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ANOTHER STATEMENT.

IN REFERENCE TO THE STATE OF AFFAIRS IN ARMENIA.

IT EMBODIES EIGHT DISTRICTS

OFFICIAL UTTERANCES OF THE AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS—TURKEY TRYING TO ASSUME AUTHORITY OVER FOREIGNERS' MAIL.

BOSTON, January 1.—The following statement with reference to the condition of affairs in eight districts of Armenia in which Christian missionaries are stationed was today issued by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions:

Official letters sent recently from the rooms of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, containing accounts relating to the European-Turkish missions, were opened by the Turkish officials. The letters were subsequently delivered, but with the Turkish word 'examined' written on the envelope. This indicated that the Turkish government is attempting to assume all authority over the mail of foreigners.

When the reports of the massacre of Christians in the Sassoun district of Eastern Turkey became public after more than two months of suppression on the part of the Turkish official, it is clear that the same degree of caution which the government was claiming at widespread publications in the American and English press. Under pressure from foreign powers the Sultan agreed to send a commissioner to investigate and report upon the outrages. In view of this promise of the government the representatives of the European powers at Constantinople decided to visit for the report before taking any positive action. But after this decision by the powers, and while they were waiting for the departure of the Sultan's commissioner, which had been appointed, and which was to make full and impartial investigations of all the affairs reported by the English Consul, as well as by many individuals from the Sassoun district, the Turkish government gave out the appended official statement of the case, which statement was printed in the papers of Constantinople. All papers printed in Turkey are under close censorship, and no paper could refuse to print the statement upon penalty of immediate suspension. Hence the Christian periodicals were compelled to print what they knew to be false. The statement is as follows:

Some of the European papers have stated, contrary to the truth, that a few Armenian villages have been destroyed, and in the meantime persons have been massacred by the Turkish soldiers in the district of Sassoun. Others, in order to magnify these reports, have asserted that the news of the outrage was prevented from reaching the world by the obstruction of the government. In the way of travelers from that district. The subjects of the Empire of Sassoun districts are quietly engaged with their business, and the people travel wherever they wish in perfect safety. Some Armenian bands, being invited from the coast, are at present about Sassoun to disturb the peace and comfort of the people by murdering, plundering and blocking the highways. In order to put an end to such disorders the government employed the necessary means, and consequently ordered the withdrawal of imperial soldiers of the Fourth Army Corps. Thus the extension of the revolt being checked, the troops were withdrawn to their headquarters. There was no interference by the Kurds; but, as stated above, some Armenian bands, having ventured to disorderly acts, the Sublime Porte, having been notified by the reports of the authorities of the Fourth Imperial Army Corps and also by the Governor of Bitlis, undertook to investigate as to the facts, and subsequently a commission of inquiry was appointed, composed of Abdallah Pasha, Eomer Bey, Medjid Effendi and Hafiz Tevix Pasha. The commission will start this week by steamer to the scene of the trouble. In general the Sublime Porte will never allow such outrages to be perpetrated as published in foreign papers upon her subjects."

CHAUKEY DEBEE'S PROTEST.

NEW YORK, January 1.—Chauncey M. Debevoise today delivered an address on the Armenian atrocities. He began by saying that the year 1894 has been a peculiarly unhappy one. The world had been visited during the year by revolutions, social and financial. The crowning cause of unhappiness and the one which left a bloody stain upon the history of the year was the murder of the helpless Armenians by the Turks. He continued:

It behoves us as public-spirited citizens to begin the new year with a protest against the outrages at Sassoun. The peace of Europe is only maintained by an ever-increasing armament. At Washington all may be silent, but America with 66,000,000 voices in a language of her own—the universal language of the globe—will protest in tones that cannot be mistaken against the slaughter of our fellow-Christians."

NEWFOUNDLAND CRISIS.

Government Failed the Guarantee Bill by a Single Vote.

