

VOL. II.

NOW AFTER TIEN TSIN

First and Second Japanese Armies Join Forces.

NEW CHWANG HAS BEEN TAKEN

The Two Armies, amounting to Seventy-Two Thousand Men, are Marching Direct to Tien Tsin—An Outbreak Anticipated in Shanghai.

NEW YORK, December 19.—A dispatch to a morning paper from Shanghai, dated December 18, says: The first and second Japanese armies are marching direct to Tien Tsin. They are now north of New Chwang, which place has been captured. Several other cities have also been taken without any serious fighting. The force of the two armies combined amounts to about 72,000 men.

FROM THE FRENCH CAPITAL.
PARIS, December 19.—A dispatch from Shanghai says the first and second Japanese armies have joined each other north of New Chwang and are now marching direct to Tien Tsin.

AN OUTBREAK FEARED.
SHANGHAI, December 19.—The Shanghai officials of the native city have removed their wives and families to the foreign settlements for safety in anticipation of an outbreak, which is feared in consequence of the imposition of the war tax.

TIEN TSIN SOBERLY DEFENDED.
LONDON, December 19.—The Times correspondent in Tien Tsin says that there are only fourteen shells to be fired in the city's defenses. This scarcity is due largely to the action of the Feking Board of Finance, which has curtailed the supplies of ammunition for years.

THE FIGHT NEAR FENG HUANG.
YOKOHAMA, December 19.—In fighting near Feng Huang the Japanese lost twelve killed and sixty-three wounded. The Chinese had 139 killed.

WHERE SOLDIERS IN DISGUISE.
WASHINGTON, December 19.—The Japanese legation to-day received another telegram from Matsui, Minister of Foreign Affairs, regarding the reported activities by Japanese soldiers at the fall of Port Arthur. Dispatch says the government is not yet in possession of the full facts, but has ascertained the following circumstances: Many Chinese soldiers both at Port Arthur and those who came in from the outlying fortifications taken by the Japanese were discovered in their uniforms, and it is now known to be certain that nearly all the Chinese killed in plain clothes were soldiers in disguise. The Chinese inhabitants (presumably a majority) of Port Arthur left before the engagement, though a few remained, having been armed and ordered to resist the Japanese and fire upon them. This they did, and in the confusion of the fight it was impossible to distinguish them from the Chinese soldiers. The Japanese army entering Port Arthur was greatly excited by the sight of the fearfully mutilated bodies of their comrades, some of whom had been burned alive and some crucified. Notwithstanding this the discipline of the army was maintained. Numbers of Chinese prisoners were taken and kindly treated. The wounded could be moved in on the way to Tokio, and will arrive in a few days.

THE RED CROSS IN THE WAR.
WASHINGTON, December 19.—An official telegram was received by Miss Clara Barton, President of the American Red Cross Society, to-day from the Japanese legation to correct the erroneous statements going the rounds of the press, that the Red Cross had been rejected by Japan, etc. The Japanese Minister very courteously volunteered to ascertain the facts from his government, and as a result the following message was received by him from the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Tokio, dated December 16, 1894:
"After the fall of Port Arthur a Chinese steamer entered harbor, which was a few foreigners on board, who stated that they belonged to a so-called private Red Cross Society of Tien Tsin, and asked that the wounded Chinese should be delivered to them for treatment at Tien Tsin. They produced certificates from Li Hong Chang and some foreign Consuls. Our military authorities replied that while they appreciated the philanthropic spirit which prompted this action, the Chinese wounded were prisoners of war and could not be allowed to be taken to their own country, which was hostile to Japan, even though the request was made through the good offices of the Consuls of the various countries. They added that the Japanese field hospital would care for the wounded Chinese, for which purpose it had abundant facilities, and requested the Chinese vessel to leave the harbor within a specified time."

Not Ready for Allotment.
WASHINGTON, December 19.—Secretary Smith of the Interior Department has written a letter to Senators Teller and Wolcott of Colorado, disapproving the bill for the location of the Ute Indians on lands in the western part of their reservation. He says they are still in the blanket stage and unfit to take lands in severalty.

