referred to by the senator from Missouri, also indorsed the tariff bill for which the senator had labored and voted. Harris, of Tennessee, suggested the withdrawal of the motion, but Peffer objected. The motion to lay on the table was then lost. Hill's amendment will come up tomorrow.

Quay gave notice of the three following amendments, which he intends to offer to the urgent deficiency bill:

To insert a provision repealing the income tax law, to insert the entire McKinley tariff act, and to insert the wool tax.

The urgent deficiency bill was then laid aside, and the Nicaraguan canal bill taken up. Caffery declared that while favoring the construction of the canal, he was opposed to the means proposed in the bill for effecting this purpose. He argued against the constitutionality of the measure, and asserted that the United States had no authority to delegate the power to regulate commerce to the maritime canal commission. A commission of engineers, he said, should examine a route. Without completing his remarks, Caffery yielded to a motion to proceed with executive business, and at 5 o'clock the senate went into executive session, and at 5:25 adjourned.

BUSY DAY IN THE HOUSE.

More Than the Usual Amount of Business Was Disposed of.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The house made a record in the matter of the transaction of business that compares favorably with that of any day for a long time. The Hawaiian correspondence, made public yesterday, was laid before the house and referred to the committee on foreign affairs for a report upon the recommendation of the president, that the request of the Hawaiian government to be permitted to lease Neckar island to the British Submarine Cable Company be favorably acted upon by congress; Saturday, February 2, was set apart for delivery of eulogies upon the life and services of the late Senator Colquitt, of Georgia; a resolution was agreed to asking the secretary of the interior to tell congress why the agreement with the Kickapoo Indians for the cession of their lands in Oklahoma, made in 1891, and ratified by congress in 1892, had not been carried into effect, and the following bills passed:

House bill to define crimes of murder in the first degree, and second degree, manslaughter, mutiny and desertion, and to abolish the death penalty for certain other crimes; senate bill to amend the shipping laws so as to abolish the requirement of bonds for the delivery of the registry of vessels; house bill authorizing collectors of customs to add to their certificates of inspection of American vessels the gross and net tonnage ascertained, in conformity with the laws and practices of foreign countries with which the vessels trade.

Springer endeavored to secure passage, by unanimous consent, of the senate bill granting a pension of $100 a month to Major-General John A. McClelland, of Illinois, but Strong objected. Most of the afternoon was passed in consideration of the District of Columbia appropriation bill for the year ending June 30, 1896. This is the last general appropriation bill on the calendar. It finally passed. It carried a total of $5,190,187, besides $201,919 on account of the water department.

It was at 4:15 that the house adjourned until tomorrow.

OTHER CONGRESSIONAL NEWS.

Wilson's Committee Again to Meet.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Chairman Wilson has called a meeting of the ways and means committee for tomorrow morning. It will be the first gathering of the committee in many months, and it is anticipated important action may be taken in view of the depleted revenues of the government. Wilson intends to call up the resolution introduced by Pence of Colorado, regarding a revenue to be raised by a beer tax, and the probability is it will be favorably reported. Wilson's bill for taking off the one-tenth of a cent differential on sugar from countries paying export bounty will also be considered.

California's Mineral-Land Bill.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10.—The perfected mineral-land bill, prepared by the special committee of the State Miners' Association, was forwarded to Washington today. It so amends Caminetti's bill that it is in effect a new measure. Instead of being confined to the Sacramento and Marysville land districts and the Central Pacific land grant, it includes the whole state, takes in all railroad grants, and affects 21,000,000 acres of unpatented lands.

More Land for the Public Domain.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Delegate Rawlins, of Utah, today introduced a bill to restore to the public domain the reservoir sites selected by the United States under the act of 1888.

SUTRO'S CALL.

A Mass Meeting to Consider San Francisco's Wickedness.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10.—Mayor Sutro today issued the following address to the citizens of San Francisco:

"Being in receipt of petitions from the Law and Order League, the Union for Practical Progress, the Civic Federation and a large number of prominent citizens, protesting against the glaring frauds now coming to light in connection with our recent municipal election and the consequent attempt to deprive the people of their right of franchise, together with the outrage perpetrated upon the public by the appointment of M. A. Gunst as police commissioner of this city and the alleged refusal of District Attorney Samuel Knight to perform his duty, in refusing to issue a warrant for the arrest of C. P. Huntington for alleged violation of the interstate commerce law, I deem it to be to the present interest and future welfare of this city that a mass meeting be called to give our law-abiding citizens an opportunity to express their sentiments and enter a public protest against such actions on the part of the public servants, and to adopt such measures as may seem expedient to prevent a repetition of such outrages against the public welfare and bring the offenders to justice. I, therefore, request that the petitioners call said meeting, to be held in the Metropolitan hall, Saturday evening, January 12."

