Dayton Herald.

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DAYTON OREGON

NEW SILVER BILL

Bland Has a Substitute for the Carlisle Currency Plan.

RETAINS NATIONAL BANK LAW

And Provides for Coin Notes Redeemable at the Option of the Government in Either Silver or Gold—An Emergency Fund is Also Created.

WASHINGTON, December 20.—Representative Bland of Missouri will move to strike out all after the enacting clause in the Carlisle currency bill now before the House of Representatives and substitute a measure he has prepared for a currency system based on coin and coin notes. Mr. Bland's plan does not interfere with the existing national bank system, but instead of allowing banks to issue notes as the Carlisle plan proposes, Mr. Bland proposes that the government issue the notes, calling them coin notes. These are to be redeemed in gold and silver coin and the government is to coin both metals. The Bland measure would have been offered as a substitute for the pending bill, but as Mr. Walker of Massachusetts has given notice of presenting a substitute embodying the Republican view of the subject, Mr. Bland's plan will be offered in connection with a motion to strike out all after the enacting clause.

The Bland bill provides for the free coinage of silver and for the deposit of gold and silver bullion and the issuance of legal tender notes upon it. The bullion is to be subsequentlycoined and the coin notes are to be redeemed in gold and silver without discrimination, as may be most advantageous to the government. Provision is also made for redemption of outstanding greenbacks and treasury notes in gold or silver coin without discrimination. An emergency fund is created so that in case of panic or money stringency the Secretary of the Treasury may, on deposit of United States interest bearing bonds, issue to depositors of the bonds coin notes.

Interest on such bonds is to go to the government while they are on deposit, and should they mature while on deposit they are to be cancelled.

TO FIGHT, IF NEED BE.

England and Russia Would Object to an Invasion of Nanking.

LONDON, December 20.—It is understood that the agreement between England and Russia in regard to the war in the East does not permit any warlike operations in the vicinity of Shanghai. This includes the prohibition of a hostile fleet passing through the entrance of the Yang Tse Kiang river. Japan has recently threatened to disregard this agreement on the ground that the Shanghai arsenal is supplying Chinese with arms, etc. It is believed the third Japanese army at Hiroshima is destined for Nanking. The English and Russian governments have intimated they would prevent this movement, and the recent assembling of the British fleet at Chusan and the Russian fleet at Che Foo is accounted for. It is understood England and Russia have decided to fight, if necessary, to prevent hostilities on the Yang Tse Kiang.

HAI CHENG CAPTURED.

LONDON, December 20.—A Tokio dispatch says Japanese Lieutenant-General Katsira captured Hai Cheng December 13. The Chinese garrison numbered 5,000, while the Japanese numbered only 1,500. The Chinese retreated toward Liao Yang. The losses were trifling.

Asks for Information.

WASHINGTON, December 20.—Representative Pence of Colorado has introduced a resolution asking the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the probable revenues and deficiencies for the current year; whether internal revenue taxation or customs duties can best meet possible deficiencies; what revenue would be yielded by taxing ale, beer and fermented liquors from $1 to $1.25 per barrel, and what revenues have been or will be gained by the increased tax of distilled spirits.

Portland's Public Building.

WASHINGTON, December 20.—Senator Dolph has introduced an amendment to the sundry civil bill, providing an appropriation of $150,000 for the Portland public building, with the further provision that the Secretary of the Treasury may contract for the completion of the building. The Senator says this amendment will be favorably reported from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, which will give the amendment a parliamentary status. It will then be incorporated in the appropriation bill.

Entire Mine on Fire.

SEATTLE, December 20.—The whole Newcastle coal mine appears to be on fire, and it is feared that the entire mine will become a wreck, involving a loss of $500,000 to the Oregon Improvement Company. Coal creek is pouring into it, but it will take several weeks to thoroughly flood the mine, and when the fire is extinguished it will take four or five months to pump it out. About 250 men are made idle.

End of a Baseball Association.