Favor Restricting Immigration.
WASHINGTON, December 19.—Senator Quay to-day presented a voluminous petition from the citizens of Pennsylvania urging the passage of the pending bill restricting immigration by excluding anarchists and other undesirable applicants for admission and establishing a consular inspection abroad.

Northern Pacific's Mineral Lands.
WASHINGTON, December 19.—The Senate Committee on Public Lands to-day authorized a favorable report on the bill providing for a commission to examine and segregate the mineral lands for Montana and Idaho within the Northern Pacific land grant.

Waits to Lecture in the East.
DENVER, December 19.—Governor Walte will go East to lecture immediately after the expiration of his term, January 8. His first lecture will be delivered at the Auditorium in Chicago January 12. From Chicago he will go direct to New York.

ANTI-REVOLUTION BILL

Introduced in the Reichstag, But That Body Adjourns.

BERLIN, December 19.—Dr. Neiberling, Imperial Secretary of Justice, introduced the anti-revolutionary bill in the Reichstag to-day. He said it was not intended to upset public opinion; nor was it a disguised anti-Socialist law, but it was directed against excesses of a criminal nature and against the work of revolutionists seeking to undermine the State. The Secretary of Justice then proceeded to refer to several inflammatory pamphlets which have recently appeared. Interruptions of Socialists were so frequent and of such a nature that the President of the Reichstag, Herr Von Levetzow, was compelled to several times call them to order. Dr. Neiberling then produced a revolutionary broad sheet, which he asserted was intended for circulation in the barracks of the soldiers. He added: "The aim of our opponents can only be obtained by overthrowing all order, and I trust the majority of the House will support the government against this enemy who deny everything sacred to people." Herr Singer moved adjournment of the Reichstag, expressing a doubt whether a sufficient number of Deputies were present to enable a vote to be taken. After roll call it was found that Herr Singer's point was well taken; consequently Herr Von Levetzow, President of the Reichstag, adjourned debate on the anti-revolutionary bill until January 6.

PARLIAMENTARY CONFLICT COMING.

BERLIN, December 19.—The Governor of the Zwickau district has dissolved the Social Democratic organization within his jurisdiction on the ground that it is a society without the rights of a corporation. Wilhelm Stolle is the Social Democrat who sits in the Reichstag for the constituency. This summary action with Mr. Koellier's defiant utterances in the Reichstag are taken by many radicals and Social Democrats to indicate that the government is steering straight for a parliamentary conflict. Several opposition Deputies say that the Emperor evidently seeks to govern with a Federal Council as suggested by Councillor Roessler in a recent pamphlet, but without a Reichstag.

The socialist meeting called to protest against the anti-Socialist bill was a fiasco. Warnecke, the mechanic who gave a permit for the meeting, was arrested yesterday for writing a virulent article in Der Sozialist, and nobody could find a hall for those who responded to his summons.

THE ITALIAN SCANDAL.

Premier Crispi Accused of Having Purposely Avoided Debate.
ROME, December 19.—The political crisis continues to absorb public attention. Ex-Premier Giolitti has gone into the country, where he is followed and watched by detectives. There is no doubt news of the proroguing of Parliament has created a bad impression throughout Italy. It is interpreted as indicating that Premier Crispi intends to remain in power in spite of the opposition.

Ex-Premier Rudini in a letter to the Times accuses Premier Crispi of having purposely avoided debate in the Chamber of Deputies on the Banca Romana scandal by forcing prorogation.

THIRDS CRISIS FALL IMMINENT.
LONDON, December 19.—The Daily Chronicle correspondent in Vienna contends that Crispi's standing with the King has been shaken and his resignation may be expected at any moment. He thinks that Crispi would not survive his fall long, as he has been apoplectic for some time.

The Times correspondent in Vienna says that it would be difficult to exaggerate the profound impression made there by the exposure of the scandals in Italy. He hints that the revolution is likely to prevent the renewal of the Italian alliance when its period shall expire. Some newspapers regard Crispi as proved guilty, others not.

