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ACTION TAKEN BY US.

Government's Position in the China-Japan Question.

GROVER'S MESSAGE TO EXPLAIN

President Cleveland Will Probably Urge That We Have Tried to Aid in Maintaining the Peace of the World—The Position of Japan.

WASHINGTON, November 21. — The statement was made in Congressional circles to-day that President Cleveland's message to Congress would throw light on the China-Japan question and would forestall any resolution of inquiry. As the Secretary of State, unlike the other Cabinet officers, makes no annual report to Congress, the President's message ordinarily deals with the affairs in which this government has any part, and as the recent negotiations with China and Japan are the most important questions the department has had in some time, it is concluded he will make clear the position of this government. Up to the present there is no official information on the subject, and the State Department has not stated officially that negotiations with China and Japan are in progress.

The reading of the President's message is the first business of Congress, so that it would precede the contemplated introduction of resolutions of inquiry by Representative Bellamy Storer. It is the belief of those familiar with President Cleveland's position against foreign entanglements that such reference as he may make to this subject in his message will be on the ground of humanity, urging that, while this government need not reach abroad for conquest and acquisition, it can well adopt an enlightened policy which will aid in maintaining the peace and progress of the world.

JAPAN'S POSITION.

WASHINGTON, November 21.—The China-Japan incident, as far as the United States' offer of mediation is concerned, is considered closed for the present by those in a position to understand the situation. At the department and at the Chinese and Japanese legations there is only negative information to the effect that no positive answer to the American suggestion of mediation has been received. Yet well-informed persons say Japan has made her position clear in such a way as to avoid the embarrassment of a positive declination and yet show her acceptance would have to be based on certain definite conditions. It is believed that the essential consideration on which Japan would consent to any mediation is that China shall raise the white flag of truce, the emblem recognized the world over as an indication that a contestant wants to treat for terms of peace. China has not yet made any direct offer to the Japanese, and the latter are not disposed to consider a roundabout offer which overlooks the recognized international emblem of the white flag.

NO ANSWER AT ALL.

WASHINGTON, November 21.—Secretary Gresham says he has received no reply from Japan to the guarded offer of mediation made by the United States November 6, and in the opinion of other State officials no definite reply from Japan is expected in the immediate future.

ITALY WOULD NOT CONSENT.

LONDON, November 21.—A special dispatch from Rome says Italy has informed the powers she cannot approve of any form of intervention between China and Japan.

THE CRUISER OLYMPIA.

It is Expected That She Will Soon Go Into Commission.

VALLEJO, Cal., November 21.—It has finally been decided by the Navy Department that for the present the Marion will not go into commission, owing to the lack of men, as it is desired to commission the unarmored steel cruiser Olympia, now at the Union Iron Works, as soon as she comes up to the navy yard, which will be very soon. Preparatory orders have already been issued to Lieutenant T. C. Prince of the Marine Corps, detailing him to command the Marine Guard, which will consist of sixteen non-commissioned officers, privates and musicians. The Olympia will carry about forty officers and 400 men as her complement. This will be none too many, when it is taken into consideration that she is the third largest cruiser in the American navy and carries a battery of four eight-inch breech-loading rifles, ten five-inch rapid-firing guns, fourteen six-pound and six one-pound rapid-firing guns, four gatlings and all of the smaller arms that go to make up a ship's battery. The detail of officers will be made out just as soon as the department is informed that a crew can be secured here for the ship. Many officers are more than anxious to secure a detail to the Olympia.

To Oblige a Near Neighbor.

WASHINGTON, November 21.—Count Raventlow, the Danish Minister, first heard of the action of Denmark in excluding American beef and meats through the press cablegrams from Copenhagen. The Count expressed surprise, for no action in that line had heretofore been contemplated. He said the action was probably due to request from Germany, as beef received at Danish ports frequently would find its way into Germany and thus overcome the German restrictions. He had never heard that any of the American product in Denmark was affected with Texas fever. Under these circumstances he feels that the action of Denmark is not so much aimed against the United States as it is to make Denmark's neighbor, Germany, effective in her exclusion. The Minister has not yet received any official advices on the subject.

Determined to Prosecute.

