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IS ANXIOUS TO END IT

China Again Willing to Sue for Peace.

ROSEBERY'S POLICY CONDEMNED

The Chinese Government Would Like the Powers to Intervene on the Basis of the Independence of Corea as a War Indemnity.

LONDON, November 7.—The Central News says: There is reason to believe that China has resolved to formally ask the powers which have immediate commercial interests at stake to stop the war. The Chinese Minister is said to have transmitted the request to the foreign office in London this afternoon. This evening he started for Paris to seek interviews with M. Hanotaux, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, and President Casimir-Perier. The Daily News has information that China is suing for peace; in fact, has instructed her envoys in Europe to submit to the powers the terms which she is willing to offer. It is a formal renewal or repetition on a larger scale of overtures made to the British government a month ago. The News expresses again its approval of Lord Rosebery's effort for joint interference, and speaks regretfully of the reluctance of the powers to see the matter in the same light, and adds:

"No European government can desire to see the disastrous conflict prolonged. Even the United States despite the Monroe doctrine must be anxious for the regularity and security of their trade with Japan. Sooner or latter, and better sooner than latter, there must be an international settlement. It will be difficult to contend that interference will be premature now."

The Graphic has this dispatch from Rome: According to a telegram from Peking China is disposed to conclude peace upon the basis of acknowledgment of the independence of Corea and the payment of an indemnity to be fixed by the powers, and those powers willing to support this arrangement are requested to intervene.

ROSEBERY'S POLICY CONDEMNED.

BERLIN, November 7.—The Kruez Zeitung's correspondent in London has had an interview with Sir Halliday Macartney, counselor of the Chinese legation. Sir Halliday vigorously attacked Lord Rosebery's policy toward the combatants as weak and vacillating, and added:

"When Japan demanded reforms in Corea Lord Rosebery should have prevented further complication by demonstrating to her that it would be impossible to comply with such a preposterous proposal. He ought to have intimated that, if there should be war between China and Japan, Great Britain would not remain neutral. When the Kow Shing was sunk by Japanese men-of-war he let another opportunity slip, allowing the British flag ship to be insulted with impunity. The Eastern people are not likely to forget how the flag may be treated. But Lord Rosebery's sudden attempt to intertere was more remarkable than his previous let-alone policy. It was not solicited nor ever countenanced by the combatants, and was utterly unwarranted. It was unprecedented in the annals of British diplomacy. England will have to pay the piper eventually. China will reimburse herself for the cost of the war by imposing duties on foreign goods when they reach the barrier stations of the interior. Obviously these duties will fall most heavily on British trade."

THE SALE WAS VALID.

The Last Maybe of the Haytian Republic Case.

PORTLAND, November 7.—Judge Bellinger rendered a decision yesterday in the United States District Court in the case of Price & Wheeler, who sought to obtain possession of the steamer Haytian Republic on the grounds that they were the best and highest bidders at the sale, and charging that there had been collusion and conspiracy between the United States Marshal and Sutton & Beebe, through which the vessel was awarded to the latter. It will be remembered that Price & Wheeler bid $16,050, which was $50 more than the bid of Sutton & Beebe, but they only had $10,000 ready to pay on the purchase.

The court held that the sale was advertised for cash at an upset price of $15,000, and, therefore, any intending bidder should have prepared himself with at least that amount of money or its equivalent. Under the circumstances, therefore, plaintiffs were not deceived and could not claim that the Marshal had misled them in any respect. It did not appear that the Marshal had subjected the petitioners to inconvenience in the payment required not necessarily incident to any sale, and which they could not provide against and to which all other bidders were not equally subject. It did not appear that the Marshal had acted unfairly to them in any way. The fact that he was at first willing to waive cash payment as to $6,000 of the purchase, but subsequently, and while the situation of the petitioners remained the same, receded from that position, as he might probably do, was evidence of this. The exceptions to the petitions were allowed.

Mr. Mallory, counsel for the petitioners, gave notice of his intention to appeal.

The decision of the court was very gratifying to Messrs. Sutton & Beebe, as it exonerates them and Marshal Grady from what they regard as the unjustifiable charge of collusion.