St. John's, N. F., January 1.—The government carried the bill of guarantee bank notes through the Council last night by a majority of one. There has been considerable opposition to the passage of the measure, and an attempt to defeat it failed a few days ago through the premature publication of the plan. The dissatisfaction with the bill is so general that the noteholders have decided to call a mass meeting at which resolutions will be adopted petitioning the Governor from attaching his signature to the measure. The Union Bank shareholders will hold a meeting to-morrow and the first business on the programme to be transacted is the removal of the present Board of Directors and the appointment of a new one. The condition of the Union Bank, it is said, is very satisfactory, and its leading shareholders are confident of its success. For the Bank of Montreal will assist in every way, and the government will provide for the liquidation.

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THE WAR IN CHINA.

LI HUNG CHANG HAS BEEN FINALLY OUSTED FROM OFFICE.

LONDON, January 1.—A Central News Agency dispatch from Peking says that Li Kung Yi, Viceroy of Liang Kiang, has been appointed to the chief command of all the Chinese forces, ousting Li Hung Chang. The same agency's correspondent at Antong telegraphs that details from Kung West confirm the reports that the recent battle was fought with great obstinacy. The Chinese were strongly intrenched. They had eleven field pieces, and some machine guns, which were well handled. The Japanese charges were repulsed with heavy loss. Their reserves from Hail Chen, who have experienced great difficulty on the march, owing to the snow, then joined them, and they made another charge with hurrahs and shouting victory. This time they carried everything. The Japanese admit that they had 4,000 killed and wounded, and say that the Chinese had 300 killed and wounded. The snow prevented a successful pursuit of the retreating Chinese. The villages along the route of retreat drove away the Chinese soldiers who sought refuge with them. They said they preferred to be governed by the Japanese.

A dispatch from Tokio says: "General Nogi, who commands the Japanese army in Manchuria, reports that the natives have been greatly influenced by the clemency of the Japanese, and that many soldiers who had fled from their homes are returning with their families and willingly assisting the invaders. Markets have been opened, and the Japanese currency circulates freely, and the Japanese administration is working well."

STATE FUNDS ALL RIGHT.

INDIANAPOLIS SURPRISED BY THE FAILURE OF THE STATE TREASURY BANK.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 1.—State Treasurer Albert Gall, who was caught for \$50,000 in the failure in 1893 of the Indianapolis National Bank, and who has operated a mammoth carpet and wall paper house for over thirty years, being reputed one of the wealthiest men in Indianapolis, last night turned over all his property, real and personal, to Adolph Siegenfeldt and Frederick Seshman, attorneys for his creditors. Treasurer Gall will go out of office in a few days, having served two terms as State Treasurer. He attempted to save himself when the Indianapolis bank failed by using paper securities from President Grant's estate, but failed to do so. The securities had to be returned to the receiver of the bank, and Gall was left to lose the entire amount. Friends are supposed to have come to his relief, so that the extent of his obligations cannot be ascertained. The treasurer refused to talk to the writer. Gall has never before lost more than \$100,000 in stock on his carpet house, and has suffered on account of the 1893 failure. There was in circulation last night a rumor to the effect that Gall had been offered \$50,000 in cash from the failure of the transfer of the stock. When questioned regarding the matter last night Mr. Gall said:

There is not one word of truth in the report. Every cent of the funds belonging to the State is in the hands of the State banks, and could be turned over to me in a moment if necessary. I am preparing to pay off a large portion of the State debt, and the payment will be made promptly January 15."

FORTY-TWO PERISHED.

Another Added to the Number of Victims of the Silver Lake.