NEW YORK, December 20.—The Tribune to-morrow will say: An important baseball conference will be held in the Fifth avenue Hotel to-day, and at its conclusion the alleged association which was to give war to the National League will probably be a thing of the past. It is said that a great deal more notoriety had been given to it than it deserved.

Bearer of Relics.

ROME, December 20.—United States Ambassador MacVeagh gave a dinner to-day to the officers of the cruiser Detroit, which brought home the Vatican relics exhibited at the Columbian Exposition. A solemn reception of the officers by the Pope is now regarded as uncertain.

Another Lexow Spasm.

WASHINGTON, December 20.—The police department of the city may be lexowed after the holidays. Some startling tales of alleged corruptness have come to light, and a searching inquiry has been under consideration for the past week.

RIOTING AT BELIZE.

Caused by Trouble Between Employers and Employes.

NEW ORLEANS, December 20.—News received here this afternoon from Belize, British Honduras, under date of December 14 is to the effect that there has been considerable rioting there in consequence of the refusal of the employers to pay the wages demanded by the men. The laborers are principally those employed in mahogany and logwood cutting. They sought an interview with the Governor, and complained of the low rate of wages paid them, asking him to interfere in their behalf. The delayed reply of the Governor was to the effect that, while he felt much sympathy for the men, he could not see his way clear to interfere between employer and employe.

The laborers were very much exasperated at the reply, and toward evening of the day the reply was given they congregated in large crowds and began rioting. They proceeded to break into and rifle large stores; and, while no one was seriously hurt, many were badly bruised. When the mob reached Maltrie's store it was confronted by the clerks armed with revolvers. They fired over the heads of the mob, and wounded a man and a woman. The mob then rushed into Cramer's store, and carried off a large number of watches. The mob finally attacked the police station, having been but slightly opposed by the constabulary, and the entire city was at its mercy. At this time Captain Macallister of the British gunboat Partridge, realizing that the violence ought to be checked, landed a force of marines and stationed them. The riot act was read to the mob, and when a heavy gun had been put in position the violence was checked. The British gunboat Pelican also landed a force.

On the 12th an attempt was made by the strikers to rescue eleven prisoners as they were being transferred from the police station to the jail, but the blue jackets drove them off. Wednesday Cramer & Co. posted a notice offering to pay woodchoppers $15 per month—the amount the strikers demanded.

ANNEXATION OF CANADA.

The Full Text of Senator Gallinger's Resolution.

WASHINGTON, December 20.—The following is the full text of the Canadian resolution introduced to-day by Senator Gallinger:

Whereas, we believe that the political union of the two great English-speaking communities who now occupy and control North America will deliver the continent from danger of war and securely dedicate it to peaceful industry and progress and lessen the per capita cost of government defense; insure the rapid development of its boundless natural resources; enlarge its domestic and foreign commerce; unite all interests in creating a systematic development of its means of internal communication with the seaboard by rail and water East and West; protect and preserve its wealth, resources, privileges and opportunities as the undisputed heritage of old; immensely add to its influence, prestige and power; promote, extend and perpetuate government by the people and remove forever the causes most likely to seriously disturb cordial relations and kindly intercourse to the motherland; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we invite Canadian people to cast in their lot with their own continent, and assure them that they shall have all the continent can give them. We will respect their freedom of action and welcome it when they desire it into an equal and honorable union."

CONFIRMED BY BAKER.

Mosquito Indians Incorporated With Nicaragua.

WASHINGTON, December 20.—The Department of State has received a dispatch from Minister Baker at Managua, saying that the Mosquito Indians have surrendered their rights under the treaty of Managua, and have become incorporated with Nicaragua. This surrender, it is understood, disposes of the last vestige of the claim of sovereignty by the Mosquito Indians over the Mosquito reserve set apart by the Managua treaty of 1860 and the award of the Emperor of Austria thereunder. It also terminates any ground for continued pretext of a British "protectorate" over the Mosquito reservation, and greatly simplifies the right of transit across the isthmus.

After Dry Natural Gas.