GIOLITTI SAID TO HAVE FLED.

VIENNA, December 19.—A dispatch says Signor Giolitti, ex-Premier of Italy, passed through this city last evening on his way to Berlin. It is reported he has fled from Rome to avoid being arrested.

Consular and Diplomatic Bill.

WASHINGTON, December 19.—The consular and diplomatic appropriation bill was reported to the House to-day. It carries an appropriation of \$1,562,118, which is a decrease of \$1,800 from the appropriation for the current fiscal year. Three thousand dollars are appropriated as compensation for the services of John Bassett Moore in compiling the diplomatic correspondence of the revolution. The salaries of the Consuls at Cape Town and Venice are increased \$500. The bureau of American Republics receives \$200,000, which will be offset by the amount paid by the other governments for the support of the bureau.

Great Lakes to the Atlantic.

WASHINGTON, December 19.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Vilas gave notice of an amendment to the sundry civil bill, providing for the appointment by the President of a commission of three persons to act with any similar committee appointed by Great Britain or the Dominion of Canada, who shall investigate and report upon the feasibility of such a canal which would enable vessels engaged in ocean commerce to pass between the Great Lakes and the Atlantic Ocean.

Purchased by a Syndicate.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., December 19.—All the Rock Spring coal mines have been sold to a syndicate of Chicago capitalists representing a capital of \$12,000,000. The Union Pacific railway, however, retains its coal lands. These mines have been producing from 6,000 to 7,000 tons monthly. It is believed that the syndicate controls the Illinois, Indiana and Ohio mines, and has recently made investments in Kansas and Nebraska.

An Old Concern in Trouble.

PHILADELPHIA, December 19.—Job Balti's Sons, one of the oldest establishments in yarn and carpets in Kensington, are financially embarrassed, and liabilities aggregating \$200,000, a who were sisters. They were liquidated by the firm said: "The present trouble was caused by Miller & Sattersfield, who put the Sheriff on us for a \$10,000 claim. They also charged us with obtaining goods under false pretenses."

THE ARMENIAN HORROR

Statement From American Foreign Missions Board.

MORE OF THE HORRIBLE DETAILS

The Position of the Missionaries of the American Board Within the Turkish Empire is an Extremely Delicate One Indeed.

BOSTON, December 18.—The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions more than any other missionary organization in America centralizes its work in behalf of Armenians in Asiatic Turkey. Its Western Turkey mission began in 1819, its Eastern Turkey mission in 1836 and its Central Turkey mission in 1847. These three missions comprise fifteen stations and 286 out-stations. There are forty-five missionaries, one medical missionary in Eastern Turkey, forty-two married women and seventy-three unmarried women. They employ 701 native laborers. These laborers occupy 299 places. The Sunday schools number 264. The adherents are estimated at 46,964. There are 112 churches with a membership of 11,181, of which 416 were received within a year. The educational work is extensive. There are four theological schools; thirty-one colleges, high and boarding schools for boys; twenty colleges, high and boarding schools for girls, and 372 common schools containing 16,883 pupils. The work of the American Board within the Turkish Empire is an extremely delicate one. Sympathizing deeply on one side with all who are suffering by reason of poverty, oppression and misrule, they have yet been loyal to the government under which they have lived, and have never countenanced secession or rebellion. It has been their blessed privilege while preaching the gospel of Jesus Christ to aid the poor, to protect, as far as possible, the oppressed and to deliver from unjust and oppressive resolutions in our and their own countries. It is not necessary for our missionaries after these scores of years of devotion and devoted labor for the native race of Turkey to prove their sympathy with the suffering and oppressed by joining others who, at a safe distance from the scene of danger, are passing vigorous resolutions in our and their own countries. They are doing their best and in little peril to themselves in the interests of those for whom they have long labored; but our readers can well understand that for the sake both of the helpless and for the sake of the government it is inexpedient for us to pass a full statement of all we hear and believe. Some things we may properly say prior to the full investigation of the alleged atrocities, which we trust will be made by the representatives of both our government and of the European powers.