Rubber Boots Are Contraband.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 7.—After inspecting the various brands in the market Nuchia Fuago, purchasing agent of marine supplies for Japan's navy, purchased and paid for to the Woonsocket Rubber Company at San Francisco eighty-four cases of Kant snag hip boots and 126 cases of Rhode Island short boots. Desiring to clear the shipment at the custom-house, the Collector decided the shipment contraband. Mr. Fuago's only remedy was adopted; the boots were shipped by some one else to a private concern at Yokohama, and thus the fighting Japs will eventually wear boots manufactured by the Woonsocket Rubber Company.

THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

Absolute Terror Reigns Among the Law-Abiding Classes.

GUTHRIE, O. T., November 7.—Not a tenth of the outrages committed recently in the Indian Territory has been the work of the Cooks, but the Cooks are primarily responsible for most of the lawlessness that now prevails. Their success in eluding capture inspired others to emulate them, and under the reign of terror which they instituted crime was more easy of commission and more difficult of detection than under ordinary conditions. There are to-day possibly a dozen gangs modeled after that of the Cook boys; but when the Cooks are captured the others will possibly disband and return to their homes, if they have any. E. A. Peck, General Superintendent of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern railway, recently spent ten days in the Territory, and will make another trip there to-morrow. Iron Mountain trains have been held up with rather unpleasant frequency of late, and the company is making an energetic and determined effort to put a stop to such proceedings. It was in reference to the company's methods that Mr. Peck was questioned yesterday. He said: "It would hardly be wise to make our plans public, for their success depends largely upon secrecy. I am confident, however, that we will get our men within a short time. I may say in a general way that our campaign is in the nature of a 'still hunt.' We find certain places to which for one reason or another the men must go, and then we 'lay for 'em.' We work independently of the authorities, although we are glad to assist them in any way possible, and rely upon our own men and our own plans. There are reasons for this which it would not do to mention just now." Among the law-abiding classes absolute terror reigns. Persons are afraid to travel and afraid to stay at home. They do not know at what hour they may be attacked and robbed—murdered if they try to defend themselves. Living in a sparsely settled country, no neighbors within call, no single household can make any show of resistance against a band of well-armed and reckless men, and experience has shown that an appeal to the authorities not only fails to accomplish any good, but almost invariably angers the gang to such an extent that a second and more murderous attack is made."

LEGAL BUT BRUTAL.

The Shot Failed to Kill, and the Murderer Was Smothered.

SOUTH MCALESTER, I. T., November 7.—Solon Lewis, the condemned Choctaw murderer, was shot at Wilburton at 10 o'clock this morning by Sheriff Pursley. The bullet from the Sheriff's Winchester missed the condemned man's heart, passing through his body an inch above the nipple, and he had to be strangled to end his sufferings. Sheriff Pursley anticipated trouble, having just before the execution received a letter from Lewis' friends threatening vengeance. He had over 100 armed deputies on the scene. Arrived at the place of execution, the condemned man offered prayer, and followed the prayer by a short talk. He then pulled off his coat, vest and boots, and the Sheriff painted a cross just above his left nipple. Lewis then sat down and was blindfolded. While two men held his hands the Sheriff retraced his steps five feet and fired. The bullet went clear through the murderer's body, but missed its mark, and Lewis, throwing back his head, sank groaning to the ground, the blood spurting from the wound. To end the horrible work the Sheriff was finally compelled to take hold of the man's nose and smother him to death. He lived thirty minutes after being shot. Twenty-six other Indians are under indictment for the same murder for which Lewis was executed. When they come to trial trouble is anticipated, as their sympathizers are aroused. Lewis was 54 years old.

THE CATTLE EMBARGO.

An Effort Made to Have It Repealed Has Failed.

LONDON, November 7.—A dispatch to the Times from Berlin says: The Agrarian League has presented a memorial to Chancellor von Hohenlohe requesting him to exclude all American cattle shipped to Germany after October 28. The memorial demands that the cattle be returned to the United States and after unloading the ships that brought them to Germany be quarantined. The object of the memorial is to brand ex-Chancellor von Caprivi's decree as defective and so avoid being compelled to acknowledge that Von Caprivi had the welfare of the agrarians at heart. Though the efforts of American Ambassador Runyon to obtain a repeal of the measure forbidding importation of American cattle have failed, further attempts will be made to arrive at an understanding with the government on the matter.