NEW YORK, November 21.—John Jacob Astor appeared in the Jefferson Market Court to-day, and expressed his indignation at the light punishment inflicted on the tramp, Garvin, who was found asleep in his mother's house Saturday. He subsequently had an interview with the man in prison, and declared afterward that he was sure Garvin's purpose was robbery. He says he will prosecute him.

CANALS OF MARS.

Professor Lowell Says That They Have Begun to Double.

BOSTON, Mass., November 21.—A dispatch was received to-day from Percival Lowell at the Lowell Observatory, Flagstaff, Arizona, stating that the canals of Mars, as observed last night, have begun to double and that Phison and Euphrates were seen geminated. The duplication of the canals and the planets is a phenomenon for which astronomers have been watching with great interest. It was first observed by the Italian Astronomer Schiapparelli a number of years ago. He announced that some of the straight lines, which are known as canals, were to be seen accompanied by a parallel line, as if another canal existed, beside the first. During the different oppositions of Mars the canals have been closely watched to learn more about the duplication. The first European astronomer to observe the phenomenon was Perrotin at Nice, who in two successive observations observed duplication. In this country the canals were observed doubled by the Lick Observatory in 1890, and again in 1892. During the present position one canal only has heretofore been announced as double, this being Ganges. The observer of this was Professor Holden of Lick. Observations of the same canal since that time have not shown it to be continuously double. The cause of the duplication is by no means determined. Mr. Lowell is of the opinion that it is dependent upon the season, and has predicted all along that the canals would not be seen in duplicate until some time in November.

TENNESSEE LYNCHERS.

Under the Laws of the State an Infidel Cannot Testify.

MEMPHIS, November 21.—The prosecution of Ned Smith and W. S. Richardson, charged with the lynching of six negroes near Millington, Tenn., last August, received a severe setback to-day when "Butch" McCarver went on the stand and stated that he is an infidel. He is therefore incompetent under the laws of Tennessee to give testimony before a jury in a capital case. "Butch" McCarver is the man whom the State mostly relied upon for a conviction. The prosecution openly charged that McCarver perjured himself when he said he did not believe in a God. The Attorney-General had no doubt "Butch's" testimony would be sufficient to hang the men on trial as well as three or four others. Immediately after McCarver's sensational statement to the court to-day he was arrested on a bench warrant charging him with perjury. It is also given out by Attorney-General Patterson that he will immediately proceed against A. J. McCarver, the Sheriff of the county and the father of "Butch," to remove him from office.

MURDEROUS MANIAC.

He Kills His Mother, Sister and Brother, and Then Commits Suicide.

MONTGOMERY, Mo., November 21.—A terrible tragedy was committed at 3 o'clock this morning about two miles from Wellsville. At that place lived Thomas Portercheck, his mother, two sisters and a brother, all Bohemians. It appears that Thomas Portercheck complained yesterday evening that his head was hurting him, and said that he believed his neck was broken and refused to go to bed. At 3 o'clock this morning he secured an ax, and killed his widowed mother, his sister and brother; his other sister made her escape by jumping through the window. She stood outside and looked through the window and saw her maniac brother saturate the room with coal oil, set it on fire and then gash himself with a knife in the throat. He sank down and all four bodies were consumed in the burning house. By the time the neighbors reached the place the house was ablaze. They tried in vain to rescue the bodies. This morning the four bodies could be seen still burning in the ruins. The mother was an invalid, and had been confined to her bed for twelve years. The murderer suddenly became insane.

In Connection With the Dispute.

WASHINGTON, November 21. — Senor Arrigia, the Guatemalan Minister to the United States, has gone to Mexico in connection with the boundary dispute of Guatemala and Mexico. It is said at both the Mexican and Guatemalan legations that no additional information has come to them looking to a breach of friendly relations between the two governments. There has been for some time a controversy between the two countries, and both sides have troops along the frontier and will probably maintain their respective forces there until the pending controversy is settled.

Diamond Cutters Deserting Holland.

WASHINGTON, November 21.—A report from the Commissioner of Immigration states that twenty-six diamond polishers have arrived at New York from Amsterdam. After examination they were permitted to land. The statement is also made that of the 10 000 diamond cutters in Holland fully 5,000 are out of employment, and that many of them are coming to the United States, the inference being that the diamond-cutting industry is largely being transferred from Amsterdam to New York and Chicago.