"In the Sassonn region, south of Moosh plain, there are, or were many villages inhabited by Armenians, whose people were systematically robbed of their flocks by Kurds, and in the latter part of the summer the Armenians pursued the robbers in their endeavor to recover their property. In the fight which resulted some of the Kurds were killed, some were wounded and some were taken prisoner. When information was given that the Armenians had killed some of the Sultan's troops the charge of rebellion was made and orders were sent to put down the insurrection. The result was these lawless and uncontrolled soldiers made indiscriminate slaughter of the Armenians, who had sought to defend their property. In the horrible massacres which followed thousands were slain, some state 6,000, others 10,000. The details of this horrible affair are not obtainable even by those near the scene. They will never be obtained unless foreign governments insist upon a thorough investigation conducted by foreigners. The poor people are in terror, and do not tell the truth unless under protection. A document has been prepared near the scene of the carnage purporting to give the judgment of the people that the thousands slain in Talvor met their just death, and express regret that it had been thought best to send Consuls to investigate since there has been no need for their coming. The value of such a document will be understood when the methods for securing signatures are known. But serious investigations should be made vigorously to relieve the government from unjust charges, if the statements are incorrect, or, if they should be proven, to bring about the conditioning punishment of the guilty parties."

The Ministers Will Meet.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 18.—The clergy members of the city are arranging for organization of a movement in this city similar to the Lexow plan for the improvement of municipal morals. Rev. J. Cumming Smith, pastor of Trinity Presbyterian Church, who has had verbal and written communication with Dr. Parkhurst, took the initiative. A union movement has been inaugurated by the local organizations of the Presbyterians, Methodists and Baptists ministers to take concerted action. If the California Legislature does not appoint an official purification committee, the ministers will conduct the investigation themselves, with the aid of citizens generally.

They Will Marry the Girls.

WINFIELD, Kan., December 18.—The Oage Indian boys, Hank and Charles Mashaw, attending business college here, who were sisters. They were liquidated by the firm said: "The present trouble was caused by Miller & Sattersfield, who put the Sheriff on us for a \$10,000 claim. They also charged us with obtaining goods under false pretenses."

THE GERMAN EMBARGO.

There is No Amelioration as Yet of the Stringent Order.

WASHINGTON, December 18.—In view of the disinclination of Congress to take up the sugar schedules of the tariff and the consequent improbability of any such action as was recommended by the President, looking to the repeal of the duty of one-tenth of 1 cent on sugar produced under the bounty system, the future action of the German government is being awaited with some apprehension here. The speech of the German Chancellor in the Reichstag, in which he made a strong point of the discrimination imposed by the United States toward German sugar, is believed to indicate a strengthening of the policy which that government has adopted directed to the exclusion or severe restriction upon the American products sought to be imported into Germany. At present Mr. Ranvon, our Minister to Germany, is working hard to secure an amelioration of the stringent order of exclusion in the case of American cattle, and Secretary Gresham is in almost daily communication with the German Minister here upon the same subject. Up to this time no appreciable degree of success has attended the efforts of our government, the character of the negotiations appearing to indicate a purpose on the part of the German government to procrastinate until the American products sought to be imported into Germany. As long as these conditions remain our government is likely to wait patiently; but, should there be any fresh attacks by the Germans upon American interests, there is ground to believe the administration will have recourse to the act of 1890 and single out some German article, the importation of which into the United States about equals in volume the normal cattle and meat trade with Germany, and forbid its importation.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMERS.