SELLING LIQUOR TO INDIANS.

The Government Now Finding This a Difficult Matter to Stop.

WASHINGTON, November 7.—The Indian office is finding it a difficult matter to prevent the sale of liquor to Indians. The most difficult problem that has been presented is a recent court decision, in which it is declared that Indians who have taken their lands in severalty are citizens of the United States, and that it is no longer contrary to law to sell them liquor. Two or three decisions have already been made to that effect, and the notice of Judge Edgerton of South Dakota to the United States grand jury to present no more indictments against persons selling liquor to Indians on allotted lands looks as if the courts were going to take the view of the case that no restrictions should be placed on Indian citizens.

Opposition to Pullman.

HIAWATHA, Kan., November 7.—The first installment of workmen of the Pullman Company Operative Club reached here from Chicago to-day. Thirty-five families and 115 people were in the party. Fifteen thousand dollars has been subscribed by the citizens of Hiawatha to start the enterprise, and ground for shops will be broken at once. The club is accompanied by Mr. Van Assache, a retired manufacturer of Chicago and a man of large fortune, who will take charge of the works. He is not a member of the club, but believes the co-operative plan is feasible, and will work free of charge until the works are on a paying basis.

IT IS NOW NICHOLAS II.

Text of Manifesto Issued by Alexander's Successor.

HIS COMMAND TO HIS SUBJECTS

Must Take the Oath of Allegiance to Him and His Successor, Grand Duke Alexandrovitch—Young Czar's Manifesto Received With Open Delight.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 5.—The following is the text of the manifesto issued from Livadia by the Czar, Nicholas II., and published this morning in the Official Messenger:

"We hereby announce to all our faithful subjects that God in His inscrutable providence has seen fit to assign a limit to the precious life of our dearly loved imperial father, his grievous sufferings yielding neither to medical skill nor the beneficent climate of Crimea. He died at Livadia October 20 (November 1), surrounded by his family and in the arms of the Czarina and ourselves. Our grief is not to be expressed by words, but this grief every Russian heart will understand, and I believe there is not a spot throughout the vast Russian Empire in which hot tears will not flow for the Emperor, thus prematurely called away, who has parted from the country which he loved with all the power of his Russian soul, and in the welfare of which, sparing neither health nor life, centered all his thoughts. But also far beyond the borders of Russia the memory of the Czar, who was the incarnation of unswerving loyalty and peace, which during his reign was not once broken, will not cease to be respected. The will of the Most High be done.

"May our unshaken faith in the wisdom of Providence give us strength; may the knowledge console us that our grief is the grief of our entire beloved nation, and may the nation not forget that the strength and firmness of holy Russia lies in its unity and unbounded devotion to us.

"In this sad, solemn hour, in which we ascend our ancestral throne of the Russian Empire and Czardom of Poland and the Grand Duchy of Finland, indissolubly linked with it, we, however, remember the legacy left to us by our lamented father, and coupled with it, we in the presence of the Most High take a sacred vow to make our sole aim the peaceful development of the power and the glory of our beloved Russia and the happiness of all our faithful subjects.

"May the Almighty, who has chosen us for this high calling, vouchsafe to us His aid. While we offer before the throne of the Almighty Ruler our heartfelt praise for the unstained soul of the departed, we command our subjects to take the oath of allegiance to ourselves and to our successor, the Grand Duke Alexandrovitch, who will bear the title of Crown Prince and Czarowitz until it pleases God to bless our approaching union with the Princess Alix of Hesse-Darmstadt with the birth of a son."

RECEIVED WITH OPEN DELIGHT.

LONDON, November 5.—The Standard's St. Petersburg correspondent says: The young Czar's manifesto is received with open delight, probably unparalleled in the history of Russian official declarations. The dignified and almost affectionate tone is freely compared with that of the proclamation published upon the accession of Emperor William II.

The Standard's Vienna correspondent says: Some time ago a deputation petitioned the Czarowitz to intervene for the Russian Jews. A member of that deputation tells me that the Czarowitz replied:

"I despise and condemn the expulsion of your countrymen, but my hands are tied."

