

**WORSE THAN EVER**

No Improvement in the Situation at the Cape.

**CENSORSHIP OF KITCHENER**

Boers Are Stealing Cattle Close to Pretoria's Forts—Dynamic Mines Laid to Protect Property in the Rand.

LONDON, Jan. 11. A. M.—The situation in South Africa grows worse rather than better. Lord Kitchener's dispatches are more laconic than those of Lord Roberts and little else of importance is allowed to come through.

The Times in an editorial today finds comfort in the thought that "the process of attrition is doing its work, and we should shortly lead the inevitable result." In other quarters, however, there is less satisfaction with the condition of affairs, which have practically necessitated the fortification of Cape Town.

No steps have been taken to comply with Lord Kitchener's demands for reinforcements.

Lord Coleridge, in a letter excusing his non-attendance at a political meeting, says: "I loathe and detest this war and the policy which brought it about, the mode in which it is conducted and the unbridled excitement over the defeat of a handful of peasants defending their country at the hands of 19 times their number of trained soldiers, backed by the weight of England's armaments."

This morning's dispatches report that a small party of Boers carried off cattle close to the east fort at Pretoria. Nine hundred Boers, under the leadership of Jan van Rensburg, are in the direction of Murraysburg. Rumors are spreading at Porterville that the rebels have joined the Boers in the Calvina district. The Military Commissioner, Kruger, at Johannesburg has warned the public to beware of dangerous dynamite mines laid in the Rand to protect the mines.

**SIMULTANEOUS ATTACKS.**

Boers Assailed British Positions on Pretoria Railroad.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—General Kitchener sends news of serious simultaneous attacks the night of January 7, by the republicans on the British positions, between points 60 miles apart, along the lines of the Pretoria & Louisa Marquess Railway. The losses on both sides were heavy. According to reports the Boers were beaten off after prolonged fighting.

The following is the text of the dispatch from General Kitchener:

"Pretoria, Wednesday, Jan. 9.—The night of January 7 the Boers made simultaneous and determined attacks on all of our posts at Beffersfontein, Nootgedacht and Witfontein. Intense for several days, and taking advantage of the cover afforded, the Boers were able to creep up close to our position. A heavy fire continued until 120 A. M., when the Boers were driven off. One officer was killed and three were wounded, while 20 men of the Boers were heavily, 24 dead, 600 wounded.

A convoy taking supplies to Gordon's Brigade north of Krogersburg, was attacked by Boers' commando yesterday.

The Boers were driven off, leaving 11 dead on the field. Our casualties were four slightly wounded."

**For Protection of Johannesburg.**

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 10.—The refugees are being sent to the Cape to obtain permission to form a corps for the protection of Johannesburg, and the mines only, as they wish to be on the Rand to assist in the defense of their own property. The number of mines has adopted a similar attitude.

On the Pleasantry road, the Boers occupying Celynda and Sutherland consist of two columns of 1000 men each. Under the direction of Jan Williams, and the other towards Worcester, or in this direction. All passes in front of Worcester have been occupied by armed troops, which are gathered at the Cape. The Boers will Dutch openly disapprove of the raid, many even sending horses to the British camp.

**Appeals for More Troops.**

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: Day after day the newspapers continue to second the appeals of the correspondents in Cape Town for more troops for South Africa. The demand for more drafts of mounted men is growing urgent to augment the strength of the force now serving, and to replace the yeomanry and other troops that were sent to the time returning home when while the recruiting for the South African constabulary is progressing sluggishly. The actual number of recruits dispatched so far from the United Kingdom is 20,000, but 200,000 more are to start next week, with more than three times the number applying to be enlisted. The selection of candidates goes on at a rate of only one month at which rate it will take nearly a year and a half to get the necessary 500,000 men.

**Another Invading Column.**

LONDON, Jan. 11.—Five thousand Boers, supposed to be trekking west from Vryburg, says the Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Mail, "are now making their way into the heart of Cape Colony. The Boers are said to have captured several small garrisons on the way."