Now Before the Grand Jury.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Captain Max Schmittberger, whose confessions were one of the sensations of the Lexow session, has been before the grand jury the last two days. His counsel, William F. Howe, is quoted as saying:

"Schmittberger is telling the grand jury all he knows. That means far more than he told Senator Lexow and his associates. It is needless to say his evidence is most important."

It was said that the captain's statements implicate many captains and many high officials whose names hitherto he has not mentioned.

Driven From Their Beds.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—Over 100 girls were driven from their beds at 6 A. M. today by fire, which slightly damaged the upper story of the Chicago industrial school for girls. The measles have been epidemic in the school, and about 25 pupils were ill. They, with others, were compelled to rush into the street in scant attire, and the consequent exposure is deemed extremely dangerous.

Curtis Looking for a New Play.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10.—The wife of M. B. Curtis (Sam'l of Posen), the actor, has arrived in this city from the East. She states that Curtis is now in London and is endeavoring to secure a new play in his line. He will probably return to California in the summer and reside in Berkeley, where Mrs. Curtis is now negotiating for the purchase of a residence.

FIGHTS FOR SENATORS

PERKINS MEN HAVE A CAUCUS OF THEIR OWN IN SACRAMENTO.

The Present Incumbent, However, Still Needs Sixteen Votes to Ensure His Re-election to the Senate.

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 10.—Perkins captured the republican senatorial caucus that was held here tonight. It was a close rub, and the caucus nomination by no means insures his election. However, it cannot be denied that the friends of Senator Perkins have won an important victory. Forty-seven out of the 87 republican members of the legislature, two more than a bare majority, were present when the caucus was called to order at 8 o'clock. It was immediately proposed that a ballot be taken to ascertain the choice of the caucus for United States senator. The motion for a roll-call seemed to have an electric effect upon four of the legislators who had entered the caucus. They grabbed their hats and bolted for the door. As they left the hall one of the bolters complained of a pain in his stomach. The others said they would be back soon. None of them was again seen in the caucus. The Perkins men—for a roll-call showed that all those remaining were Perkins men—found themselves with two less than a majority of the republican members. Then began a lively skirmish for missing Perkins men. When the two required for a majority were found and dragged in, there was a great cheer for Perkins. A resolution was then adopted declaring Senator Perkins the nominee of the republican members of the legislature for senator, and the caucus was adjourned. It now remains to be seen whether Perkins can secure the 16 votes still needed to give him a majority of the legislature and the senatorship. Sixty-one votes are required to elect.

While Perkins and De Young are the most prominent candidates, Irving M. Scott is very generally talked of as a compromise candidate. It is now asserted that Assemblyman Thomas, of Nevada county, will vote for Governor Markham, and Assemblyman Dale, of Kern county, has announced his intention to vote for Congressman Bowers. Senator Perkins, however, is exhibiting a telegram in which Bowers declares that the use of his name is unauthorized.

The American Protective Association appeared as a factor in the senatorial fight today. Every member of the legislature received a circular letter from a committee of the American Protective Association, in which it was stated that the organization had come to California to stay and would be a factor in all future political campaigns. The circular asserted that M. H. De Young, a reputed Romanist, was a prominent candidate for the United States senate, and that while the American Protective Association was not opposed to Mr. De Young, personally, it is decidedly opposed to the election of all men of similar convictions to that high office. In conclusion, the circular cautions the legislators to heed the warning.

The Contest at St. Paul.

ST PAUL, Jan. 10.—In the senatorial contest the friends of Senator Washburn today placed his strength at 65 votes pledged. Seventy-two is a majority in the caucus. They also claim a nomination on the first ballot in caucus and concede only 25 votes to Governor Nelson. On the other hand, the Nelson men are very confident and will not admit the accuracy of the claims or the concessions of the Washburn men. Congressman McCleary and ex-Congressman Comstock are still active in the fight, although their strength is uncertain.

Montana Republicans Balloting.

HELENA, Mont., Jan. 10.—The republican senatorial caucus took five ballots tonight and adjourned. The last ballot stood:

Carter	28	Weed	2
Power	18	Story	2
Sanders	15		

Chandler Renominated.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 10.—The Hon. W. E. Chandler was nominated by the republican caucus to succeed himself as United States senator. He received 224 votes to 56 for Henry W. Blair.

BUDD AND MILLARD.

Formally Declared Elected and Will Be Inaugurated Today.

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 10.—The canvass of the vote for governor and lieutenant-governor was concluded in joint assembly without a hitch. When Speaker Lynch announced Millard's plurality as 21,678, and he was declared elected, the applause that followed was deafening, the uproar being greater than that which followed the announcement of Budd's election. A committee was appointed to inform the governor-elect and the lieutenant-governor-elect that 12 o'clock noon, tomorrow, had been set as the hour for their inauguration, and the joint assembly then dissolved.