HONOR TO THE NEW KING.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 5.—At 9 o'clock this morning the imperial heralds in bright uniforms, attended by troops of trumpeters, announced the death of Alexander III. and the accession of Nicholas II. Throughout St. Petersburg to-day the accession of the new Czar is being celebrated, as the festival for this event takes precedence of the mourning ceremonies. All signs of public mourning will be withheld until to-morrow. At 10 o'clock yesterday evening the first requiem mass for the repose of the soul of Alexander III. was celebrated at St. Petersburg, and all the Ministers and members of the Council of the Empire were present. Those in attendance took the oath of allegiance to Czar Nicholas II. and the heir presumptive, Grand Duke George. This morning the Senate met, and all the members took the oath of allegiance. At the same time the troops forming the garrison of St. Petersburg were paraded and sworn with the customary formality. Later the same ceremony was observed in the case of the civil servants of the Empire.

THE NEW CZAR'S POLICY.

LONDON, November 5.—A dispatch from Rome says: It is believed the new Czar, whose sympathies are known to be with Germany and England, will by degrees detach himself from France. The dispatch also adds, however, that a personage connected with the Russian embassy asserts that the accession of Nicholas will inaugurate a policy in regard to home legislation in the direction of liberality and reforms. In Russia's foreign policy the official is quoted as saying the traditions of the Czar's father will be unchanged. The Vatican is said to hope that the Czar will continue the traditions of friendliness toward Rome, which marked the last days of Alexander. The Pope will be represented at the funeral of the Czar either by Archbishop Mohilo or by the Papal Nuncio. The statistician believes the death of the Czar will in no way affect the Franco-Russian alliance, and it is said that so long as Cardinal Rapoli, who is an ardent friend of Russia, remains Papal Secretary of State the adhesion of the Vatican to the Franco-Russian alliance will remain an article of pontifical faith.

Blood Serum in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 3.—Health Officer Keeney to-day received from Berlin a consignment of blood serum, the medical discovery which the German scientists claim is a preventive of diphtheria, as vaccine virus is for smallpox. The health officer proposes to conduct a series of experiments to ascertain from actual demonstration the value of the new bacilli remedy.

CHINESE CITY TAKEN.

It is on the Northern Side of the Yalu River Near Tekushan.

LONDON, November 5.—The Japanese legation has received a dispatch stating that Field Marshal Yamagata has captured Fung Whang Ching, a city in the Chinese province of Liaoting, near the Corean frontier. The Chinese defending the place fled toward Mantien Ling. The Japanese victory is an important one. It leaves the Moukden road open to the Japanese, and the Chinese are not likely to offer further resistance to the advance of the Japanese army. Marshal Yamagata is expected to be within striking distance of Moukden November 10. It is believed that the city is held by a very large but untrained and poorly equipped force. The second army under Marshal Oyama is attacking Kinchow. A dispatch from Tien Tsin says: It is now asserted that no Japanese have landed near Talien Wan, but they have landed at Tekushan at the mouth of the Yalu river. Whang Ching lies about twenty miles northwest of Tekushan, which is on the Manchuria side of the Yalu river. Both Talien Wan and Port Arthur are reported in a critical condition.

JAPANESE LEAVING PORT ARTHUR.

SHANGHAI, November 5.—The native papers announce that the Chinese troops have retaken Kiluenchao after heavy fighting. The Japanese are said to have been driven out of that place with a loss of 3,000 men. It is reported on good authority that the Japanese are leaving Port Arthur and vicinity and are proceeding to join the main body of the Japanese troops marching upon Moukden.

PERU'S INTERNAL TROUBLES.

It Will be Many Years Before the Country Recovers.

LIMA, Peru, November 5.—Business is in a paralytic state throughout the Republic. The injury done already to the commercial interests of the country is incalculable, and it will be many years before Peru recovers itself from this warfare which seems to be as far from an end as ever. In a battle between the government forces and guerrillas in Rhaco the latter were victorious, and remain in possession of the town. The loss on both sides was severe and the fighting hard. In Pimental the government troops surprised Theodore Seminario and his followers. A sharp fight ensued, in which the guerrillas were considerably worsted, leaving behind several dead and wounded besides prisoners. Theodore Seminario himself only succeeded in getting away owing to the swiftness of his horses. He succeeded in carrying off the body of his brother, Alipio, who was killed. In the south where the guerrillas are weak, various small bands have been overtaken and dispersed by the government forces. In Cana the guerrillas are said to be occupying the heights and mountain passes. Mr. Frye, British Vice-Consul at Chicayalo, who manages the Cartavio estate, is one of Seminario's latest victims of robbery. The guerrilla leader sent a force to the estate to demand 5,000 sols. Mr. Frye promptly refused to pay it, and was taken to the presence of their chief. Seminario apologized for the unceremonious conduct of his followers, but insisted on the payment of 5,000 sols, which Mr. Frye was compelled to deliver.