Holding Their Own Wheat and Importing From Oregon.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 18.—With nearly every warehouse in the State filled with wheat California is importing its breadstuffs in a large part from Oregon, says a morning paper. Wheat and flour are coming in by the shipload and vessels are leaving San Francisco ballast-laden to return from the north with wheat. California farmers and speculators are holding their grain, while those of Oregon and Washington seem as anxious to get rid of it. Just last 324,325 tons of wheat of the crop of 1893 was carried over. Exports from California to December 1 are less than that amount. There have been received from Oregon during that period between 30,000 and 50,000 tons, which affects local consumption and wheat used for feeding. This leaves the crop of 1893 practically intact. Rains for the coming crop have fallen opportunely. The rains in November gave the earth a thorough drenching, and enabled the farmers to seed a large area to wheat. The rains which have fallen in December, should favor the winter wheat crop, and insure an abundant harvest. With a good European market the grain men are apprehensive that freights may go to 60 shillings. Instead of using the tonnage now in port and arriving to ship the State's surplus wheat to Liverpool from two to three out of every five vessels which depart from this port, the Secretary of the Treasury to begin January 1, 1895, to cancel and begin \$4,000,000 worth of legal tender notes, greenbacks, etc., per month; authorize him to use the sinking fund for this purpose, and if this is not sufficient, allow him to issue bonds for the purpose. The Carlisle and other plans in his opinion would not give the confidence required by home or foreign investors. It was necessary in his opinion to adopt a plan to insure the cancellation of the treasury notes.

GREAT HONORS ALREADY.

No Monument to Prof. Richard Proctor Contemplated.
NEW YORK, December 17.—Miss Mary Proctor has received numerous communications lately with regard to a proposed memorial observatory to be erected to the memory of her father, the late Prof. Richard Proctor, astronomer in England. While thoroughly appreciating the kind sentiment of her correspondents, she wishes to say that a year or so after her father's death her stepmother suggested that such a memorial might be erected, but the idea has since fallen through. Miss Proctor wishes to state that she feels that this country has already greatly honored her father's memory in the beautiful monument erected over his grave in Greenwood cemetery by the late George W. Childs of Philadelphia.

Government Foster on Glove Contests.

NEW ORLEANS, December 18.—Governor Foster was seen this evening and asked for an expression of opinion on the so-called glove contests in the light of the tragic outcome of the Lavigne-Bowen fight. The Governor expressed himself as opposed to such exhibitions. He said: "I have always been very positive and emphatic in my opposition to the glove contests as carried on in New Orleans by professional prize-fighters. I regard it as a brutal exhibition tending to the demoralization of public sentiment, and in nowise calculated to elevate the tone of public morals in the community. When the effort was made to have Corbett-Mitchell fight take place in New Orleans, I determined to exhaust all the power of the State to prevent it, and so declared as time. The unfortunate termination of the Lavigne-Bowen contest accentuates the importance of prohibiting any such further exhibitions."

The Indians Were Surrendered.

DENVER, December 18.—A report was received to-day by General McCook from Captain F. U. Lawton of the Second Cavalry, who was ordered to capture the Moqui Indians who created a disturbance recently and took refuge among the Oriba cliffs in an isolated village. He occupied a position on the mesa over the village with two troops and trained Hotchkiss guns. The Moquis gathered in large numbers, and all in the valley were ordered to come on in view of the troops. Captain Lawton made a speech giving the names of the Indians wanted, and one by one they surrendered until nineteen were placed under guard to be taken to Fort Wingate.

The Government Defeated.

MADRID, December 17.—In the Chamber to-day the government introduced a motion to remove the import duty on wool, and was defeated by a vote of fifty-one to thirty-eight. Amos Salvador, Minister of Finance, has resigned, and the other Ministers are considering the situation.

Recognized by the President.

WASHINGTON, December 17.—The President has recognized Francisco Bruni Grimaldi as Italian Consul-General at San Francisco.

WITH THE COMMITTEE

Warner of Ohio, Pratt of Baltimore, Ripley of Boston

WERE THE PRINCIPAL SPEAKERS

They, as Well as Broker Jackson of Boston, Give Their Views Upon the Currency Problems—Pratt Opposes the Retirement of Greenbacks.