**STIRRED UP A HORNET'S NEST.**

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—The Rev. A. Fasano, D. D., now a resident of New York, but formerly the pastor of the Duke of Norfolk, in England, speaking of the Duke and the scene in Rome attendant upon his address to the pope, in which he expressed the hope that the temporal power be returned to the pope by the new century, said:

"I am afraid that the Duke has stirred up a hornet's nest. I am an Italian myself, and, having resided in Rome for a long time, I know full well the feelings of the Italians in regard to any utterance which might advocate or imply the destruction of united Italy. The speech of the Duke at the Vatican, coming as it does from a prominent member of the British aristocracy, cannot but excite their feelings, and I should not be surprised if violence were to be offered the English visitors to the Eternal City on this account, as was the case of the French pilgrims in 1881."

"Up to the present time the Italians have always considered the English people and their government in sympathy with the efforts they have made toward the independence and unification of their country, which could not possibly have been obtained without the disappearance of the temporal power of the pope."

"Just now," said the speaker, "the pope has insisted that foreign prelates and promoters of Catholicism should take up the advocating and defending of his rights to temporal power, and the recent utterances of Archbishop Ireland and of Cardinal Vaughan simply testify to this fact."

"Personally, the Duke is not concerned if the pope has lost his temporal power. He has always been an earnest admirer of the Italian people and of their efforts at unity and independence. His present visit to Rome at the head of the English pilgrims is a kind of reparation for the insult that the pope has done to him during the holy year, in the whole course of which no English representative of the Catholic church visited Rome and the pope."

"As to the effect of any assertion of the rights of the pope to temporal power, it is hard to make any prediction. Perhaps," said the speaker, "the pope wishes that some sort of foreign pressure be exercised on the Italian Government to make it relinquish the dominion of at least the City of Rome to the holy see. It is possible that the pope wishes that the outcome of the present agitation will be the definition of the necessity of the temporal power of the pope as a dogma of the Roman Catholic faith, and in such case all Catholics will be obliged to admit the doctrine and do their utmost for the return to the pope of a temporal sovereignty."

"Catholics, however, do not at present concern themselves very much about such matters, unless, what I hardly think possible, the utterances of the pope should be interpreted as an attempt to stir up English public opinion. One thing is certain, however, and that is that Leo XIII will be very much pleased that his wishes have found an echo in the utterances of the most prominent member of the English nobility."

**Deschanel Takes the Chair.**

RESUMED THE PRESIDENCY OF THE FRENCH CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—Deschanel, in resuming the presidency of the Chamber of Deputies today, said he would exercise his office with perfect impartiality. He hoped the deliberations would be calm and fruitful. The new century, he said, was likely to see profound transformations. All Frenchmen, therefore, must renounce their old habits of being more moderate in polemics and more tolerant and respectful towards others' convictions.

The Senate has re-elected M. Fallieres as president of that house without opposition. The Chamber of Deputies has decided to devote three days of a week to the discussion of the bill which appoints as president the Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, wishes to be carried through as early as possible.

Senator Garrat, who defends the interests of the Breton fishermen before Parliament, recently wrote to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcasse, inquiring about the truth of the rumor of a possible abandonment of the French rights on the Newfoundland coast. M. Delcasse replied: "I can only repeat what I said two years ago in the Chamber—our rights in Newfoundland are not contested, and there is nothing to prevent their being exercised in a satisfactory manner. No indication of possible abandonment of our rights can be extracted from this statement." Senator Garrat, in view of this satisfactory assurance, has announced his intention to interpellate the government on the subject.

**Redmond's Strong Talk.**

HOPE TO SEE THE GOVERNMENT DEFEATED AT CAPE TOWN.

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**Bringing Back the Exhibits.**

HAYRE, Jan. 10.—The United States auxiliary cruiser Frigate, heading for the American exhibit at the Paris Exposition, left Hayre today, exchanging salutes with the batteries as she departed. She will touch at New York, leaving the fine arts exhibit to be returned to the city of Baltimore, where she will unload the rest of her cargo.