MONUMENT TO GRANT.

At Last San Francisco is to Thus Honor the Dead General.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 5.—At last San Francisco is to have a monument of General U. S. Grant. Though the Grant Monument Committee has been in existence since the death of the General, only a small portion of the $100,000 desired was subscribed. The money collected would have been returned to the subscribers had not the subscription books been lost. Recently three members of the original committee decided to proceed with the erection of a monument, personally increasing the subscription to a suitable sum. Rupert Schmidt of San Francisco is the only living sculptor who modeled Grant from life, having made a bust of the ex-President a few weeks prior to his death. This bust is now at the Grant tomb in Riverside Park, New York. To Schmidt has been intrusted the task of preparing a design for the monument, and he has gone to New York to copy the bust at Riverside Park. The monument will be of granite, and will be erected in Golden Gate Park.

INDIAN TERRITORY OUTLAWS.

The Search Too Openly Conducted to be Successful.

CLAREMONT, I. T., November 5.—Postoffice Inspector W. P. Hawk, who has been on the trail of the Cook gang ever since the offices in Watova and Talala were robbed, arrived here this morning from Red Fork. He says he and his men were close on the trail for several days, and that they lay in brush all day last Sunday within six miles of Cook and his gang, who at that time numbered only ten men. He thinks, if it had not been for the Cherokee militia, who were in that country at the time, they would have caught the bandits before noon today. Mr. Hawk gives his opinion that poor policy is being displayed in putting such large bodies of men in pursuit. He thinks it much easier for the gang to avoid a large body of men riding boldly through the country than it would be to elude a few well-trained men.

Many Injured, But None Killed.

BRENHAM, Texas, November 5.—A hurricane, accompanied by hail and lightning, passed over this section from the northeast. Dwellings and barns fencing and trees were blown away. A number of people were badly injured by flying debris and falling houses and trees, but no lives were lost. Reports from the surrounding country indicate the storm was general. Damage to crops is very great.

To Apply Only on Commodities.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 5.—There is no longer doubt that shippers may look for an increase in freight rates on certain commodities during the present month. When asked about the matter Vice-President Stubbs of the Southern Pacific did not attempt to conceal the fact that he was in favor of an advance, but said that when it was made it would not be general, but would apply only to certain lines of commodities.

FOUR MONTHS' DEFICIT

Showing for October and Fiscal Year to Date.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

Government Receipts Greater Than Last Year, But Fifteen Million Dollars Less Than the Expenditures—Loss in Internal Revenue.

WASHINGTON, November 3.—A deficit of $15,000,000 for the fiscal year to date, as compared with a deficit of $25,000,000 for the corresponding period of the last fiscal year, is shown by the treasury officials' statement of receipts and expenditures issued for October and the previous months of the fiscal year. For October the receipts were $19,000,000, or $5,500,000 less than October, 1893. This loss is shown in internal revenue receipts, which are only $6,500,000 or about half of what they were in October of last year. Customs revenues for October have exceeded by nearly $2,000,000 similar receipts for October, 1893, while for the four months of the current fiscal year they are $2,750,000 less than for the four months of 1893. The total receipts from all sources of the four months of this fiscal year have exceeded the receipts for the corresponding months of 1893 by $13,000,000, which was the period of last year most affected by the panic.

ANOTHER RESIGNATION.

He Could Not Approve the Penal Code Amendment.

BERLIN, November 3.—The resignation of Herr Heinrich von Heiden Codow, Prussian Minister of Agriculture, Domains and Forests, tendered yesterday, is due to his inability to approve the penal code amendment prepared by the Department of Justice at the instance of ex-Chancellor von Caprivi.

HIS SUCCESSOR APPOINTED.