The next legal tangle to be settled by the legislature is that which results from the illness of Mr. Millard, and involves the lieutenant-governorship. An attempt will be made tomorrow to inaugurate the sick man into the office to which he was today declared elected. This will probably not be done without some opposition. The special committee appointed this afternoon in joint assembly this evening notified Mr. Millard by telegraph that his election had been declared and the hour for his inauguration set. It is stated tonight that the lieutenant-governor-elect will again go through the formality of taking the oath of office before a judge at Los Angeles. If this plan shall be satisfactory to a majority of the legislature the matter will end there. If not, it will be asked that a joint committee from the house and assembly be delegated to go to Los Angeles to witness the taking of the official oath. But should a majority of the legislature vote against accepting either of these plans and insist on carrying out the provision of the political code, which specifies that the oath must be taken before the legislature in joint assembly, the inauguration must be deferred, and Lieutenant-Governor Reddick will continue in office until Millard shall arrive here. He has consented to carry out Millard's intentions as to the committees. He also states that he has no desire to hold the office, and that any plan agreed upon by the legislature will meet with his approval.

Lee Fairchild, of Seattle, who stumped the state with Estee for governor in the recent campaign, was elected assistant clerk of the enrolling department, at a salary of $8 a day.

Millard Sworn In at His Home.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 10.—Lieutenant-Governor-elect Millard was informed by telegraph this evening that the vote for lieutenant-governor had been canvassed at Sacramento and that he was declared elected lieutenant-governor. Congressman James McLachlan and Judge Clark, of the superior court, were at once informed of the fact and they called upon Mr. Millard at his home and administered the oath of office. Mr. Millard is somewhat improved today.

OTHER LEGISLATURES.

A Sensation at Bismarck.

BISMARCK, N. D., Jan. 10.—Senator Haggart created a sensation in the legislature by introducing a resolution for the investigation of charges of fraud in the shape of padded vouchers, etc., made against the penitentiary management by Governor Shortridge. The expense bills for the penitentiary have not been paid since April. The discussion of the matter was very warm. Haggart also introduced a bill to do away with prohibition.

A Contest in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 10.—Governor Turney today sent to the senate and house an address and petition, in which he says he has received the highest number of legal votes for governor. He says he is informed on the face of the returns that Evans has a plurality, and gross frauds were perpetrated. He therefore asks the legislature to permit him to appear in joint session to contest the returns.

Idaho's Mormon Test Oath.

BOISE, Idaho, Jan. 10.—In the legislature today a bill was introduced absolutely repealing the Mormon test oath. Two years ago that part of the oath was repealed which made it retroactive in form. Previously no one could vote who belonged to any organization that ever taugh polygamy. It is now proposed to wipe out all reference to the subject.

APPLEMAN ACQUITTED.

The Jury Was Out Only Twenty-Five Minutes.

WOODLAND, Cal., Jan. 10.—James Appelman, on trial for complicity in the wrecking of a Southern Pacific train near Sacramento July 11 last, during the railroad strike, was tonigh acquitted, after a long and bitter trial. One of the trainwreckers, Samuel Worden, is under sentence of death for the same offense. The jury was out only 25 minutes, and it is understood but one ballot was taken. The verdict is somewhat of a surprise, as it was thought the jury would disagree. The charge to the jury was finished at 20 minutes past 8 o'clock, and they retired. A large crowd waited in the courtroom, among them the father and mother of the defendant. Mrs. Appelman gave way when the verdict was given. Appelman was pale and anxious, and watched the jurors closely. When the verdict was announced, the judge discharged Appelman from custody, and there was a fervorent embrace between Mrs. Appelman and her son. Outside of the courtroom friends of the defendant cheered lustily.

ENGINEERS GATHERING.

Grievance Committee to Meet Soon in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10.—Some of the members of the grievance committee of the Brotherhood of Engineers, which is to meet in this city January 15, have arrived. There is a rumor that the orders of trainmen and telegraphers will also send committees here to interview the railroad authorities with a view to obtaining a compromise in the cut recently made in the engineers' wages. Those on the inside do not think that the engineers' committee will demand a restoration of the old rate, but will be satisfied with a modification of the cut. The engineers are still trying to placate the American Railway Union men, and have already removed much of the opposition that the union men manifested when the cut went into effect.

OTHER LABOR NEWS.

Refused to Accept the Reduction.

SALEM, O., Jan. 10.—For refusing to accept a 20 per cent reduction of wages, the wiredrawers of the Salem Wire Nail Company were ordered by Superintendent Baackes today to take their tools from the mill, and were locked out. The men insist upon the company paying the scale which, they say, was agreed upon. It is stated the company will bring in new men to fill the places of the local employes.