**Snowbound Passengers Released.**

ODESSA, Jan. 10.—The police, firemen and physicians have rescued 300 passengers from five trains which have been snowbound for several days, after enduring the greatest sufferings. A force of workmen is clearing the tracks to Odessa.

**Admiral Cervera Ill.**

MADRID, Jan. 10.—A dispatch from Puerto Real, near Cadix, where Admiral Cervera is lying ill, says his condition has grown worse, and that his recovery is almost hopeless.

**A German Pipe Trust.**

BERLIN, Jan. 10.—The German pipe foundries, according to a dispatch from Cologne, have joined the pipe trust which is being organized.

**French Buy Naphtha Properties.**

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 10.—Warsaw dispatch reports that certain naphtha properties at Baku have been sold to a French syndicate for \$500,000 rubles.

**\$40,000 MINING DEAL.**

Said to Be Price Paid for Quebec and High Ore Claims.

BAKER CITY, Jan. 10.—An important mining deal was consummated here today. The Grant Gold Mining Company transferred to W. Carr, S. N. Farris, Sr., and S. N. Farris, Jr., the Quebec and High Ore claims in the Alamo district. Neither party to the deal stated publicly the consideration, but it is believed to be \$40,000. The transfer is a sale, but only a portion of the money was paid down. The amount of the consideration paid at the time of signing the deed is between 30 and 50 per cent of the total. It is understood that the remainder is due in installments covering a period of two years.

**Quebec Is One of the Most Important Properties of the Alamo District.**

It has never been a producing mine, but is one of the best developed prospects in that region. Three tunnels run in, and one leads to a sufficient depth to demonstrate fully its size and permanency. With tunnels and uprisings there is a total of about 100 feet of development work done. A large amount of ore is now being out, ready for the commencement of stopping. Mr. Farris, Jr., stated yesterday that within 30 days he and his associates would have a mill on the property, and the ore would be ready for shipment.

Mr. Farris and his son are Colorado mining men, who have been in this region for a long time. The mine was worked by the Frank Ashley property in the Alamo district, near the Quebec, and will hold it under bond. A good force of men were employed in drifting and uprisings, and the quantity and quality of ore revealed justified the erection of a mill. It is probable that one mill will suffice for both the Ashley and the Quebec properties, and that the same men will handle both. Mr. Farris and his son have been in Alamo, but little has been heard of their work. Their purchases of properties here is further proof of the mining boom here.

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**PROFESSOR ANDREE'S WILL.**

Contains His Presentment of Fate That Awaits Him.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—A special to the World from Vienna says: Professor Andree's will, which he gave instructions should be opened at the end of 1900 in case he had not returned from his Arctic expedition to the North Pole, has now been read. It is accompanied by a series of letters from prominent scientists, encouraging him in the dangerous enterprise, and one from Dr. F. de Pourbaix, a Belgian geologist. On this latter Andree has written in pencil: "It is possible that I may be right, but now it is too late. I have made my preparations, and cannot now draw back." The will itself is very short, and the introduction seems to show that Andree divined the fate that awaited him. The text begins:

"I write today probably my last statement, and therefore it is legally valid. I write on the eve of a journey full of dangers, such as history has yet never been able to show. My present journey will be my last. My terrible journey will signify my death."

**AGRARIANS AGAIN VICTORIOUS.**

BERLIN, Jan. 10.—The Agrarians scored another point in behalf of agriculture in the Reichstag today, during the debate on the estimates in procuring the reference to the budget committee of a resolution by which Russian corn consignments to Russian Baltic ports in the future, be obliged to pay extra freight charges on German railroads, unless destined for export over the sea. Count von Kanitz, the Agrarian leader, emphasized that, while the Conservatives were constrained to support the movement, they still attached the greatest value to the maintenance of friendship with Russia.

**Secretary of State for the Interior.**

Count von Posadowsky-Weber, answering a question, said the meat-inspection law would be put into effect as soon as possible. He said that the necessary preliminary measures were difficult and comprehensive.