ANDERSON, Ind., December 20.—The Indianapolis gas trust began a new experiment in natural gas production yesterday on the Waddell farm, nine miles east of Noblesville. Twelve gas wells will be drilled on a section of land. Near the center a well will be sent down into salt water. To this well a powerful pump will be attached and the water drawn out. This will be done with a view of keeping the other wells dry. The experiment on a large scale is the result of one made a short time since by Superintendent Shackleton, when he put a pump into a wet well, and in less than forty-five minutes had a half a dozen wet wells in the vicinity flowing dry gas. Many gas companies and citizens were present to learn the result.

McBride Regarded as Conservative.

COLUMBUS, O., December 20.—John McBride, the newly elected President of the American Federation of Labor, is recognized here as one of the most conservative labor leaders of the country. Concerning the policy of the organization when he shall have assumed the duties of its executive office Mr. McBride preferred not to talk at this time; but, considering his conservative course through years as the head of the miners' organization of the country, the friends here of the new President naturally expect a continuation of this course in his new position.

Delivered Over to Mexico.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., December 20.—Giraldo Saiz, who was Captain of one of the bands of so-called Garza revolutionists, who made a raid on San Ignacio, Mexico, two years ago and massacred and burned the bodies of the garrison of Mexican troops at that place and escaped into Texas, was yesterday delivered to the Mexican authorities by United States Marshal Ware. The delivery was made on the authority of an extradition order issued by Acting Secretary Uhl of the State Department at Washington.

Howgate's Case.

WASHINGTON, December 20.—Captain Henry Howgate pleaded not guilty to seven indictments brought against him for embezzlement while disbursing clerk of the signal service when arraigned today before Judge McComas of the Criminal Court. Counsel were also notified to appear before the court next Saturday to arrange for the date of the trial on the other three indictments, two for embezzlement and one for forgery.

AFTER TIEN TSIN.

The Two Japanese Armies Are Now Consolidated.

CAPTURE OF NEW CHWANG

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 POORLY DEFENDED.

LONDON, December 19.—The Times correspondent in Tien Tsin says that there are only fourteen shells to each gun in the city's defenses. This scarcity is due largely to the action of the Peking 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.

WERE SOLDIERS IN DISGUISE.

WASHINGTON, December 19.—The Japanese legation to-day received another telegram from Matsu, Minister of Foreign Affairs, regarding the reported atrocities 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 Japanese soldiers discarded 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 who could be moved are 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 Port Arthur with 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 Hung 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 neutral powers. 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."

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 $28,000, which will be offset by the amounts paid by the other governments for the support of the bureau.

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 severalty in the western part of their reservation. He says they are still in the blanket stage and unfit to take lands in severalty.

The Pope Takes It Seriously.

LONDON, December 19.—The Standard's correspondent in Rome telegraphs that the developments of the Giolitti documents have been followed closely by the Vatican. The Pope views the situation most seriously, and fears that the scandal is the forerunner of still sadder events.

Uproar in the Council.

CORK, December 17.—The Mayor caused an uproar in the Town Council to-day by moving that the government be condemned for refusing to release Irish political prisoners. After a heated debate the anti-Parnellite members withdrew amid jeers and hisses, and the motion was adopted by a vote of eighteen to eleven.

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-Socialistic 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 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. Koehler'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 Roesler in a recent pamphlet, but without a Reichstag.

The anarchist meeting called to protest against the anti-Socialist bill was a fizzle. Waroenecke, the mechanic who got 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 electors accuses Premier Crispi of having purposely avoided debate in the Chamber of Deputies on the Banca Romana scandal by forcing prorogation.

THINKS CRISPI'S 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 revelations are likely to prevent the renewal of the triple 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.

Cuba's Flour Importations.

