in the Secretary of State's office at Trenton, N. J., which indicate a formation of a new Whisky Trust. The papers comprise the articles of incorporation of a spirit company with a paid-up capital of \$5,000,000, the total authorized capital being limited by the charter to \$50,000,000. The principal offices and place of business of the company outside the State of New Jersey will be in Boston, but it will carry on business in various other States and Territories of the United States. The objects for which the company is formed are stated in the articles to be: "To make, sell, buy and deal in spirits and liquor of all kinds and sorts, to buy, sell and deal in any and all material on which spirits of any kind may be made, and all material necessary and incidental to the business of distilling, and in general to carry on the business of distillers in all its branches and any business incidental thereto; to purchase, refine, sell, deal in and manufacture molasses and sugars of all kinds, and all products of the sugar cane, including the acquisition by purchase, manufacture or otherwise of all materials, supplies, machinery and all other articles necessary or convenient for use in connection with and carrying on the business herein described."

The \$5,000,000 capital stock of the company is divided into 50,000 shares. Of that stock \$500,000 is divided into 5,000 shares, and is to be first preferred stock and be known as "guaranteed stock," and \$2,000,000 is to be divided into 20,000 shares, which shall be second preferred stock and be called "preferred stock," and the balance is to be divided into 25,000 shares, to be called "general" or "common" stock. The guaranteed and the preferred stocks are to receive 8 per cent per annum, cumulative after January 1, 1895. Provision is made for retiring guaranteed stock at 110. The company is to commence business to-day. The organizers and incorporators are Robert H. Dillingham of East Orange, N. J., and David M. Ripley and Edward G. Maturin of this city.

DAYS OF '49 AGAIN.

Great Excitement Over the New Australian Gold Fields.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 29.—The steamer Alameda, which arrived to-day, brought only three passengers from Australia. This was owing largely to the fact that nearly everybody was on the rush to the gold fields of Western Australia, Coolgardie. While the steamer was in Sydney harbor over 1,000 miners arrived from the New Zealand gold fields en route for the eldorado. Some of the finds reported are enormous, and in one instance four cuts of rocks yielded 555 ounces of gold. The London City mine, one of the first discovered, was sold to an English syndicate just before the steamer sailed for \$1,250,000. One of the passengers from Sydney was James McCormick, a miner. He stopped off at Honolulu, but told the other passengers that the new gold field was every bit as rich as the old one made out to be, and that it would rival the days of '49 in California. According to him the lack of water was the great drawback. When he was at Coolgardie a quart of the precious fluid cost 50 cents, a pound of gold 25 cents and 100 pounds of flour \$425. The majority of the miners were doing well, but the suffering, owing to the scarcity of water, was very great. Just before the Alameda sailed a camel-load of ore, nearly all gold, was brought into Sydney from the gold fields of New Guinea. Its arrival caused great excitement.

HOW THE CHINESE COME.

Government Officials Thought to be in Collision With Fraud.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 29.—M. B. Hurley, special government agent at Chicago, has been on the Pacific Coast for months investigating the Chinese certificate frauds. He is now in Los Angeles. Investigations in Washington, Oregon and California have revealed the fact that thousands of fraudulent registration certificates are afloat. It is estimated that there are fully 4,000 of these bogus certificates in this State. They have all been used, but those not used are for sale by Chinese and white agents. Information in Hurley's possession will probably lead to several arrests. Fraud has not only been perpetrated by the printing of fraudulent certificates, but there have been many forgeries and substitutions of names and pictures. The common characteristic of the Chinese makes it easy to substitute the photograph of one man for another. In cases where the registered Chinese have died or gone to China this deception has been frequently practiced. There is little doubt that men in the government service have been in collusion with the vendors of these fraudulent certificates, and it is intimated that there will be arrests of several officers who have been recreant to the government's trust.

RETALIATION BEGUN.

Importation of Fresh American Beef and Cattle Prohibited by Germany.