WASHINGTON, December 17.—Ex-Representative Warner of Ohio, President of the Bimetallist League, was the first witness to-day before the House Banking and Currency Committee. He went into the principles of the entire question, and urged that an elastic currency, such as Secretary Carlisle suggests, was an impossibility, for prices rose as fast as the currency increased. He said that the history of the world proved that the gold standard could not be maintained by giving to the banks the power of expanding the currency. He was amazed that this proposition should be made in this enlightened age in the face of the financial experiences of the world. A long discussion followed between General Warner and Mr. Sperry over a question by the latter as to whether the increase in the circulation would have upon the price of labor. Mr. Sperry called attention to a statement by the Treasury Department, showing that the circulation in 1873 had been \$771,000,000, whereas in 1893 it was over \$2,200,000,000, and asked him how he reconciled the facts with the decrease in wages. Mr. Warner replied by challenging the treasury report of the gold in circulation at the present time, which he said was \$200,000,000 beyond the facts, and by referring to the increase of population and wealth. Mr. Sperry did not consider the reply as adequate, and intimated that, if Mr. Warner's theory had nothing more to stand on, it must fall. Letters from President Cannon of the Chase National Bank of New York and Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Fairchild, regretting their inability to appear, were read, and then the best speaker through Enoch Pratt, addressed the committee. He opposed the retirement of greenback circulation, and said he would rather have it increased. At 1:15 p. m. the committee took a recess for an hour, and when the hearing was resumed A. L. Ripley of Boston, President of the National Bank of Boston and Ex-Secretary of the Treasury, addressed the committee. He characterized the scheme of issuing demand notes redeemable in gold as thoroughly vicious. Under this system the banks had no means of adjusting their reserves to meet the demand for the time, thus compelling them to keep a reserve, which at one time would be too large and at another too small. He opposed State banks because of the need of uniformity. A speedy and uniform system of redemption he considered as necessary, and this he thought could be best secured through the national banks. Referring to Secretary Carlisle's bill, Mr. Ripley said he thought the tenth and eleventh sections would open the gates to extensive counterfeiting unless changed. He also thought the provision for redemption in the case of national banks would be found too inadequate. The Secretary of the Treasury in this respect would, if adopted, mark a retrogression in banking. He considered the present system safer than the one proposed. C. C. Jackson, a broker of Boston, urged the committee to insert a provision in any bill they might see fit to report, requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to begin January 1, 1895, to cancel and begin \$4,000,000 worth of legal tender notes, greenbacks, etc., per month; authorize him to use the sinking fund for this purpose, and if this is not sufficient, allow him to issue bonds for the purpose. The Carlisle and other plans in his opinion would not give the confidence required by home or foreign investors. It was necessary in his opinion to adopt a plan to insure the cancellation of the treasury notes.

AN END TO BOXING.

The Authorities Will Not Even Permit Amateur Exhibitions.
CHICAGO, December 18.—All exhibitions where fists are brought into contact with face and body, even amateur boxing bouts at the swell clubhouse of the Chicago Association, have been strictly prohibited by special order of the Police Superintendent, who is backed by Mayor Hopkins. The order may ever be applied to the theatrical performance of the Corbett and Fitzsimmons order. The New Orleans tragedy has determined that ever to suppress boxing. A \$200 fight to finish was in progress in the rear of a saloon last night when the police entered at the end of the eighth round and arrested everybody present. The fight was a bloody and brutal slug ging affair.

Governor Foster on Glove Contests.

NEW ORLEANS, December 18.—Governor Foster was seen this evening and asked for an expression of opinion on the so-called glove contests in the light of the tragic outcome of the Lavigne-Bowen fight. The Governor expressed himself as opposed to such exhibitions. He said: "I have always been very positive and emphatic in my opposition to the glove contests as carried on in New Orleans by professional prize-fighters. I regard it as a brutal exhibition tending to the demoralization of public sentiment, and in nowise calculated to elevate the tone of public morals in the community. When the effort was made to have Corbett-Mitchell fight take place in New Orleans, I determined to exhaust all the power of the State to prevent it, and so declared as time. The unfortunate termination of the Lavigne-Bowen contest accentuates the importance of prohibiting any such further exhibitions."