**King Christian May Abdicate.**

PARIS, Jan. 10.—The Danish Minister, J. von Heggeman-Lindencron, in an interview regarding reports from Copenhagen that the King of Denmark was disposed to abdicate in favor of his son, Prince Frederik, said:

"Such a story greatly surprises me, as the King, in spite of his years, is in the vigor of his health; the little differences of international politics do not fatigue him. He is still very capable of governing, but, of course, he may decide otherwise. I cannot say what he will do."

**Mrs. Mackay Pays Church Debt.**

PARIS, Jan. 10.—Mrs. Mackay has paid \$20,000 franc arrears of taxes since 1898 to save from sale by the government the Church of St. Joseph, on the Avenue de Suffren, in Paris. Extra Dr. De Lamoignon has appealed to American and British capitalists for assistance. The gift is in memory of her son, John W. Mackay, Jr., who was killed by being thrown from his horse in Paris, October 18, 1896, and of a devoted friend of the family, Pierre Richard Fox.

**PROPOSAL WITHDRAWN.**

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS ARE NOT TO BE REMOVED FROM PEKIN.

Certain of the European Powers Did Not Agree With President McKinley's Views.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The proposition submitted by the President for the transfer of the negotiations for indemnity and commercial treaties to some other place than Peking was designed to facilitate the conclusion of the Chinese negotiations as a whole by separating those negotiable with the European powers from those already determined. As some of the powers do not look with favor upon this proposal, and others hesitate to decide the question, the President has deemed it advisable to withdraw the proposition and has directed the diplomatic representatives so to inform the governments to which the proposition was addressed.

The same time, desiring above all else to avoid delay in the progress of the negotiations, he has directed Mr. Conger to urge forward their completion at Peking. The other governments have also been urged to complete their negotiations, and the President has expressed his belief that the Chinese question, the foregoing gives in authoritative form the important action determined upon today.

The proposition that the negotiations be brought about because some of the powers did not look with favor upon the proposal, while others held back in giving their decision. Under these circumstances it was impossible to secure a unanimous action of the powers, and as long as even one power declined to accept the proposition there could be no effective agreement for removing these two subjects to a different place. The President understood that the action just taken does not involve the slightest feeling of disfavour toward those powers which viewed the matter unfavorably or held back in their decision. Both the President and Secretary Hay acted on the suggestion of Mr. Conger, in the hope that this might offer a means of breaking the deadlock between Peking and Europe to a final adjustment. Now, at this juncture of the negotiation, it is clear that the officials here feel that it would be ungracious to disclose just what powers did not look with favor upon the proposal, and they decline to confirm the current speculation that much of the opposition has come from Berlin. The instructions to Mr. Conger to urge forward the amount of the indemnity and of the loans were forwarded late in the day. Mr. Conger was not heard from during the day.

The State Department has received an important communication from the German Government today, concerning the Chinese question. The nature of the communication has not been disclosed.

**JOINT NOTE SIGNED.**

The information Made Public at Paris.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—As the result of information in authoritative quarters, the Associated Press is given the following statement in regard to the Chinese situation: "The Chinese plenipotentiaries signed the joint note yesterday, thus concluding the preliminary stage of the negotiations. It was added that this important step was significant, compared with the difficulties to be met with between the powers themselves. Those having interests will have full play in the coming negotiations. The United States' proposal to shift the seat of the negotiations finds no favor in the European chancelleries. These reasons are given for this opposition:—First—it is considered a great mistake to transfer the negotiations to Peking, where all the information is at hand to respect the situation. The feeling among the Chinese themselves, and more especially regarding the conditions of trade and commerce, with which the negotiations will be chiefly concerned. Second—The writer of the note says that the United States' proposal is a modification of the constructive conditions. They have been instructed, if they are unable to proceed to Peking, to propose a suitable meeting-place for the Ministers elsewhere."