NEW YORK, November 3.—A special from Berlin says Count Udo Stolbergh has been appointed Prussian Minister of Agriculture, Domains and Forests to succeed Herr von Heiden Codow, whose resignation was announced yesterday. Dr. Miquel, formerly Prussian Minister of Finance and now President of the Council, will give a dinner to the Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe. Herr von Heiden Codow and the Secretaries of State have been invited, including Caprivi, but he declined the invitation and has gone to Basle.

Revolution in Peru.

TACOMA, November 3.—A special to the Ledger from Victoria, B. C., says the flag ship Royal Arthur and four ships of the Pacific squadron have been ordered to Callao at once. The flag ship left under full steam to-night. The British consulate there has been taken possession of by revolutionists, the Consul made a prisoner, his wife and daughter killed and the consulate burned to the ground. The flag ship will call at Victoria for one hour about midnight. Admiral Stepenson is on board.

Headed This Way.

NEW YORK, November 3.—The Treasury Department notified Dr. Senner, Commissioner of Immigration, yesterday to look out for the arrival from Havre of Antonio Fernandez, a Spanish anarchist. He is suspected of having been implicated in the anarchist outrages in Barcelona. It is said he is a man of education. He was recently imprisoned at Mines, France, as a suspect, but was released for lack of evidence about ten days ago. Detectives shadowed him to Havre, where he gave them the slip.

Condition of the Banks.

WASHINGTON, November 3.—The abstract of resources and liabilities of the national banks of the United States October 2, 1894, as given in reports to the Comptroller of Currency, shows the aggregate amount of individual deposits at that date was $1,728,418,819, against $1,451,124,330 October 3, 1893. Loans and discounts have increased during that time over $161,000,000. The amount of specie in national banks October 2, 1894, was $237,250,634; legal tenders, $120,544,058.

Mexico and Guatemala.

NEW YORK, November 3.—A dispatch from the City of Mexico says information has been received here that the government of Guatemala following the usual course, has consulted a foreign diplomatist in the City of Guatemala, as to the Mexican difficulties. The diplomatist says Guatemala's position is untenable hence that country has withdrawn its troops precipitately from the disputed frontier territory at Agua Azul.

Two Thousand People Homeless.

BOSTON, November 3.—The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions in this city has just received a cable message from Turkey reporting a great fire at Radjin, by which 2,000 people were rendered homeless. Rajin is a town in the Taurus Mountains north of the plain of Galicia.

Not Pleased With the Choice.

LONDON, November 3.—The Standard's Rome correspondent says: The Vatican views with disfavor the nomination of Prince Hohenlohe to the German Chancellorship, because he opposed the doctrines of infallibility and the temporal power of the Pope. Nevertheless its diplomatic reserve will be maintained.

The Circle Broken.

ONANCOCK, Va., November 3.—Five of the leaders of the Sanctified Band on Chincoteague Island have been indicted for conspiracy in separating wives from their husbands and for being a public nuisance. Their trial began Friday, and will probably last for a week, as there are nearly 100 witnesses to be examined.

Marauding Chinese.

SHANGHAI, November 3.—Small bodies of Chinese have attacked several Russian frontier towns, and in one seized a quantity of arms and ammunition. In another case the Chinese were repulsed with a loss of sixty men.

TWELVE DOZEN LOST.

The Steamer Wairarapa Wrecked Off the New Zealand Coast.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., November 2.—The Union Line steamer Wairarapa, bound from this port to Auckland, N. Z., was wrecked Sunday evening on Great Barrie's Island off the northwest coast of New Zealand. The night was very dark, and the officers and lookout on the steamer were ignorant of the proximity of the land until the steamer struck on the rocks. Captain McIntosh, the master of the Wairarapa, was on the bridge at the time. He, together with most of the crew, was lost. The sea was rough when the steamer went aground. Attempts were made to lower some of the boats, but several of these were either smashed by being thrown against the side of the steamer before the lines were cast off or were capsized before they could be swung head to the sea. Most of those in the boats perished. Those remaining on board made attempts to rescue them. In the meantime the people on shore were striving to assist the wrecked people. The steamer had two or three life rafts, and these were thrown overboard, but remained attached to the vessel by stout lines. Then some of the passengers scrambled down the side with the aid of ropes and jumped upon the rafts, which were then cut loose. They drifted rapidly ashore, and the people on them were taken off when they came in reach by men, who went out in the water as far as possible to meet them. A line was finally thrown across the steamer and the breeches buoy rigged. A number of lives were saved by this means. Altogether 111 of the passengers and thirty-three of the crew were drowned. Some of the survivors have arrived at Auckland, but the number saved is not positively known.