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UTES IN UTAH.

The Indians Are Impudent, and Trouble May Follow.

SALT LAKE, December 15.—The Tribune has a telegram from Colonel Tatlock dated Monticello, Utah, via Thompson station, in which he says:
"I arrived here Sunday afternoon, and Governor West arrived Monday. We had an interview with Chiefs Ignatio, Colorado and others. The interview was barren of results, but rich in information. Indian Agent Day and Colonel Lawton will meet us, and Wednesday we will have an interview with the chiefs, at which it is hoped that a peaceful solution will be reached. Ignatio says all his tribe with the exception of six families are in Utah, and they seem determined to stay. The tribe numbers about 900, and the settlers have to feed them. Last night the settlers of the village fed about twenty bucks and forty ponies, the hay fed to the ponies being worth \$20 a ton. The Indians are impudent, and make demands on men and women. They are eating the stock of settlers and rapidly devouring the winter pasturage of the whole country. Much suffering will ensue unless the Indians are removed at once."
A later telegram says a conference was held between Governor West, Colonel Lawton, Agent Day and the chiefs, but was adjourned over to Thursday. The Indians appeared cross and determined to stay. The last telegram concluded: "This dispatch goes ninety miles by special messenger."

IN A BAD WAY.

Ohio Convicts Must Go Work or They Will Go Crazy.
COLUMBUS, Ohio, December 15.—A very startling story is told by an officer about the unavoidable condition of things at the Ohio penitentiary. There are now 2,100 convicts confined there, only about 1,000 of them being employed at work, the balance remaining in the idle house. This condition was brought about by the warfare waged against convict-made goods by the labor organizations. The legislature last winter passed a law requiring all prison-made goods to be labeled as such, thus completely shutting them out of the market. This made it necessary for the big contractors to give up convict labor, and one result is that more than half the prisoners are idle. Now it is claimed the idleness into which the prisoners have been forced has a bad effect upon their minds, and that three or four of them show signs of insanity nearly every day, and to keep them from becoming raving maniacs they are compelled to run and jump and otherwise vigorously exercise until they are completely tired out.

THE REICHSTAG.

The Proposition to Prosecute Herr Liebknecht Rejected.
BERLIN, December 15.—The budget debate was resumed in the Reichstag to-day. During the course of a long speech Dr. von Bosticher, the Secretary of State for the Interior, said that he did not agree with the proposal to increase the income tax and that he was strongly opposed to social democracy and anarchism. The Standing Orders Committee, of which Herr Singer, the Socialist leader, is chairman, to which was referred the application of the Public Prosecutor to punish the Socialist members of the Reichstag who refused to rise and cheer for the Emperor last Thursday, by a vote of four to nine has rejected the proposition to prosecute Herr Liebknecht for his recent utterances. The Business Committee of the Reichstag also reported its rejection of the proposal to strengthen the powers of the President of the Chamber in the direction of protecting the dignity of the Emperor.

ORIENTAL NEWS.

Prince Kung Has Virtually Been Made Dictator.
TIEN TSIN, December 15.—Prince Kung, President of the Tsung Li Yamen, President of the Admiralty and co-director in the war operations, has been appointed President of the Grand Council. This makes him dictator virtually, and will facilitate a settlement when the Japanese are ready to treat for peace. Sheng, the Tactful of Tien Tsin, is seriously ill. Li Hong Chang's official position is now said to be firmer than ever, as the court has found him indispensable.

The report of the capture of Kin Chow by the Japanese is not confirmed. Japanese criteria continue to reconnoiter along the coast.

TO INVESTIGATE ALLEGED OUTRAGES.
TOKYO, December 15.—The Japanese War Minister will go to Port Arthur probably to ascertain the basis of persistent rumors that the Japanese soldiers killed civilians after the capture of the town.

Gratifying to Employes.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., December 15.—Judge Jenkins made an order in the Northern Pacific case this afternoon, the effect of which will be to do away with garnishee proceedings on the system while the receivership lasts. The orders were entered upon the petition of the receivers, who informed the court that numerous suits had been or were to be about commenced, which would interfere with the management of the road. The court directed the receivers to pay wages only to employes personally or their authorized agents. A similar order has been entered in every court having jurisdiction over any portion of the system.