Reductions on the Canadian Pacific.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 10.—In consequence of the depression in trade, a reduction is being made in the Canadian Pacific's staff here, as on the Eastern divisions. A number of men have been laid off in different departments, while the repair shops now run only every alternate week.

Competition Too Great.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10.—The Pacific Coast Steamship Company has reduced the wages of sailors from $45 to $40 a month, because of competition. The sailors have accepted the reduction.

THE ACCIDENTS OF A DAY

The Fireman Fatally Hurt.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Jan. 10.—An engine and a train of empty cars on the Kings County elevated road, while switching at the terminus today, crushed through the bulkhead, the switch having been left open. The engine and one car fell to the street, while the second car hung half way over, but did not fall. The engineer and fireman fell with the engine. Fireman Frank Bauman lay under the engine and was not released for a full hour. He is supposed to be fatally injured. Engineer Frank Fisher is not so seriously hurt.

Asphyxiated, Probably.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 10.—At 610 Emerson avenue, North, the dead bodies of Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Rollings were found this morning. They had not been seen since Monday, and the discovery was made by neighbors who broke into the house today to investigate. There were no marks of violence on the bodies. The cause of death will not be known until the coroner completes his inquest, but it is thought they were asphyxiated by coal-gas from a stove.

The Chief Seriously Bruised.

ERIE, Pa., Jan. 10.—Union City, near here, suffered from a disastrous fire last night. The fire started in a billiard-room over Hayes & Sons' store, and spread rapidly north and south. Several business blocks were destroyed. Fire Marshal Wagner was thrown from the third floor and seriously bruised. Firemen Norman Anderson, Daniel Conway and William Rappolds were buried under a falling wall and had a miraculous escape. Total loss, $50,000.

The Guy Ropes Were Rotten.

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 10.—Alfred Dugay, a tight-rope walker, attempted to walk from topmast to topmast on the steamer Islander this afternoon in the presence of several thousand people. The guy ropes were rotten, gave way, and Dugay pitched headlong to the deck, 40 feet below. He is still unconscious, and may die. He is perhaps 26 years old, and was at the midwinter and Tacoma fairs.

Mrs. Quinn's Quest.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 10.—Mrs. Melissa Quinn, of Portland, is inquiring for particulars concerning the death of John Quinn, who was run over by a yard engine and killed on New Year's eve. It is thought the deceased was her relative.

Thawing Frozen Nitro-Glycerine.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 10.—On the Prisser oil farm today Frank Logan, John Pettigrew and W. J. McNally endeavored to thaw out 100 quarts of frozen nitro-glycerine with hot water. It exploded, tearing them into fragments.

His Wife Perished.

OMAHA, Jan. 10.—The residence of ex-Councilman Charles A. Thieman was burned this morning, and Mrs. Thieman perished. Thieman jumped from a window and saved his life, but sustained a broken leg and was otherwise injured.

Three Soldiers Drowned.

NIAGARA, Ont., Jan. 10.—Three American soldiers from Fort Niagara, were drowned here this evening, while attempting to cross the river in a boat.

Twenty-Seven Persons Are Sick.

BRADFORD, Pa., Jan. 10.—As a result of eating poisoned cheese, 27 people in East Bradford are sick this morning. Some are in a serious condition.

Eight Persons Killed in a Storm

ROME, Jan. 10.—A terrific snow storm swept over the town of Calenzay yesterday, demolishing a number of houses and killing eight persons.

CRITICISM OF CRITICS

ALLEGED ABUSE OF PRIVILEGES BY WAR CORRESPONDENTS.

They Used the Advantages Granted Them By Japan to Place Her in a False Light.

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 10.—The steamer Tacoma, which arrived here today brought news from the Orient, under Tokio date of December 25, as follows:

The absorbing subject of discussion in Japan is the disclosure of the Port Arthur scandals. Very deep feeling has been excited in all classes by the manner in which the excesses of the Japanese troops were first made public in this country, and the feeling promises to grow stronger when the circumstances are more widely understood. The actual occurrences at Port Arthur are profoundly lamented. It is admitted that the good name of the country has been disgraced, and the knowledge that the blow was self-inflicted makes it none the easier to bear. The hope is universally expressed that the momentary lapse from the high standard which the people were so proud of, and which they believed would be maintained in spite of every temptation, will be redeemed by future actions, and in this hope they are willing to wait and work without indulging in needless promises and protestations. The foreigners in Japan have united to set forth the distressing facts in the worst aspect. In view of the boisterous exultation of the Japanese, they have been taunted with false pretenses of civilization and a return to barbarism, until popular indignation has been goaded almost to the limit of endurance.