Admiral da Gama's Claim.

LONDON, November 21.—A dispatch to the Times from Buenos Ayres says: Admiral Saldanha da Gama, one of the Brazilian insurgent leaders, states that the revolutionary chiefs have definitely determined not to accept the Presidency of Prudente de Moraes. Admiral da Gama declares that he has 7,000 troops on the frontier of Rio Grande ready to begin hostilities immediately, and that he will himself command the troops, taking the field in a few weeks' time.

Sixty Arrests in Warsaw.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 21.—Sixty persons have been arrested in Warsaw for distributing circulars advising the people not to take the oath of allegiance to Nicholas II.

De Giers Resigns.

BERLIN, November 21.—The Frankfurter Zeitung says M. de Giers, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Genera Vannovaki, Russian Minister of War, have resigned.

IN THE NEXT CONGRESS

Probable Distribution of Important Chairmanships.

BASED ON REED BEING SPEAKER

Hermann to Have the Chairmanship of the Rivers and Harbors, and Burrows the Ways and Means Chairmanship—The Appropriations in Doubt.

WASHINGTON, November 20. — The House Committees which are expected to be of the greatest importance in the next Congress are those on Ways and Means, Appropriations, Rules, Banking and Currency, Coinage, Weights and Measures, Rivers and Harbors, and Public Buildings and Grounds. The first three named always head the list in order of importance. The others are expected to assume importance in the next Congress because of the special conditions which will prevail during that Congress. The Banking Committee will certainly be one of the most important committees on the list, if there should be an effort, as it is hinted there may be, to revise the currency laws and change the present system. The probability of an effort to secure silver legislation and the further probability that the Republican party when it comes into power in House may want to formulate a policy on this question, will have the effect also of advancing the Coinage Committee to a position of the first rank. The Rivers and Harbors and Public Buildings Committees will have the delicate task of providing for public improvements, so far as the committees of the House can accomplish this work.

With so many new men as there will be on the Republican side of Congress, and all of them feeling that it will be necessary for them to make a showing to their constituents, there will naturally be a pretty general clamor for appropriations for postoffice buildings, custom-houses and river and harbor improvements. While the Republican party has always shown a disposition toward liberality in public improvements, there is probability of an effort to hold their miscellaneous appropriations as low as possible. The low condition of the treasury and the fact that a Presidential election will be so near at hand will prove strong arguments in this direction, as will the possibility of a Presidential veto. The Republicans at present have six of the seventeen members of the Rivers and Harbors Committee, and all their members have been re-elected except Henderson of Illinois. With Henderson out of the way Hermann of Oregon takes first place in the Republican membership of the Committee, with Stephens of Michigan, Hooker of New York, Grosvenor of Ohio, and Reyburn of Pennsylvania following in the order named. It cannot, of course, be known whether the next Speaker will follow the seniority rule. If he should, Hermann would become Chairman.

Milliken of Maine leads the Republican membership of the Committee on Public Buildings, and the chances are, if Reed becomes Speaker, Milliken will be made Chairman of this committee. Morse of Massachusetts is the only Republican member of the committee returned. Only three of the old Republican members of the Committee on Banking and Currency are re-elected. They are Walker of Massachusetts, Russell of Connecticut and Johnson of Indiana. Walker is the senior member, and his chances for the Chairmanship are the best. Of the six present Republican members of the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures five have been re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress. They are in the order named: Stone of Pennsylvania, Johnson of North Dakota, Dingley of Maine, Hager of Iowa and Aldrich of Illinois. Stone would naturally become Chairman of the committee if he desired the place.