WASHINGTON, December 19.—Senator Washburn of Minnesota to-day offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the Secretary of State to inform the Senate as to the rates of duty imposed on flour and breadstuffs imported from the United States to the Island of Cuba prior to September 1 last and subsequent to that date; also that he be required to obtain from the United States Consul-General at Havana a statement showing the regulation price of flour in that city for the twelve months prior and the three subsequent months to that date; also the number of barrels and bags of flour imported into Havana from the United States and from other countries, stated separately, for the months of September, October, November and December, 1893, and the corresponding months in 1894.

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 canals as 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 Batti's Sons, one of the oldest establishments in yarn and carpets in Kensington district, are financially embarrassed, with liabilities aggregating $200,000. A member of the firm said: "The present trouble was caused by Miller & Satterfield, who put the Sheriff on us for a $10,000 claim. They also charged us with obtaining goods under false pretenses."

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.

ARMENIAN AFFAIR

The American Board of Foreign Missions' Statement.

THE HORRIBLE DETAILS GIVEN

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 791 native laborers. These laborers occupy 299 places. The Sunday schools number 264. The adherents are estimated at 46,864. There are 112 churches with a membership of 11,181, of which 498 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 16,833 pupils. The contributions of the natives last year to the American Board amounted to $34,758. These facts do not include the work in European Turkey.

Numerous inquiries have been received from the press and from others in the United States, which have induced this organization to furnish the following statement relating to affairs in Turkey:

"We are not unconcerned by the reports of the massacres in Eastern Turkey. The position of the missionaries 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 sedition 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 officials multitudes who have been arrested or imprisoned. 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 condemnation of the wrongs inflicted. They are doing their best amid no 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 helped it is inexpedient for us to present 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 Sassoun region, south of Moosh plain, there are, or were many villages inhabited by Armenians. These 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, among whom were some who were enrolled as Turkish soldiers. 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 people 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 Talvorie met their just deserts, and expressing regrets 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 such investigations should be most vigorously pushed, either to relieve the government from unjust charges, if the statments are incorrect, or, if they should be proven, to bring about the conditioning punishment of the guilty parties."

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 even be applied to the theatrical performances of the Corbett and Fitzsimmons order. The New Orleans tragedy has served to make the authorities more determined than 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 slugging affair.

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 out 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.

Recognized by the President.

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

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. Runyon, 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 consultation 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 Congress has decisively announced its intention in the matter of sugar duty. 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 retaliation 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. June last 394,351 tons of wheat of the crop of 1893 were 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 seeding. This leaves the crop of 1894 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 favorable weather follow during the latter portion of the season, will 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 arrive are engaged to load in the North. From one to four vessels a week have been leaving here for the Columbia river and Sound ports. There is a likelihood that prior to the first Monday in March, when the tax gatherer comes around, the holders of wheat will seek to dispose of it, but with the limited tonnage here and to arrive and the immense quantity of wheat on storage, this may not prove an easy task.

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 prizefighters. 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 at the time. The unfortunate termination of the Lavigne-Bowen contest accentuates the importance of prohibiting any such further exhibitions."

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 California. 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 say further 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.

TROUBLE AVERTED.

The Utes Have Concluded to Return to Their Reservation.

SALT LAKE, December 17.—A special to the Tribune from Monticello, Utah, by courier to Thompson's Springs, says:

"This morning the Indians agreed to move out of Utah, and will begin the movement at once. That very efficient officer, Colonel Lawton, will see that they go. As soon as the conclusion was reached signal fires were seen from some of the adjoining mountains. The people are well satisfied and feel secure. Too much credit cannot be given Governor West for what he has done in ridding the Territory of this nuisance and menace. Not a single accident has happened, nor has a shot been fired. It is believed this is the last attempt that will be made to thrust the Utes upon the Territory."

Race War in Georgia.

FORSYTH, December 17.—At Cannaba, ten miles south of here, last night Nolley and Dun McCord and Claude Holder, white, went to the house of Calvin Driskill, colored, to settle an old difficulty. Driskill escaped and, raising an alarm, returned with a mob of negroes, who attacked the three white men. The whites, all badly wounded, fled to the house of Wash Freeman, near by, which was soon surrounded by 300 angry negroes. The excitement has not yet subsided.