As an illustration of the methods by which the bitterest antagonism of the Japanese is sometimes kindled against foreigners, it may not be amiss to tell precisely how the story of the Port Arthur misdeeds originally became known here. The earliest detailed accounts were brought from the seat of war by four foreign newspaper correspondents, who, desiring to send dispatches at the earliest moment, were given transportation as soon as a steamer could be spared for this and other purposes. One of these correspondents, Thomas Cowan, representing the London Times and China Mail, stopped at Hiroshima, where several cabinet ministers were in attendance upon the emperor. To Viscount Mutsu he related everything he had witnessed in connection with the excesses of Chinese and Japanese troops, and straightway proceeded to telegraph the same news to the journals for which he acted. Viscount Mutsu expressed intense surprise and grief, and was unwilling to believe what he heard, hoping that later advices would give a different turn to the affair. He announced that an investigation would be made. He showed no disposition to interfere with the free discharge of the correspondent's duty, and the reports were telegraphed to their destination from headquarters, December 1.

The representative of the London Standard, Villiers, and the New York World, Creelman, came to Yokohama without interruption, arriving at the end of November. Creelman was desirous to send his news without delay, and believed that he would not be permitted to use the telegraph from Hiroshima. He forwarded his dispatches by mail to Hong Kong, from which place it was wired December 11, although retransmitted to Japan within a day or two for the information of the government. It has not yet been published, as the authorities felt assured that the appearance of such a statement, while their own investigation is in progress, would seriously retard the steps they have set on foot. Persistent repetition of these stories made it necessary to ask for full information from the government. An answer was received to the effect that the facts were at the disposal of the American press whenever applied for, but with the understanding that, until the official court of inquiry should be concluded, no premature betrayal of the facts should be made in Japan. At this juncture came the first intimation that the subject was attracting attention in America. The New York World took measures to obtain from the Japanese government an explanation of the alleged massacre. In compliance with the World's request, a declaration of the government's position was telegraphed, the sender being entirely ignorant that any previous statement had been forwarded.

By this time much agitation had been created in Japan. Japanese newspapers and one foreign paper, not hostile to Japan, had expressed strong disbelief in the publications that Japanese soldiers should have disgraced themselves, upon which the direct testimony of Messrs. Creelman and Villiers was brought forward. The former authorized a series of very damaging accusations, repeated through several issues of Yokohama newspapers and alleging an uninterrupted succession of butcheries and unspeakable atrocities for three days after the fall of Port Arthur, accompanied by equally positive, though, perhaps, less vehement, assertions from Villiers, who declared, emphatically, though with some appearance of reluctance, that he "indorsed Creelman's accounts." For additional confirmation, M. De Laguerie, correspondent of the Paris Temps, volunteered evidence in support of all the facts presented by the American and English correspondents.

Turing to the other side, it is proper to say that no denial has been attempted by any person in authority, or from any official source. The only statements, from which the opinion and feeling of the government can be fairly estimated, are those given to the Associated Press, and to the World, and they tell their own story. It has been several times averred by newspapers in Yokohama that the ministers of state are endeavoring to justify the misconduct of those who took part in the slaughter, on the strength of the frightful provocation given, and to mitigate censure by producing evidence of similar excesses in European armies. Not a word of attempted extenuation has been discovered. The only voices continuously heard are those of the foreign correspondents. Upon the question of the actual occurrences, these gentlemen are undivided. In the conclusions drawn they are less united. The American writer arraigns the entire Japanese race. He does this with every appearance of sincerity. His companions are not so unreserved in their condemnation. It has been mentioned that statements sent forth to America from the ministry of foreign affairs were given before the worst of the charges brought by the war correspondents had been made public here. Deeming it possible that these detailed indictments might suggest new considerations to the authorities, especially in view of the popular indignation they have aroused, the agent of the Associated Press asked at a proper quarter if it were desired that any further message be conveyed, and was informed that so far as the government was concerned, the subject was closed for the present.

It is not expected that any formal expression of the government's opinion as to methods here employed by foreign journalists will be heard. Informal and unofficial opinions are heard loudly enough, on all sides. They are, indeed, so vigorously proclaimed in clubs, in committee rooms of houses of parliament, in sanctuaries of departments, and in leading literary circles, that no suppression of them would be possible. Correspondents are condemned, not for telling everything that they saw, however appalling, nor for performing their duties with scrupulous fidelity, but for alleged abuse of privilege, such as would not be practiced by any Western country; for carelessness resulting in the diffusion of gross exaggerations, and for perversions of truths calculated to bring unmerited shame upon the entire Japanese nation. The abuse of privilege is held to be that these visitors sought and received permission to follow the army for one distinct purpose—that of supplying their journals at home with authentic war news—and, although knowing that a certain newspaper, published in Yokohama, under extra-territorial protection, is unfriendly to this country, they have nevertheless hastened to supply it with material for working harm in its own peculiar way.