In the natural order of events Burrows of Michigan will become Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. With Reed in the Speaker's chair there is little doubt that he will be given this important post, which carries with it the Republican leadership on the floor of the House, if he fails in his ambition to succeed Senator Patton in the Senate. With Reed in the Speaker's chair and Burrows in the Senate there would be only three Republican members of the present committee left to choose from, these being Payne of New York, Dalzell of Pennsylvania and Hopkins of Illinois. Henderson of Iowa is the ranking Republican member of the Appropriations Committee, with Cogswell of Massachusetts, Bingham of Pennsylvania, Dingley of Maine, Grout of Vermont and Cannon of Illinois coming in the order named. It is possible that neither Cannon nor Henderson will be given the Chairmanship in the event of Burrows becoming Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee; the probabilities are strong that the East would demand the Chairmanship of the next most important committee, which would be the Appropriations. In that contingency Cogswell's chances for being promoted to the head of the committee would be excellent. If Reed becomes Speaker of the House, the Republican membership of the Committee on Rules will probably be composed of himself and the Chairmen of the Appropriations and Ways and Means Committees. He pursued this plan in the Fifty-first Congress, and there is reason to believe that he would revive it rather than imitate Crisp's policy of distributing the honors.

THEY WILL LECTURE.

Waite of Colorado and Breckinridge to Go on the Platform.

DENVER, November 20. — Governor Waite has decided to go upon the lecture platform. He will make a short tour in the West before his term expires, delivering his first lecture at St. Louis and going from there to Chicago. After his term expires he will lecture in the East.

BRECKINRIDGE ON THE TARIFF.

LEXINGTON, Ky., November 20.—C. D. Hess in an interview to-night said that the report that he had contracted with Colonel W. C. P. Breckinridge for a lecture tour was true, and that the Colonel would begin at once. His first subject will be "Ten Years Among Tariff Reformers."

THOSE INTERNATIONAL GAMES.

Harvard Athletes Are Particularly Anxious for Them.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., November 20.—The interviews with prominent Oxford athletes cabled from London, in which the idea was suggested that, if Yale or a team made up from Yale and Harvard should challenge an Oxford-Cambridge team to an international athletic contest, the Englishmen would very likely send a team to this country next year, has aroused great interest among the college athletes. Captain Norman Bingham, Jr., of the Harvard-New Haven team was seen to-day, and he said:

"Harvard certainly favors the idea of a joint Harvard-Yale track and athletic team meeting a joint team from Oxford and Cambridge, and would undoubtedly agree to a competition on either side of the water this spring. I should like to see a representative team picked at large from the colleges, from the choice of its members, resting on the results on intercollegiate games at New York. Of course, Yale, being the winner last spring, is the one to make the first advances to Harvard or to the other colleges. I feel sure that Harvard will do everything she can to further the plan. Nothing official, however, has yet been done. Several Harvard graduates have, however, been working in the interest of the matter, but they have arrived at no definite decision as yet. It lies with Yale to take the initiative, and Harvard will follow her lead."

IS HE THE STRANGLER?

An Italian Caught in the Act of Choking One of Denver's Fallen Women.

DENVER, November 20.—H. Meller, an Italian, entered the house of Marie Ventres at 1330 Twentieth street, near Market, about midnight last night, and soon became engaged in a quarrel with the woman, and without warning seized her by the throat. He pressed his thumbs tightly upon her windpipe, and squeezed so hard that the woman was not able to utter a sound. She imagined that the man engaged in choking her was the one who had strangled Lena Tapper, Marie Contassoit and Kiki Ayama. She is a woman of great physical strength, and managed to release herself. She called for help, and when an officer arrived Meller was trying to cut her throat with a razor. Chief of Police Armstrong and the police generally think that Meller is nothing more than an ill-tempered Italian. The detectives are not enthusiastic in the idea that their prisoner is the man who strangled three women recently. This attempted murder has added to the terror and excitement of the women in that district of the town.

NO WORK ON THE CANAL.

Men Starving and Dying From Sickness Brought on by Exposure.

MEMPHIS, November 20.—Not long ago there was published in many of the newspapers of the country what purported to be a dispatch from Colon, Central America, on the Panama canal, and stated there was a great demand for labor. To-day the Commercial-Appeal received the following appeal from the roadmaster of the railway at Colon:

"In my position with the railroad here I see a great deal of the floating population of the Isthmus. There are to-day on the Isthmus crowds of well-educated, good-intentioned machinists, carpenters, draughtsman—in fact men of every trade and profession—who are starving and suffering from sickness brought on by exposure to the wet season and neglect, and every boat brings more. There is not work for any of them. Since the revival of the work on the canal the canal company has not hired one single man, except negro laborers, at 60 to 70 cents a day and paid in Columbian silver. This equals 27 cents in American money a day. There are men here starving to death, who gave up positions at home to come here."