KLAMATH FALLS, January 1.—The latest news of the holocaust at Silver Lake reached here today by a Lakeview stage driver; Bob Ogilby, who says that the reports sent out are correct, with the exception that one more body was found in the ruins, which makes a total of forty-two lives lost. The great distance had to be traveled in the dark, the deep snow and general bad weather have made communications next to impossible. Of the disposition of the dead and injured nothing is known here. The situation, however, must be terrible. Hope for the dead was based on the fact that the bodies were not carried to the nearest settlement at Silver Lake, but more than fifty miles southeast. It is understood help was sent to the death-stricken settlement from that place. It seems remarkable that some person has not been seen at this place with the full particulars of the tragic affair. About one week has now elapsed since the fire, and no word has been received further than to show that the lives were lost. The residents of South Oregon are horrified over the distressing affair. Many of the persons burned to death are well-known all over the State. It is understood that a relief party was organized at Paisley and left for Lakeview Wednesday, two days after the tragedy occurred, and were carrying out the most valuable assistance to the stricken survivors and needed aid in burying the dead.

WITHOUT A PARALLEL.

Complications Growing Out of a Murder on a Boarding House.

RALPH, N. C., January 1.—It may be safely said that the case of the State vs. Hall is an opinion of the Supreme Court just filed has had no parallel. Deputy Sheriff Hall, standing just this side of the line, fired and killed Andrew Brison, a prisoner who was escaping into Tennessee. Hall was tried and convicted of murder in this State. On appeal this was reversed on the ground that in contemplation of the law "Hall" was in Tennessee when the killing was done. He was then arrested and held as a fugitive from justice. The Governor of Tennessee sent for Hall on requisition. Hall pled for discharge, but Judge Bellow refused to discharge him. He then applied to the Supreme Court, and the court by a majority of one decided he must be discharged, because not having been in Tennessee at the time of the killing, he cannot be a fugitive from justice. Justice McKas bins in the dissent on the ground that, if in contemplation of the law Hall was in Tennessee at the time of the killing, he cannot be tried in the courts of North Carolina. In the same contemplation of the law he must be a fugitive from justice, because he was found in Tennessee, but in North Carolina.

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RETURN OF CHINESE.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING COMING AND GOING OF LABORERS.

THEY CONFORM TO THE TREATY

CERTIFICATES OF REGISTRATION, A PERSONAL DESCRIPTION AND THREE PHOTOGRAPHS AMONG REQUIREMENTS NECESSARY TO ENTER THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, December 31.—The regulations for the return to the United States of Chinese laborers as provided for by the recent treaty between this country and China have been completed by the Secretary of the Treasury. Under the regulations a Chinese laborer who has resided and registered in the United States and departed therefrom, and who also may have a lawful wife, child or parent in this country or property therein of the value of \$1,000 or debts of like amount due him, will be permitted to return, provided that before departing he deposits with the Collector of Customs of the district in which he resides, or with the nearest customs officer, a certificate of registration from the Internal Revenue Collector and a full description of his family, property or debts. The papers must be accompanied by three photographs of the laborer, and the statement submitted by him, if found to be correct, will be certified by the Collector of Customs. The paper with the photographs are to be transmitted to the Collector of Customs of the port from which the Chinese laborer is to depart, and who must return to the country via the port of departure. The certified description of the Chinaman will be filed in the office of the Collector at the port of exit as a means of identification. The return to the United States must be within one year from the date of departure, unless sickness or other disability prevents, in which event the facts are required to be certified by the Chinese Consul at the port, from which the Chinese person may depart for the United States. A certificate will be issued to the laborer on his departure, which will not contain a description of the person to whom issued, but which will refer to the identification papers by number. This will obviate the sale or exchange of certificates and render the identification of the returning Chinese more certain. Collectors at ports of exit will be required to transmit to the Treasury Department weekly reports of Chinese leaving their respective ports, giving the name, local residence and occupation of such persons. The Collectors will also be required to cancel all certificates of returning Chinese and to forward the same to the Treasury, where records are to be kept on forms specially provided for this purpose. The certificates to be issued will be serially numbered and issued by the department on Collectors on requisition therefor, an account being kept in each instance. Collectors will be required to exercise unusual care in all matters pertaining to the issuance, cancellation and return to the department of such certificates.