It was not as critics, to afford assistance and encouragement to an enemy of Japan on her own soil, that these strangers were given an opportunity to pursue their avocation advantageously. The question is asked: "What would be thought in the United States of persons, who, after accepting the position of favored guests in war time, should gratuitously put weapons of offense into the hands of an enemy?" The carelessness alleged is found in such assertions as that an entire peaceful population was massacred, when it is now indisputably proved that the peaceful population fled before the attack, and has since largely returned to its habitations, persons slaughtered having been mainly Chinese soldiers in disguise. Perversion of truth is said to lie in statements like that which represents correspondents as deserting the army "in a body," because they were horrified by spectacles of bloodshed; as compelled to leave the field of their duty, because they could not countenance with their presence the wickedness of Japan embodied in the crimes of her army; when, in fact, they came away by prearrangement to post their letters, having announced their intention many days before to start as soon as Port Arthur was taken.

The Japanese believe that they have been treated ungenerously and with wanton indifference to their keenest sensibilities; not from love of truth, but from reckless ambition to achieve sensational triumphs; and they mean to ventilate their grievance broadly and sturdily in their own land, if they cannot make themselves heard elsewhere. They look upon the foreign press and its representatives as their active foes. They see only what has happened here, and they judge accordingly. Their resentment will pass in time, but not too soon. The war correspondents do not consider that they were bound to withhold their unpleasant news from the Yokohama press, and the newspaper that published the tidings had no purpose of overstepping what it conceived to be the proper boundaries of journalism; but a great flame of national wrath has been kindled, and it is desirable that American readers should learn precisely how it originated. With respect to the underlying fact of the disorders at Port Arthur, public sentiment is sound and wholesome. Whether it will declare itself as promptly and energetically as it might have done, but for the angry channel into which the feeling of the community has been directed, is a question just now coming to the surface.

The latest news from General Oyama's army is that Kai Ping was taken December 18, without resistance, the Chinese under General Sung retiring precipitately to Ying Kow. The First army, under Lieutenant-General Nodzu, holds possession of the high road from New Chwang to Moukden. The two armies are now cooperating, and an advance upon New Chwang is expected immediately. The Tartar force of General Yei shows no sign of renewed activity.

The Japanese parliament met December 24. The only business of the opening day was the organization of both houses.

The Corean government proposes to signify its independence of Chinese traditions by discarding the ancient calendar at the beginning of the next year and adopting the same monthly divisions as those recognized by Western countries and Japan.

FROM THE FRONT.

Severe Fighting Has Taken Place Near Gehol.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—A dispatch from Shanghai says severe fighting has taken place near Gehol, Mongolia, 120 miles northeast of Peking. Hundreds of wounded Chinese are reported arriving at Tien-Tsin daily.

General Medaz telegraphs from Shugan, under date of January 8, that the enemy facing the third division of the Japanese army to the west, has retreated on Kokab. The advance guard of the enemy near Laiu Yan has advanced to Kanzenho with two pieces of artillery. The remainder of the Chinese force is quartered a few miles northeast of Ha-Ching.

Charges Against Wei Juk Wei.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—A Peking dispatch says that General Wei Juk Wei, arrested by order of Li Hung Chang, is charged with retreating in the face of the enemy, and with cowardice, extortion and plundering.

FREMANTLE'S ORDERS.

To Prevent the Japanese From Ascending the Yang-tse-Kiang.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—A dispatch from Shanghai says the government has wired instructions to Admiral Fremantle, commanding the British fleet in Chinese waters, to prevent by force, if necessary, the Japanese squadron from ascending the Yang-tse-Kiang. The dispatch further states that the Americans, Wild and Bowle, have arrived at Wei-Hai-Wei, and are engaged in preparing explosives for use in carrying out their scheme of destroying the Japanese fleet.

OTHER WAR NEWS.

Dead or in a Fit.

TOKIO, Jan. 10.—A news agent reports that the king of Corea has been assassinated.

YOKOHAMA, Jan. 10.—A rumor is in circulation here that the king of Corea has been prostrated by epileptic fits.

The Proposed Corean Loan.

YOKOHAMA, Jan. 10.—Native capitalists decline to float the proposed Corean loan. It is rumored here 1000 men belonging to the first army of Japan, operating in China, have been invalided by cold weather.

TIRED OF LIFE.

Three Desperate Attempts at Suicide By a Young Californian.

SANTA ROSA, Cal., Jan. 10.—James Newman, a young man of this city, made a desperate attempt this afternoon to commit suicide, while wandering in the country near Melita. He took a big pocketknife and plunged the blade into his left breast just below the nipple. He then inflicted a deep cut in the left wrist, trying to open an artery. Failing to accomplish his purpose, he ran and jumped into a stream, and was trying to keep his head under water when the officers rescued him. He was brought to this city, and is now under the care of physicians, who think he may recover. Newman was an unusually bright young man, and when attending school here always stood at the head of his class.