A Federation, Not a Union.

TRUCUGALPA, December 15.—Riots have occurred at Comayagua, where the mob shouted, "Death to the Bonilla family." The Central American Federation scheme, which is submitted for the Central American Union, allows each country to own President, the Presidents choosing the President of the Federation, who shall live in a neutral district, and on retiring give place in rotation to all other Presidents, each to have one vote in the Council of Federation.

Political Prisoners Released.

CARACAS, Venezuela, December 18.—President Crespo has released nearly all the political prisoners, and invites all exiles to return, promising them liberty.

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.

Spokane's Mozart Club is rehearsing "Patience."
About 50,000 bushels of wheat are stored at Helix, Or.

It costs a sheep pelt to be married before Judge Goddard of Talent, Or. The corporations of Brownville and North Brownville, Or., are thinking of uniting.

M. Costello, a Tekoa saddler, has received \$3,000 back pension and a permanent allowance.
Several well-to-do families, recently from Nebraska, have bought farms near McMinnville, Or.

A term of winter school for farmers will be given at the Pullman Agricultural College, beginning in the latter part of January.

Mr. Rasmus, who recently filled a pulpit at Palouse City, has gone into the show business, and is rehearsing some amateurs in "Damon and Pythias."

Last Friday a deal was closed by which the Hotel McLeod became the property of Captain J. H. Corvillie, Corvillie, Or. The consideration was about \$8,000.

A wind storm the other night moved about several of the buildings at the mission at the Umatilla agency. The windmill and tower of the water plant were wrecked.

The fisheries of San Juan, Wash., are assuming considerable importance for the first time this season. The Friday Harbor cannery, which commenced operations last spring, has put up nearly 11,000 cases of salmon.

Medford school district has an indebtedness of \$8,500, on which it pays \$850 interest annually. The directors have had an offer to take the whole indebtedness at 8 per cent interest, and are making arrangements to fund it.

A 1,100-pound horse was sold at auction by the Sheriff of the County of Polk, Oregon, and brought the sum of \$1 and no more. The horse has been in the city pound for five days, and the bill for his feed was \$2.50, in which sum the city is duly "horsed."

The Spokane National Bank's affairs are being rapidly wound up, the last chapter of the settlement being the sale of the contents of the various rooms, judgments, stocks, furniture, etc. The concern has already paid about 90 cents on the dollar; so depositors will not lose much.

The Walla Walla farmers made a mess of their contribution to the Pullman College tests of sugar beets. Instead of sending in those of average size, as intended, they picked out the largest. One weighed 139 ounces. The result was that their percentage of sugar and purity was very low.

The Puget Sound Lumberman for December says a Washington cedar shingle company with a capital of \$800,000 is being organized to control the shingle trade of the State of Washington. The scheme includes leasing all of the shingle mills in the State, numbering 234, the product to be handled by the company.

Persons arriving in valley towns from Newport on Yaquina Bay state that Monday the tide rose to the extraordinary height of twelve feet, sweeping away several sidewalks and cross walls along the water front and doing other damage. The usual tide is about six feet, and when it touches the eight-foot mark the inhabitants in that section begin to think a tidal wave of no small proportions is coming.

Mrs. Anna Churchman, aged 52, died at Ashland a few days ago from a peculiar cause. In handling a stick of snow she was struck on the forehead by a small silver iron on one thumb. Shortly afterward she washed out a cloth that had been used in a case of tonalitis, and it is supposed that some of the poison found access to the blood through this slight wound on the thumb. She grew worse and her death resulted.

A first-class \$8,000 diamond drill with boiler, engine and 2,700 feet of pipe has arrived at Port Townsend on the Kingston for Captain Henry E. Morgan's place at Scow Bay, where a bore of 320 feet through sandstone and shale formation has already been made with every prospect