THEY ASK A PENSION.

Many Veterans of the Indian Wars Are Really in Need of Aid.

OLYMPIA, November 20.—About twenty veterans of the Indian wars of 1856–59 assembled in this city yesterday with a view to taking steps toward the securing of recognition of their claims on account of the wars with Indians. Among those in attendance were: H. G. Parsons, James Patterson, John de Lacatour, William Lemon, Green McCafferty, B. W. Johns, J. P. Mannen, Jacob Ott, Thomas Prather, B. F. Ruth, William Littlejohn, Marcus McMillan, G. W. Shaser, John P. Hays.

Resolutions were adopted asking the government to grant pensions and land warrants to the Indian war veterans and dependent widows, and that the Representatives in Congress from the Pacific Northwest be requested to urge these claims. As expressed in the preamble and resolutions, what is done in this line should be done quickly, for these pioneers are now few in number, not exceeding 1,000, and they are old and in many instances need the aid of the government as a just reward for their past services.

It Was Already in Type.

MINNEAPOLIS, November 20. — After the suicide of Editor James Liddell at Lyons, Ia., yesterday it was discovered that he had written a brief description of his throwing himself in front of a railroad train, stating that he had contemplated it for over a year. He even added a display heading. The press of the Times was stopped and the article inserted. Absolutely no cause was assigned. He was always cheerful and genial.

Wiggins and His Party.

LONDON, November 20.—Mr. Byford, whose son is with Captain Joseph Wiggins, the Arctic navigator and master of the steamer St. Jernen, which vessel was wrecked near Yugorshar, has received news that Captain Wiggins and his party are coming home along the shore, piloted by Russian Samoyeds. They are riding in reindeer sleds to Ptschori, whence they will make for Archangel.

Opened to Trade.

TANGIERS, November 20.—The rebellion favor in of Muley Mohammed has ended, and Morocco City is now open to trade.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST.

Condensed Telegraphic Reports of Late Events.

BRIEF SPARKS FROM THE WIRES

Budget of News for Easy Digestion From Different Parts of the States of Washington, Oregon and Idaho—Items of Interest to Pacific Coast People.

"Parkhursting" is not unknown in Tacoma.

Spokane pays $1,700 monthly for its electric lights.

The Bucoda-Tenino Enterprise is going to move to Cosmopolis.

A stage is to be run from Fort Klamath to Crater Lake next summer.

Spokane's City Council proposes to pay only $8 a month for arc lights.

The first pile has been driven for a new cannery Sam Elmore is going to build at Astoria.

A threshing hand in Wallowa county, Or., has spent $56 trying to collect $27 due him for wages.

Representative Belts is shipping 200 Oxford grade bucks from Pendleton to a Montana purchaser.

The Spokane bureau of immigration has decided to repeat the fruit fair next year, the date selected being the first week in October.

A lot of nursery stock shipped from New York infested with woolly aphis was destroyed by State Inspector Tonneson at Winlock recently.

Work has begun at the Cascades on the job of raising the State Portage railroad to higher ground, so as to get it out of the way of the canal work.

St. Joseph's Hospital of Aberdeen has issued a neat pamphlet commemorative of two years of very successful work on the part of the Sisters of St. Dominic.

It is thought now that the county seat will remain at Snohomish, as a three-fifths vote was required to change it and this, it is believed, Everett failed to secure.

The questions of special tax levies for light, water, fire protection and street improvement purposes are to be submitted to the voters of Port Townsend on Wednesday of next week.

Marshal Drake says that four men including the cook are now guarding fifty-eight convicts in the McNeil's Island penitentiary, and that the walls of the penitentiary are old and crumbling.

The attendance at the Cheney Normal School continues to increase, and now the enrollment in the normal department is ninety-eight, the largest number ever enrolled at this season of the year.

Klamath and Lake counties, Or., will sell in all this fall about 15,000 head of cattle. Will some local statistician let us know whether the increase in sight is sufficient to make up for this drain upon the herds?