**To Secure a Modification.**

SHANGHAI, Jan. 10.—A dispatch from Peking says: The Chinese court is inclined to modify the conditions of the proposed agreement for peace in Manchuria. "Some of the clauses of the conditions for peace are impossible of acceptance," says the dispatch. "The Emperor and Empress have been troubled, and have telegraphed to the Viceroy of Nanking, and the Viceroy of Nanking, and the Viceroy of Hanking, to proceed to Peking immediately and confer with the foreign and Chinese Ministers present at the plenipotentiary conference on the constructive conditions. They have been instructed, if they are unable to proceed to Peking, to propose a suitable meeting-place for the Ministers elsewhere."

**Why They Declined.**

LONDON, Jan. 11.—"There is no reason to believe that the American proposal to transfer the Peking negotiations to Washington is in any way a modification of the conditions of peace," says the Times, "since the suggestion does not appear to have been prompted by selfish motives, but the European powers have not more experience in diplomatic conferences than the United States, and know that these tend to reveal and emphasize differences of opinion, which, in the case of the Chinese, are particularly distressing of avoiding."

**Court Abandoned Its Objections.**

BERLIN, Jan. 10.—A special from Peking to the Lokal Anzeiger late this afternoon says: "The Chinese court has abandoned its objections to the just demands of the powers, and it is believed Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang will sign in a few days a treaty by which a telegraphic authorization will reach them from Peking to authorize the use of the official seal, which is under guard in Peking."

**To Abolish the Distinction.**

SHANGHAI, Jan. 10.—Liu Kun Yi, Viceroy of Nanking, has memorialized Emperor Kwang Hsu to abolish the distinction between Manchus and Chinese. Sen Wen Fu, the apparition, was given 6000 taels for not paying due respect to the Emperor. The Empress Dowager acquiesced in the punishment.

**Chinese Envoys Want Assistance.**

SHANGHAI, Jan. 10.—It is reliably reported that Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang have telegraphed the newly appointed Treasurer of the Province of Chi Feng of Yu Shaoh to return to Peking to assist in the negotiations.

**Great Britain's Protest.**

LONDON, Jan. 11.—Great Britain, according to the Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Mail, has sent a strong note against the proposed terms for the restoration of the Shan Hai Kwan Railroad.

**Nicaragua Consol Recalled.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The State Department has been advised of the recall of General Carlos La Caya, Nicaraguan Consul at San Francisco, and the designation of Louis A. Goetz as his successor. General La Caya is highly connected in his country, belonging to the same party with President Zelaya.

**LI PRAISES TILLSON.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The War Department has made public the correspondence between Li Hung Chang, the Chinese Envoy, and Captain J. C. Tillson, Fourth Infantry, in which the latter had performed his duty in Peking. Under date of last November Earl Li addressed Captain Tillson as follows:

"I am very glad to hear of the inhabitants and gentry of that part of the Chinese quarter in the City of Peking at present under the military jurisdiction of the United States Army. It is my duty to express to you my thanks for the testimonial of appreciation and thanks to John C. Tillson, Captain Fourth Infantry, United States Army, a member of the international police commission and provost marshal in the Chinese city, in Peking, for his able and efficient manner in which he has performed his duty and protected their lives and property."

**Miners Forced to Quit.**

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 10.—Seventy-five striking miners from La Fayette marched to the Shanahan mine, near this city, today and under the fire of the mine, forced the miners who are working there to quit.

**Champagne Imports in 1900.**

The appreciation of the remarkably high quality of C. H. Heidsieck champagne to this market is best illustrated by the phenomenal imports in 1900 of 13,441 cases, or 73,260 more than any other brand.

**EMPEROR'S BROTHER IN PEKIN.**

He Explains the Situation From a Chinese Standpoint.

PEKIN, Jan. 10.—The Germans will hold a review in honor of Prince Chun, emperor's brother, who is to be present in Peking. Prince Chun says he does not represent the court officially, but he knows his brother's sentiment is in favor of returning to Peking. Indeed, the Emperor wrote to Prince Ching recently and asked if his apartments were in a fit state for his early return.