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: Walla Walla, 67½@70c; and Valley, 77½@80c per cental.

Produce Market.

FLOUR—Portland, Salem, Cascadia and Dayton, are quoted at $2.40 per barrel; Golddrop, $2.65; Snowflake, $2.35; Benton county, $2.40; graham, $2.15@2.40; superfine, $2.

OATS—Good white oats are quoted at 25@26c; milling, 27@29c; gray, 25@27c. Rolled oats are quoted as follows: Bags, $5.75@6.00; barrels, $6.00@6.25; cases, $3.25.

BARLEY—Feed barley, 65@67½c per cental; brewing, 80@82½c per cental, according to quality.

MILLSTUFFS — Bran, $15.50; shorts, $13.50; chop feed, $15@17; middlings, none in market; chicken wheat, 75c per cental.

HAY—Good, $9@10 per ton.

BUTTER — Firm; fancy creamery is quoted at 25@27½c; fancy dairy, 20@22½c; fair to good, 15@17½c; common, 12½c per pound.

CHEESE — Oregon fair, 8@10c per pound; fancy, 10@12½c; young America, 9@10c; Swiss, imported, 30@32c; domestic, 14@15c.

VEGETABLES — Sweet potatoes are quoted at $1.25@1.75 per cental; green peppers, 6c per pound; garlic, 6c; tomatoes, 40@50c per box; Oregon cabbage, ½@1c per pound; squash, 65c per dozen.

POTATOES—35@40c per sack.

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

POULTRY — Chickens, $1.50@1.75 per dozen; ducks, $2.50@3.00; geese, $7.00; turkeys, live 8@10c per pound; dressed, 10@12c.

FRESH FRUIT—California grapes quoted at 85c@$1 per crate; good Oregon apples bring 50@65c per box; Ilwaco cranberries, $13.50 per barrel; Jersey, $12.50@13.00; pears, 50@80c per box.

EGGS—Oregon are scarce and firm at 25c per dozen; Eastern, 21@22½c.

TROPICAL FRUIT—California lemons, $5.50@6.50; Sicily, $6.50; bananas, $2.50@3.50 per bunch; Florida oranges, $4.00@4.25 per box; California navels, $4.00 per box; pineapples, Honolulu, $3.00@3.50; sugar loaf, $5. Figs, California black, boxes quoted at $1.25; sacks, 4@5c; California white, 10-pound boxes, $1.10@1.15; 25-pound boxes, $2.50; sacks, 6@8c; Turkish, boxes, 14@16c; fancy large, 20@21c; bags, 10c.

NUTS — Almonds, soft shell, 12@14c per pound; paper shell, 16@17c; new crop California walnuts, soft shell, 12½c; standard walnuts, 10½@11c; Ohio chestnuts, new crop, 14@15c; pecans, 13@16c; Brasils, 12½@13c; filberts, 14@15c; peanuts, raw, fancy, 5@7c; roasted, 10c; hickory nuts, 8@10c; cocoanuts, 90c per dozen.

WOOL — Valley, 7@9c, according to quality; Umpqua, 7@9c; Eastern Oregon, 6@7c.

HOPS—Quotable at 4@7c, according to quality.

PROVISIONS—Eastern hams, medium, 13½@14c per pound; hams, picnic, 11@12c; breakfast bacon 14@15c; short clear sides, 11@12c; dry salt sides, 10@11c; dried beef hams, 14@15c; lard, compound, in tins, 9½@10c; lard, pure, in tins, 11@12½c; pigs' feet, 80s, $3.50; pigs' feet, 40s, $3.25; kits, $1.25.

GAME—Venison, 5c per pound; bear, 4@5c; rabbits, $3.00@3.50 per dozen; ducks, teal, $1.25; widgeon, $1.75; mallards, $3.00; geese, $3.00.

Meat Market.

BEEF—Gross, top steers, $2.25@2.35; fair to good steers, $2.00; cows, $1.75@2.00; dressed beef, 3½@4½c per pound.