REPENTANT MADELINE.

Statement Made for the Public by Brockbridge's Former Concubine.

NEW YORK, December 31.—Statements have been made that Madeline Pollard intended to go upon the stage, and that in person or by an attorney she purposes following Congressman Brockbridge about the country to levy upon the proceeds of his lecture tour just begun. Prompted by this and other statements, Madeline Pollard has asked that publicity be given to the following:

"I have not wanted to make a statement of any kind. I could not see that what I did was of any interest to people generally. So I have tried to bear all that has been said of me as a part of the preparation for a failure as a woman. While in the last few days the impression has gone abroad that I am under an assumed name; that I am a friendless and not sufficiently provided for, and that I am in Washington, if ever a woman had friends, great and true, men and women, it is I. I will not believe that men refuse to give my brother employment because of my broken life. Nearly half of America has wanted employment this year. I am not going to bear the world in any capacity. I have no message to carry. I have asked a question with my life; it cannot be answered in a day. I have no theatrical friends. I have never been situated so that I could have. Their world is far removed from mine. I live quietly in private with my brother and Southern friends. I do not believe there is a man or woman on earth who thinks there is money compensation for sorrow. But I am sorry if for any reason whatsoever I am accused of realizing so little the enormity of sorrow that overclouds my life. I am not under an assumed name. I have not been in any place where I was not well known. I do not mean to be while I live. I have staid my father's people's name, and with the Christ power I shall fight from under the stain."

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PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat Market.

Foreign markets are dull and with a poor demand. Locally conditions are without change, the markets continuing very weak and depressed. Shippers quoted the following as outside values: Walls Walla, 67 1/2 @ 70c; and Valley, 77 1/2 @ 80c per cental.

Flour Market.

Flour—Portland, Salem, Coos Bay and Dayton, are quoted as follows: Barrel; Goldrop, 43.00; Snowflake, 42.50; Benton county, 42.40; Graham, 42.15 @ 24.00; superfine, 42.

Oats—Good white oats are quoted at 26 1/2 @ 27c; milling, 27 @ 28c; gray, 26 1/2 @ 27c. Rolled oats are quoted as follows: 34 1/2 @ 35.75 @ 36.00; barrel, 40.00 @ 40.25; case, 43.75.

Barley—Feed barley, 65 @ 67 1/2c per cental; brewing, 80 @ 82 1/2c per cental, according to quality.

Miscellaneous—Beans, 43.50; shorts, 43.50; chop feed, 41.50 @ 42c; middling, none in market; chicken wheat, 75c per cental.

HAY—Good, 10 @ 10 per ton.

BUTTER—Firm; fancy creamery is quoted at 25 @ 27c; fancy dairy, 20 @ 22c; fair to good, 16 @ 17c; common, 12 1/2c per pound.

CHEESE—Oregon fair, 8 @ 10c per pound; fancy, 10 @ 12c; young America, 9 @ 10c; Swiss, imported, 30 @ 32c; domestic, 14 @ 15c.

VEGETABLES—Sweet potatoes are quoted at 11.50 @ 12.75 per cental; green peppers, 6c per pound; garlic, 6c; tomatoes, 40 @ 50c per box; Oregon cabbage, 1/2 @ 1c per pound; squash, 6c per dozen.

POULTRY—Good Oregon, 75 @ 90c per cental.

POULTRY—Chickens, 11.50 @ 12.75 per dozen; ducks, 12.50 @ 15.00; geese, 17.00; turkeys, live 8 @ 10c per pound; dressed, 10 @ 12c.

EGGS—Oregon are scarce and firm at 25c per dozen; Eastern, 21 @ 22 1/2c.

THEATRICAL FAIR—California grapes quoted at 85 @ 91c per box; good Oregon apples bring 50 @ 60c per box; Ilwaco cranberries, 113.50 per barrel; Jersey, 112.50 @ 115.00; pears, 50 @ 80c per box.

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