Prince Chun says the Chinese have a high opinion of the foreigners who do not seem to realize that China objects to the maintenance of the Legation guard more than a purely temporary measure, because there is no necessity for it. The boxer movement, which was a purely patriotic one, meaning China for the Chinese. Many years ago the nation begged for trading privileges, and having obtained them, was rich in the profits therefrom, and then, under unfavorable treaties upon China, with threats of confiscation of the choicest parts of the country. The slightest riot has been made the occasion to acquire territories and other valuable concessions. Naturally even a peaceable people will turn to arms.

The people of China, Prince Chun further declares, have been gradually working over the recent past, territory by territory, Wei Hai Wei, Port Arthur and elsewhere, and also over the granting of rights and honors to Catholic missionaries by officials. All Orientals naturally have a justly patriotic feeling, and as individuals, to unity of action was impossible, and as long as even one power declined to accept the proposition there could be no effective agreement for removing these two subjects to a different place. The President understood that the action just taken does not involve the slightest feeling of disfavour toward those powers which viewed the matter unfavorably or held back in their decision. Both the President and Secretary Hay acted on the suggestion of Mr. Conger, in the hope that this might offer a means of breaking the deadlock between Peking and Europe to a final adjustment. Now, at this juncture of the negotiation, it is clear that the officials here feel that it would be ungracious to disclose just what powers did not look with favor upon the proposal, and they decline to confirm the current speculation that much of the opposition has come from Berlin. The instructions to Mr. Conger to urge forward the amount of the indemnity and of the loans were forwarded late in the day. Mr. Conger was not heard from during the day.

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**CHINESE TROOPS DRILLING.**

Large Force Under Arms at Siuan Fu.

PEKING, Jan. 10.—A Chinaman from Siuan Fu, where the court is at present, says that within the city 50,000 Chinese troops are being drilled, and that the majority of them are armed with modern rifles. He says that the feeling of the people there is bitterly anti-foreign, and that they believe that they can meet the army of the Chinese. "The Ministers are considerably astonished over the Chinese grant to Russia of a concession north of the Pei Ho, at Tien Tsin, as compared with the British and French concessions elsewhere. The grant, according to the Russians, was made voluntarily for services in endeavoring to bring about peace. The Ministers think that the concession constitutes good pay, when considered in addition to the annexation of all Manchuria."

**Defense of Russia's Position.**

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 10.—Official circles in St. Petersburg are strongly in favor of the proposed agreement for peace in Manchuria. "Some of the clauses of the conditions for peace are impossible of acceptance," says the dispatch. "The Emperor and Empress have been troubled, and have telegraphed to the Viceroy of Nanking, and the Viceroy of Nanking, and the Viceroy of Hanking, to proceed to Peking immediately and confer with the foreign and Chinese Ministers present at the plenipotentiary conference on the constructive conditions. They have been instructed, if they are unable to proceed to Peking, to propose a suitable meeting-place for the Ministers elsewhere."

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**LESSONS OF OBEDIENCE.**

HOW THEY ARE TAUGHT TO NEW CADETS AT WEST POINT.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Jan. 10.—Before the members of the Congressional investigating committee resumed their inquiries today into the charges of hazing at the Military Academy, they visited the camp grounds and Fort Clinton, where many fights between cadets have occurred.

Colonel Clayton, who is a graduate of the academy, explained the arrangement of the tents in the summer encampments to his brother committee-men, and when they visited the tents in the rear of the camp the "stretching" process by which several cadets were hazed, was discussed.

Cadet William R. Bettison, of Kentucky, was the first witness. He testified that Cadet Breth was his classmate and that Cadet Boos was a fourth classman, while he (the witness) was a third classman. He never knew of Breth being hazed. Witness said he knew of five fights between cadets during his first year, and was present at two of them. He said there were nine fights during the year 1899-1900, and seven during the present year. Bettison recalled the names of the participants in nearly all of these fights. He said none of these fights had been investigated by the authorities, and consequently no one had been punished. He said that he was a principal in a fight, but had officiated at several and was the chairman of the "scrapping committee," which decided which was to be the loser.

Bettison described the fights as bar-knuckle contests under Marquis of Queensbury rules, except that the rounds were two minutes each. He said the fights were usually to a finish.

"Then you had fights of a brutal nature which the laws of 49 out of the