Many of the farmers around Spangle are going into hog-raising quite extensively. There will be a large number of hogs ready for market next year. The farmers are anxious to see a large packing-house in Spokane, so as to have a home market.

John W. Clinton is logging opposite Coquille City on an extensive scale this season, employing about eighteen men and two teams. He has six acres of low ground completely covered with logs, waiting for high water to run them out.

In the cases of the State against Potts and against Parker, charged with murder in the second degree, tried last week in Harney county, the verdicts were guilty. Parker was sentenced to seven and one-half years and Potts to twelve years in the penitentiary.

Oakesdale's water and electric light projects have finally come to grief. Judge Sullivan has sustained and made permanent the injunction against the proposed bond issue. The bonds exceed the town's legal indebtedness, and the electric light plant, the court finds, has decreased in value.

A firm of Walla Walla horse dealers have just shipped four carloads of horses to Vermont. In order to have the animals in good condition it is proposed to allow them to rest every alternate twenty-four hours, thus occupying thirteen days in the journey. Though the freight per car is $345, the firm expects to realize a handsome profit from the venture.

The United States grand jury at Walla Walla returned thirty-seven true bills. One of the prisoners when called upon to plead, said: "I will plead guilty if I can't get more justice than I got before the Judge who sent me here." Judge Hanford, with the "icy" look that he has always on the bench, directed the clerk to enter a plea of not guilty. Most of the offenders had sold liquor to Indians.

Wyman J. Lewis, who for the past three years has acted as agent for the Stevedoring & Rigging Company of Old Tacoma has been arrested on a warrant sworn to by Frank Donaldson and Albert Anderson, stockholders of the company. The company is made up of longshoremen, and Lewis is charged with having collected sums to the amount of $2,473.75 for work done, which he did not turn over to the company. Lewis denies the whole charge, claiming the men have entered into a conspiracy to ruin him and break up his business. He says the money he is accused of embezzling was paid to the Co-operative Stevedoring & Rigging Company through the same Albert Anderson who is one of the complainants. Lewis was placed under $1,000 bonds, which he furnished.

The November issue of the Puget Sound Lumberman says: "The recent shipment of 500 red cedar doors and a quantity of window frames to Johannesburg, South Africa, per bark Levenbank by Wheeler, Osgood & Co. of Tacoma marks another epoch in the door trade of the Pacific Northwest. Only three years ago the red cedar door trade was unknown east of the Cascade Mountains. The doormen of the Pacific Northwest will, however, have the same difficulty in introducing their goods that the cedar shingle men had, namely, the prejudice of custom. It is always hard to introduce any new material in the older communities; but, once introduced, the excellence of the material will speak for itself. The door trade of the Pacific Northwest in our humble opinion has a bright future ahead."

JAPAN IN NO HURRY.

No Answer Received as Yet to Our Offer to Arbitrate.

WASHINGTON, November 16. — It is stated here in official circles that Japan has not yet accepted the invitation of the United States to submit the question of peace with China to our mediation. While the statement is probably literally correct, there is reason to believe that Japan has requested as a preliminary to action upon our invitation that she be informed explicitly just what terms China has to propose as a basis of a treaty of peace. Up to this moment China has not submitted any definite proposals, so that the delay appears to be rather on her part than on Japan's. It could not fairly be expected that the Japanese would halt in their triumphant march and perhaps afford their opponents a very potent opportunity to rally from their disorganized condition, unless Japan is furnished with some satisfactory proposition by China that may be binding beyond question upon the latter. No such satisfactory proposition has yet been made by China, but on the contrary the Chinese tenders so far have been on a basis that could not be accepted with safety and consistency by Japan.