MUTTON—Gross, best sheep wethers, $1.75; ewes, $1.50@1.55; lambs, 2c per pound; dressed mutton, 3½@4c; lambs, 4c.

VEAL—Dressed, small, 5c; large, 3@4c per pound.

HOGS—Gross, choice, heavy, $3.75@4.00; light and feeders, $3.75; dressed, 5c per pound.

Merchandise Market.

SALMON.—Columbia, river No. 1, talls, $1.25@1.60; No. 2, talls, $2.25@2.50; fancy, No. 1, flats, $1.75@1.85; Alaska, No. 1, talls, $1.20@1.30; No. 2, talls, $1.00@2.25.

COAL—Steady; domestic, $5.00@7.50 per ton; foreign, $8.50@11.00.

SUGAR—D, 4¼c; C, 4½c; extra C, 4¾c; dry granulated, 5½c; cube crushed and powdered, 6¼c per pound; ¼c per pound discount on all grades for prompt cash; half barrels, ⅜c more than barrels; maple sugar, 15@16c per pound.

COFFEE—Costa Rica, 22@23½c; Rio, 20@22c; Salvador, 21@21½c; Mocha, 26½@28c; Padang Java, 31c; Palembang Java, 26@28c; Lahat Java, 23@25c; Arbuckle's Mokaska and Lion, $22.30 per 100-pound case; Columbia, $21.80 per 100-pound case.

CANNED MEATS—Corned beef, 1-lb., $1.25@1.30; 2-lb., $2.25@2.30; roast beef, 1-lb., $1.25@1.30; 2-lb., $2.25@2.30; chipped beef, 1-lb., $2.25; lunch tongue, 1-lb., $3.25; deviled ham, ½-lb., $1.50@2.75.

SALT—Liverpool, 200s, $13; 100s, $14.50; 50s, $15.

CORDAGE—Manilla rope, 1¼-inch, is quoted at 10c, and Sisal, 7c per pound.

BRANS—Small white, No. 1, 3½c per pound; butter, 3½c; bayou, 3c; Lima, 5c.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

FLOUR—Net cash prices: Family extras, $3.40@3.55 per barrel; bakers' extras, $3.30@3.40; superfine, $2.20@2.55.

WHEAT—The sample market shows no great animation, as shippers are not buying freely. No 1 shipping wheat is quotable at 85¼@87½c per cental, with 88¾c for something of choice quality; milling grades are undisturbed at 92½@97½c per cental; Walla Walla wheat is quoted at 75c for fair average quality, 81¼@83¾c for blue stem and 62½@70c for damp stock.

BARLEY—No business doing that is of any consequence. There is a desire to sell, but buyers are not anxious to trade during the present rain. Feed, fair to good, 80@82½c; choice, 83¾c; brewing, 90@95c per cental.

OATS—The market drags at easy prices, there being more sellers than buyers. Milling, $1.07½@1.12½; surprise, $1.05@1.15; fancy feed, $1.02½@1.07½; good to choice, 92@97½c; poor to fair, 87½@90c; black, $1.15@1.30; red, $1.07½@1.15; gray, 92½c@$1.

HOPS—Quotable at 5@8c per pound.

POTATOES — Volunteer new, 2@2½c per pound. Early Rose, 30@35c; River Red, 30@35c; Burbanks, 40@50c; Oregon Burbanks, 50@75c; Salinas Burbanks, 75c@$1.00; sweets, 50c@$1 per cental.

ONIONS—Quotable at 30@60c per cental.

WOOL—Fall—Free Northern, 7@8½c; Northern defective, 5@7c; Southern and San Joaquin, light and free, 5@6c; Southern and San Joaquin, defective, 3@4c.

Berdeau's Successor.

PARIS, December 20.—M. Brisson, chosen Prime Minister on the fall of M. Jules Ferry in 1885, was elected President of the Chamber of Deputies in succession to the late M. Berdeau today by a vote of 249 to 213 for M. Meline, French protectionist leader.