Suicide by Strangulation.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 10.—Miss Delia R. Haynes, a sister of Professor F. E. Haynes, of the University of Minnesota, was found dead in her room today, having committed suicide by strangulation. No cause is known.

To Inquire Into Boogar's Death.

OAKLAND, Cal., Jan. 10.—Coroner Baldwin has impaneled a jury and will inquire into the death of Philip Boogar, who was shot by his father-in-law, Michael Collins, Tuesday night.

Quite a Blaze In St. Joseph.

ST. JOSEPH, Jan. 10.—The horse-collar factory of the Weuth Hardware & Manufacturing Company burned this morning. Loss, $150,000; fully insured.

EUROPE UNDER SNOW

MANY DEATHS ARE REPORTED IN CONSEQUENCE.

Vienna Is Buried Deep and Even Sunny Italy Has Suffered Severely From the Cold.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The weather in England is intensely cold. There is skating in Regents' Park and on all the ponds about London. The Rev. Thomas Podmore, vicar of Ashton-Lee-Willows, was found dead in the snow. On the Continent, rivers and lakes are frozen, and many deaths are reported in consequence of the snow storms, which seem to have prevailed in many parts.

VIENNA, Jan. 10.—A terrific snow storm has swept over Vienna, leaving the city almost isolated. Railroad and vehicle traffic is reduced to a minimum. Over 2500 men are at work clearing the streets. The supplies of vegetables, meat and milk have almost failed. There are seven feet of snow in the suburbs.

ROME, Jan. 10.—A snow storm, accompanied by heavy wind, destroyed four houses in Celena, in the province of Reggia. Sixteen persons were buried in the ruins of the houses. Eight of them were dead when extricated. Snow storms on Lake Maggiore, Ravenna and elsewhere have caused great damage.

MADRID, Jan. 10.—The telegraph to France has not been working for nine days, owing to gales and snow storms. The severity of the weather is unprecedented.

The Weather in Scotland.

EDINBURGH, Jan. 10.—The cold weather now prevailing in Scotland is the most severe experienced in many years. 32 deg. below zero having been registered. Loch Lomond is frozen over. In several parts of the country railroad traffic has been stopped by snow. Some drifts are 20 feet high.

LONDON FINANCES.

American Securities Firmer on Hopes of an Extra Session.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—The Evening Post's London cable says: The markets were strong today. Consols have broken all records by government purchases for the sinking funds. South Americans were strong. Americans were firmer on rumors that President Cleveland will call a special session of congress after March 4, to attend to the currency. Of the increase of £500,000 in the Bank of England's coin and bullion this week, £98,000 were imported, and the rest came from home circulation. The increase of nearly £2,000,000 in government securities was due to the borrowing by the government, not to the purchase of consols by the bank.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

Differences in the British Cabinet.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Rumored dissensions in the British cabinet attracted the greatest interest to today's council, which met at noon with all the ministers present. Sir William Harcourt, chancellor of the exchequer, and John Morley, chief secretary for Ireland, are understood to have been of the opinion that the Irish must be satisfied at all costs during the coming session of parliament. With this view, it is added Premier Rosebery and Home Secretary Asquith and other members of the cabinet do not agree. It is said that the misunderstanding as to the disposition of the surplus for 1895 is much more serious than was at first believed, the main point at issue being a claim raised by the cabinet ministers and others that the surplus should be devoted to the use of the navy.

Victoria's Premier Will Not Resign.

MELBOURNE, Victoria, Jan. 10.—Hon. George E. Turner, premier of Victoria, after consulting with his colleagues, has decided not to resign, as a result of the defeat of the government on the proposition to reduce the salaries of members of the legislature and public officials.

Germany's Anti-Revolutionary Bill.

BERLIN, Jan. 10.—In the reichstag today debate on the anti-revolutionary bill was taken up. Count von Limberg Stirum, conservative, declared his party hailed the bill with satisfaction. The socialists, he added, were not justified in claiming to be the sole labor party.

Chitral Has a New Mahter.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 10.—Nizam Ulmulk, mahtar of Chitral, has been murdered by his young brother, Amir Ulmulk, who has declared himself mahtar of Chitral. Chitral, or Little Cashgar, is a country in Asia consisting of Lioner valley, on the south slope of Hindoo-Koosh.

Joined the Anti-Gambling League.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Judge Thomas Hughes, Q. C., the author of "Tom Brown's School Days," etc., has joined the anti-gambling league, and has sent that organization a check to assist in furthering its work.

United States and Cuba.

MADRID, Jan. 10.—A modus vivendi between the United States and Cuba has been agreed upon by which Cuba concedes the second column of the tariff in return for "most favored nation" treatment.