For instance, a Chinese proposition was that Corea be evacuated by both Chinese and Japanese troops. Inasmuch as the principal cause of the war was Japan's contention that the entire Corean administrative and financial system must be reformed on modern lines, and that Japan must undertake the task, a temporary occupation of the country at least by Japan was a necessary condition. And consenting that the Japanese troops evacuate China immediately would also violate all precedent, for it is customary in such cases for the victorious nation to remain in possession of the captured territory as a pledge until the payment of the war indemnity. But, disregarding these points of difference, it is becoming more evident that the interference of European powers is a stumbling block in the way of a settlement of the war through the medium of the United States, nearly all having interests in the East which they regard as paramount to our own. An official who has given much attention to the subject is of the opinion that Russia will never consent to anything which looks like an indefinite occupation of Corea by Japan, unless she is herself allowed to take possession of a portion of Corea for the Eastern terminus of the Siberian railroad. France is reported to have demanded a coaling station on the Island of Formosa, and Great Britain has reached out for the Island of Chusan.

JAPAN'S OUTLAY.

TOKIO, November 16.—Japan has not yet received any peace overtures from China. If Japan accepts America's offer of mediation, she will do so only upon certain conditions concerning the question of indemnity. It is understood that Japan's actual outlay for the war up to the present has been about £30,000,000.

FROM THE FRONT.

WASHINGTON, November 16.—The Japanese Minister to-night received the following cablegram from the Japanese government: Our army occupied Tallen Wan the afternoon of the 8th instant, having destroyed the Chinese torpedoes. Our fleet, transports and torpedo-boats are safely anchored in the bay. The torpedo station with ignition equipments, charts of submarine torpedoes, eighty cannons and telephone line were captured.

YAMAGATA'S ARMY.

TOKIO, November 16.—Dispatches from Field Marshal Yamagata say that he is continuing his advance on Manchuria. His left division is marching upon Siu Yon Ching, where a force of 20,000 Chinese under General Ma is encamped. The right division recently routed a large force of Chinese cavalry on the road to Lin San Kwan, which was occupied later without opposition from the Chinese. The division is now advancing upon Wo Tin Tang, where the Chinese under General Teo have taken a position.

THE DEFEAT AT KIN CHOW.

LONDON, November 16.—The Tien Tsin correspondent of the Times says that Prince Kung sent back to Port Arthur General Shiu with 2,000 men. They made a vigorous defense eastward of Kin Chow November 7, and fought throughout the day. They checked the Japanese advance, though unsupported by the other commanders. Another severe fight took place November 8, when General Shiu was overcome by the Japanese then occupying Kin Chow. Some thousands of refugees, fleeing from Kin Chow toward the villages in the vicinity, were mistaken for the enemy by the Japanese, who fired into them from the defenses, killing hundreds.

IN THE HANDS OF FIENDS.

A Young Girl Said to Have Been Taken to a Cave by Negroes.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., November 16. — United States Marshal Bennett of Weedsport, who has been searching for Miss Ella Cooney of that place for two weeks, found her in the House of the Good Shepherd, where she has been under care since November 3, but unable to give an account of herself. Miss Cooney disappeared from the home of her parents about three weeks ago. No trace of her could be obtained, although Father Donohue, whose church she attended, received startling letters from her. Briefly, the stories which these letters told was that she had been abducted by six negroes, who had taken her to a cave in the woods near Syracuse, where she had been held captive. Little was said concerning the treatment she was receiving except that she was kept a prisoner. She explained that the letters were got out by stealth. Apparently as a last token to her parents of herself in the event of her never seeing them again she cut off a lock of her hair and sent it to them. Many negroes are employed on the new reservoir near here, and they live in "dugouts" half a mile from the works. These "dugouts" were thoroughly searched, but no trace of the girl could be found until yesterday. The matron of the hospital says Miss Cooney was brought there in a closed carriage, and was put at the door of the hospital. She seemed to be ill. A thorough investigation of the affair is to be made by the authorities of this county. It is believed that Miss Cooney has been horribly treated, and that the negroes at the reservoir are responsible for her absence. When she arrived at the hospital her head had been robbed of most of its luxuriant hair, of which she was very proud. She is now at the home of her parents.

WORDEN IS SENTENCED

The Court Says He Must Hang by the Neck.

MOTION FOR NEW TRIAL DENIED

The Condemned Man Was Convicted of Wrecking a Southern Pacific Train During the Big Strike—Heard His Doom Without Betraying Emotion.