WASHINGTON, October 28.—The German Ambassador yesterday formally notified the Secretary of State that in consequence of the introduction of Texas fever by means of two shipments from New York the importation of fresh beef and cattle from the United States to Germany will shortly be prohibited. The Department of State officials declined to comment on the matter. It is thought, however, that this marks the commencement of a policy of commercial retaliation against the United States on account of discrimination against German beet sugar in the new tariff law, as it seemed that no cattle affected with Texas fever or any similar complaint could have been shipped from New York as claimed by the German officials. No reports have been received which indicate that this disease or any other could have recently been exported from the United States. No complaints have been received from other countries. The Department of Agriculture will be called upon to investigate the complaint made by Germany, and Secretary Gresham, it is expected, will send a protest against Germany's action to that government through the American Ambassador at Berlin.

Expressive Measures Considered.

BRELLIN, October 27.—The principal Ministers of the Federal States of Germany met in Berlin to-day to discuss imperial measures for combating the elements of revolution. Chancellor von Caprivi presided. The representatives of Bavaria and Saxony opposed the proposed measures. One of the Bavarian Ministers declared that Bavaria's own laws regarding political societies were absolutely sufficient for her needs and therefore Bavaria would object to any bill aiming at imperial control. The speaker intimated the recent dissolving of two Bavarian trade unions to show the effect of the Bavarian law. The other Southern Ministers evidenced great confidence in the Chancellor's conception of the situation.

Extended Bond Period.

WASHINGTON, October 27.—Carlisle in a recent ruling holds that the extended bonded period on distilled spirits applies only to spirits deposited in warehouses established under internal revenue laws.

BROWNING'S REPORT.

What the Commissioner of Indian Affairs Says of Oregon Matters.

WASHINGTON, October 27.—In the annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs there is more or less about the local Indians in each State. Several matters of especial interest in Oregon are given. It is shown that the allotments on the Warm Springs reservation are about completed, and that at Klamath the special agent has been instructed to rush the work along as fast as possible. An agent has been instructed to investigate the rights of the Yakima Indians to fish in the Columbia at The Dalles. This right is claimed under a treaty of 1855. The report of the commission appointed to consider the damage to lands taken by the Blue Mountain Irrigation and Improvement Company on the Umatilla reservation has not as yet been received. The Indians are expected to receive some benefit from the irrigation ditch. The only Indian lands in Oregon which are leased are on the Umatilla reservation, where forty-two farming and grazing leases have been made. These range in amount from seventy-three to 280 acres. The prevailing price is \$1 per acre per annum, though one or two pieces are rented for less. One of the allotments is leased for \$2 per acre. The leases in about equal numbers are for the periods of one, two or three years. No map of definite location of the Albany and Astoria Railroad Company's right of way across the Grand Ronde agency has as yet been filed with the Department of the Interior.

The Indian Commissioner laments over the recent decision of Judge Belting, and quotes Agent Brentano as saying that the Indians have become very vicious since that decision. He regrets that the matter cannot be taken to the Supreme Court. In United States criminal cases, where the court has decided against the government, the government cannot appeal.

NO MORE LOG RAFTS.

They Are Not Suited to the Long Pacific Swells.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 27.—W. E. Baines, one of the owners of the log raft which is now scattered along the coast north of Cape Blanco, is in the city.

"This makes the second venture of the kind which has failed," said he in an interview. "I don't think that another raft will be constructed on this coast. Such things do very well on the Atlantic, but we have a long swell here, which severely tries a log structure and makes its transport over long ocean distances extra hazardous. The swell was partially to blame for the loss of our raft. A northwest storm struck it and, acting upon the swell, really made two seas. Besides that we only had one tug, when we ought to have had two or three to tow. The cigar-shape is the only practical one I know of, but there is not any particular model that will resist the motion of the Pacific. To get a long raft here from the lumber country up north is a mere matter of time. From that fact I am led to believe that the present system of sawing lumber on the ground and shipping it south on schooners will be perpetuated."

SORRY HE DIDN'T MURDER.

Desperate Crime Which Netted Sixty Cents and Arrest.

SACRAMENTO, October 27.—At noon to-day, while E. L. Hawk, a real estate agent, was in his office, a young man hurriedly entered and, presenting a pistol at his head, ordered him to open his safe. Hawk parleyed with the fellow, telling him there was not a cent in it. The robber said:

"Well, produce what you have in your pockets and do it—quick."