PECULIAR WILL CONTEST

It Grows Out of Two New Yorkers Trading Wives.

BATH, N. Y., Jan. 10.—Forty years ago J. G. Neely, a wealthy citizen of Allegheny county, fell in love with the wife of a neighbor. It seems that she must have approved of the suit, and that there must have been a similar attachment between Mrs. Neely and her neighbor's husband, for she left her own husband and took up with the former, and the neighbor's wife abandoned her husband for Neely. The prominence of the two families and the high character they had always borne in the community made this trading of wives and husbands fall like a thunderbolt among the reputable dwellers in that locality, but the changed relations of the two families were boldly and openly maintained. Neely's son James, overcome with the shame of the transaction, left home, and up to a short time ago nothing had ever been heard from him. Some time after the exchange of wives, Neely obtained a divorce from his former legal wife. As years passed, the families, singularly enough, regained somewhat of their former standing in society. Children were born to Neely by his neighbor's wife, and they are among the most respected and reputable people in the county, and are married and have families of their own. Neely died three months ago, rich and lamented. He had during his lifetime given by deed or nominal price the greater part of his property to his children, who live in this vicinity. The property of which he died possessed, amounting to about $9000, he disposed of by will to the same children. About a month ago the surrogate of Allegheny county was surprised to receive a letter from James Neely, the long-missing son of the old farmer, requesting a copy of his father's will. The letter was from a town in Nebraska. The copy was forwarded, and now the son has engaged lawyers to contest the will, founding his claim to its bequests on the question of the validity of the divorce his father obtained from his mother many years ago.

Collins Charged With Murder.

OAKLAND, Cal., Jan. 10.—The coroner's jury in the Boogar inquest tonight rendered a verdict charging Michael Collins with murder. He will be arraigned in the morning, and a date set for preliminary examination. Last night Louise Whittemore, a niece of a former wife, arrived from Napa. The undertaker has an order for her uncle's remains. In the meantime, Mrs. Boogar was going to have another undertaker. While the coroner was deciding who should have the body, Dr. Patterson, an executor of the will, notified the coroner to hold the remains until the will was examined to see if Boogar had made any provisions. The coroner will ask the district attorney to decide the matter.

BADLY IN DEBT.

Receiver for a Sioux City Loan and Trust Company.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Jan. 10.—The Fidelity Loan & Trust Company passed into the hands of a receiver today. P. A. Sawyer, as president of the company, filed the application for the receiver's appointment in the district court. The petition stated that the company owed $3,200,000 on 6 per cent debenture bonds, on which January interest was defaulted. It stated further that the floating debts of the company were $1,000,000, no part of which had been paid. The only other statement was to the effect that the company was insolent. Judge Wakefield appointed Joseph Samson, of Sioux City, and Gideon Candee, of New York, receivers. It is expected the business of the company will be continued under the receivership.

FROZEN ORANGES ON SALE.

They Are Being Rushed From Florida to Chicago Markets.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—Trainloads of frozen oranges, the fruit caught in the recent cold snap in Florida, are being rushed to the Chicago market. Eighteen carloads are said to have been sold yesterday. They are mostly sold in the auction rooms, and on South Water street they are being disposed of in barrels, like apples. A barrel of frozen oranges can be bought for $2.50 and upwards. Many of these oranges are already beginning to spoil, and on top of many of the barrels can be found some which have not been spoiled thoroughly, but are soft. The greater part of the fruit being sold in the commission houses is still frozen, and therefore not unwholesome. A dealer of South Water street, who supplies the retail trade, has a sign on a box of choice oranges marked, "These are not frozen." When seen by a reporter, he said:

"Although the sale of frozen oranges does not compete with my trade, I do not think it ought to be allowed, for the reason that there are so many bad ones among the rest, which will be eaten, with the others by people who cannot afford to throw the whole lot away, as soon as they thaw and become soft. The sale of these oranges was stopped in New York and Boston. An orange is all right, if a person wants to eat it frozen, but when thawed, it loses its flavor, because the juices of seeds and skin are released. They may not be unwholesome, but nine venders out of ten will sell them as good oranges."

OTHER FINANCIAL NEWS.

Its By-Laws Are Valid.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—The Chicago live stock exchange won a decided victory today in the suit of the attorney-general to forfeit its charter. It was decided by Judge Clifford, who declared the by-laws of the exchange for the regulation of its business and defining the manner in which members shall solicit business, are valid.

An Eight-Million Dollar Suit.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 10.—Judge Pugh overruled the demurrer in the Stevenson-Burke $8,000,000 suit. This holds the case in court. Burke wanted to throw it out. The suit is to recover money alleged to have been improperly taken from the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo railroad.

Sale of the Bulletin Confirmed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10.—Circuit Judge McKenna, today, confirmed the report of Master in Ch