STORY TOLD FROM AUCKLAND.

AUCKLAND, November 2.—The Wairarapa struck at midnight, when most of the passengers were asleep. They were aroused by the shock of the steamer striking and rushed on deck in great excitement. Life boats were rapidly served out. There were many pathetic and heart-rending scenes. Despite the confusion there was no panic. A heavy sea was breaking over the vessel, and the boats were launched with great difficulty. The steamer, after she struck, settled rapidly and was partly submerged. This added to the danger and difficulty in launching the life boats. A large number sought refuge on the bridge, but many were swept from it by the seas. Others took refuge in the rigging, where they remained until daylight, when two of the crew swam ashore with lines, by means of which a sort of breeches buoy was rigged and a number of persons hauled ashore. All who reached the shore were attired in scanty clothing. They remained on the docks for thirty hours, subsisting on oranges that had been washed ashore.

WORDEN'S CONFESSION.

All of the Defendants Implicated Except Himself.

WOODLAND, Cal., November 2.—Detective C. J. Stillwell occupied the witness stand in the Worden case to-day, and brought out the confession of the defendant, implicating all of the defendants except himself in the train-wrecking. Stillwell said Worden made the statement to him in the county jail. Stillwell was sent for by Worden, who first wanted $500 to expose those concerned in the wreck. When visited the second time he gave him a statement concerning the wreck, in which Worden admitted hiring the carriage, driving through the line of soldiers and being with the men up to the arrival at the second railroad crossing, where he claims he gave out and returned to Sacramento; also that Compton, a member of the Mediation Committee, bought the giant powder and gave it to the wreckers. Worden said Hatch, Barrett, Appelman, McMann, Dyer and others were in the carriage. Two of the men are now in Oregon, and Barrett is in Oakland. In the confession Worden said that the man who rode on the front seat of the surrey after passing the second crossing was Albert Wheeler, who closely resembles him. The confession gave all the details of Worden's movements on that day, and does not implicate any of the Mediation Committee except Compton. This afternoon letters from Worden to Carroll Cook were introduced, in which Worden asked Cook to visit him and he would make a clean breast of the whole affair if they would release him. The confession is in Worden's handwriting, and he makes no effort to deny the authenticity of it. This closed the case for the people.

Not Favoring Jewish Immigration.

WASHINGTON, November 2.—Superintendent Stump of the immigration bureau has received a letter from Baron Hirsch of the Jewish Colonization Association, in which in speaking of Jewish immigration to the United States he says: "Far from favoring this immigration, I have, as you are aware, for the past few years endeavored to turn it to Argentine Republic, where the Colonization Association has already established many colonies, and is still establishing others. The association does not only do nothing to favor Israelite immigration to the United States, but, as far as I am aware, there are no other societies desirious of forcing or inducing them to go to your country or helping them directly or indirectly to that end."

Reindeer Experiment in Alaska.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 2.—Rev. Sheldon Jackson, Superintendent of Schools for Alaska, has arrived in this city, and will leave immediately for Washington. He says the schools of the North are in a very prosperous condition, and that the government herds of reindeer are all doing well, and the experiment of transporting them to Alaska has surpassed expectations. Urgent requests have been received from miners and traders in the interior for supplies of reindeer teams to provide transportation. From twelve to fifteen Esquimaux are constantly kept at Teller station learning the latest improved methods of caring for the reindeer from the Lapland herders, who went there last May.

Arrested for Treason.

PARIS, November 2.—Captain Dreyfus, an officer in the French army, has been arrested for treason, it being alleged that he had sold plans of frontier forts to the Italian war officials.

THE INCOME TAX LAW

Preliminary Work to Carrying It Into Effect.

CHANGES AND MODIFICATIONS.

Mr. Pugh Occupied Since His Appointment in Examining and Preparing a Digest of Court Decisions and Department Rulings.