WOODLAND, November 19.—The courtroom was crowded long before 7:30 this evening, the hour fixed for passing sentence upon Worden, the train-wrecker. In the crowd were many ladies. The court excluded all jurors in the Hatch trial. When asked if he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed Mr. Strong, attorney for Worden, moved to set aside the verdict for reasons, first, that the court erred in instructing the jury in matter of law, and second, that the verdict is contrary to the law and evidence. Mr. Strong contended that the court erred in not instructing the jury that it might bring in a verdict of murder in the first or second degree, or of not guilty. He read numerous decisions on that point. On the second point Mr. Strong contended that, if it be admitted that all the testimony introduced by the defense be true, only murder in the second degree had been proven Mr. Cook in reply read from the instructions to the grand jury showing that the court not only instructed in regard to the two degrees of murder, but defined both. He contended that the instructions expressly stated that the three forms of verdict submitted to the jury were moved upon by counsel on both sides, all three of whom were present. Counsel also produced the statutes of 1891 to show that removing a rail, whether life is taken or not, is an offense punishable either by imprisonment for life or death, as the jury may elect. Judge Armstrong also addressed the court in opposition to the motion, and Judge Bush closed the argument in support of it.

The court after reviewing the argument and instructions denied Mr. Strong's motion that the case be dismissed on the ground that the court had no jurisdiction; that the government was in control of the road and Engineer Clark was in the service of the United States at the time the train was wrecked. Mr. Cook had cited many decisions in opposition to Mr. Strong. The court said he did not desire to delay the matter by an examination of these authorities. Proceedings had been taken under the advice of the Attorney-General of the United States, and if an error had been committed, the Supreme Court can correct it. A motion for arrest of judgment was denied.

The court called upon Worden to stand up, and sentenced him to be hanged in the State prison at Folsom Tuesday, February 12, 1895, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. Judge Grant was much affected as he pronounced the sentence, but Worden heard his doom without betraying any evidence of emotion. Worden's attorneys have announced their intention to appeal the case to the Supreme Court.

[The crime for which Worden is sentenced was committed July 11 last during the great strike. A train was sent out from Sacramento under the guard of United States soldiers, and was wrecked at a bridge crossing in Yolo county. The spikes were drawn from one of the ties and tie left in position. The engineer in charge of the train, Clarke, and two soldiers were killed.]

The Output of Flour.

CHICAGO, November 19.—Twelve millers, representing 500 merchant flouring mills with a daily capacity of 350,000 barrels, met in secret session at the Auditorium to-day to consider the proposition to reduce the output 100,000 barrels of flour a day for thirty days, or 3,000,000 barrels in all. The scheme was proposed some time ago, owing to a large unmerchantable surplus, but the recent better demand for flour and an advance in price has, it was claimed, changed the complexion of the situation, and the opinion was expressed by some of those present that no curtailment would be ordered. It is not thought, however, that a decision will be reached before to-morrow. Those present represented mills in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Missouri and North Dakota.

Matter for the Courts.

WASHINGTON, November 19.—The Indian office is doing nothing in the matter of telegrams received from the Indian agent at Muskogee, I. T., regarding the Cook gang of desperadoes. He has been informed that the troops asked for cannot under the law be sent into the Indian Territory. It is stated at the Indian office that the whole affair is one with which the agent need not concern himself, as it is under the jurisdiction of the courts. The Indian office has given him permission to use the Indian police in co-operation with the United States Marshals, but further than this he has no jurisdiction.

Rebels the Attackers.

NEW YORK, November 19.—A special to the World from Valparaiso, Chili, says: The British Minister to Peru has asked for help, and has protested against the attack on the British ship Siren at Salaveri early this month. The Peruvian government claims it is not responsible, as the rebels were the attackers. The British Minister is said to have threatened to leave, going aboard a warship. The British squadron is expected shortly.

Expulsion of Jesuits Threatened.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., November 17.—A City of Mexico special says Congressman Matze has presented a bill in the Chamber of Deputies praying that all churches in charge of Jesuits be sold at auction in that Republic. It is claimed the measure will probably be a great factor in the complete expulsion of the Jesuits from Mexico.

Again the Cook Gang.

MUSKOGEE, I. T., November 19.—Last night twelve members of the Cook gang raided the town. They laid in a supply of cigars, and then rode leisurely out of town.