WASHINGTON, November 6.—The work preliminary to carrying into effect the new income-tax law is going forward as rapidly as its nature will permit under the direction of W. A. Pugh, who in October last was appointed Superintendent of the Income Tax. A number of complicated and interesting questions have arisen under former laws, and anticipating that questions will arise in the future of equal importance, it is essential for their solution to understand what has been the former legislation of Congress, the decisions of courts and rulings of the department on the subject of the income tax. With this end in view Mr. Pugh has been occupied since his appointment in examining and preparing a digest of the court decisions and the department rulings under their respective headings. He has also compared all the former laws upon the income tax, arranged so that all the provisions heretofore made upon the same subject shall appear properly grouped, and any one at a glance can see the various changes and modifications that have taken place. There have been several acts upon the subject of the income tax. The first was passed August 5, 1861. Under this act, however, nothing was done. The act failed to provide many provisions contained in the subsequent legislation both as to the subjects of taxation and the methods of collection. The second act was passed July 14, 1862; the third act June 30, 1864; the fourth March 3, 1865, and the fifth act March 2, 1867. Under the first act $800 was the amount reserved from taxation, and the rate of taxation was 5 per cent on all sums over that amount. Under the act of July 14, 1862, the amount reserved from taxation was as follows:

If the income exceeded $600 and did not exceed $10,000, a duty of 3 per cent on the amount over $600; if said income exceeded the sum of $10,000, a duty of 5 per cent upon the amount exceeding $600.

Under the third act $600 was exempted and the duty was 5 per cent on the excess. Under the fourth and fifth acts $1,000 was free from taxation, and the amount of tax was 5 per cent on the amount in excess of that sum.

WHEELS IN THE ARMY.

Experiments Made Abroad With the Bicycle Unsatisfactory.

WASHINGTON, November 6.—The bright hopes that have been entertained by the military men that the bicycle might be an effective adjunct in war time have been dashed by the exhaustive trials made in Germany, France and Austria of the bicycle corps. United States Consul Stephens at Annaberg has transmitted to the State Department an article from the military correspondent upon the result of the trials made in Germany, which, he says, correspond to those obtained in France and Austria. He writes:

"We have it on trustworthy authority that the results of the trials which the various army corps have made with the cyclists by no means came up to the expectations which were formed. The cyclists have been tested in every possible way, and although it is not forgotten that the cycle is capable of further development and the cyclist of still better training, still this will have little influence on the general result. For military purposes, too, a distinction must always be made between the achievement of professional and amateur cracks and the work that can be done by the average soldier."

The correspondent details one or two cases wherein the cyclists were of service as mounted postmen, but says that where the roads were bad they were of no use at all and certainly can never replace the mounted orderly.

NUT GRASS OR COCOA.

It is Proving the Russian Thistle of the South.

WASHINGTON, November 6.—The nut grass or cocoa is proving to be almost as much of an infliction in the South as is the Russian thistle to the Northwest. For that reason the Agricultural Department will soon issue a special bulletin urging a general campaign against this grass before it gets too firm a hold. This plant is not a grass, as its common name and its appearance indicate, but a sedge. It has many local names in the different regions in which it has been introduced. The species is of subtropical origin, and is said to have reached the United States at New Orleans among garden plants brought from Cuba. It now extends from Texas to Southern Illinois and the coast to Florida and New Jersey, being more abundant in the sandy hills. The plan of campaign to extirpate nut grass is simply to prevent it maturing seed above ground. Nearly everybody thinks the nuisance reproduces itself from the nut alone, whereas it propagates a thousand times more from the seed. Hence to effectually and quickly destroy nut grass on any land infested with it the soil should be frequently stirred during the growing period of summer, so as to stimulate each nut tuber and seed to sprout. The best time for fighting it is between midsummer and frost time. The secret of success is merely in the cut of every tall stem while in the flowing state at the latest, and the sooner the better.

Spain's New Cabinet.

MADRID, November 6.—Premier Sagasta, who resigned in company with all his colleagues several days ago, has reconstructed the Cabinet. The Ministers are: Premier, Sagasta; Justice, Maura; Public Works, R. Cahdepon; Colonies, Lopez Puigcerver; Foreign Affairs, Groizard; War, General Dominguez; Finance, Gamaso; Marine, Admiral Pasquin. All took the oath of office before Queen Regent Christina to-day.