# THE RESTRICTION ACT

IT IS AGAIN TO COME REPORE THE SUPREME COURT.

To Test Whether or Not a Chinese Can Land on a Certificate Issued by a Chinese Consul.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The Chinese restriction act and the acts supplemen-tary thereto will be the subject of another decision by the supreme court of the United States, in the case of the appeal of Chin Yuen Sing, filed today. Sing, who formerly lived in the United States, was a passenger on the steamer Sylvia, which reached New York October 27, 1304, from Nova Scotia, and claimed the right to land upon the strength of a passport, or cer-tificate, issued to him by the Chinese consul-general, and vised at the New York custom-house and by the United States consulate at Hailfax. Collec-tor Kilbreth, however, decided against him, and refused to permit him to land. He sued out a writ of habeus corpus before Judge Lacomb, who remanded him fore Judge Lacomb, who remanded him to the custody of the collector, on the ground that under the provisions of the gundry civil appropriation bill, of Au-gust, 1884, the only questions for the court to consider were. Was the petitioner an alien, and had the collector made a de-cision upon his right to land? Thereupon Chin Yuen Sing appealed to the surrema Chin Yuen Sing appealed to the suprema court of the United States.

The treasury department is informe that the yachts Lagenda and Amandis, which left New York early in January, are believed to be on a fillbustering expedition. Assistant Secretary Wike has instructed the treasury officers at Savan-nah, Ga., and Fernandina, Fla., and other points south, to look out for them and re-port any suspicious movements in con-travention of the neutrality laws.

The decision of Judge Cole, of criminal court No. 2, with regard to the demurrers entered to the indictments against Have-meyer, Searles, Shriver, Edwards and Seymour, the contumacious witnesses before the senate sugar-trust committee, which was announced for today, has been post-poned until Saturday next.

The department of state has been informed by the American minister to Mex-ico that Germany and Mexico have rati-fied a treaty providing for a parcel post.

#### FOR CUBAN PATRIOTS. The Mysterious Cruise of a Yacht in

Figure 12 - The statement concerning the arrival of a vessel, touching at this port, and bound for Cuba, has been verified by recent developments, and this town is enjoying a genuine sensation. The steam yacht La-gonda arrived last Monday from New York, estensibly for the purpose of filling her coal-bunkers and proceeding to the West Indies on a pleasure cruise. The nest day her charterer invited the collec-tor of the port, a local editor, and Mr. Borden, the Spanish consul, to take a trip up the St. Mary's river, hoping by the very audacity of the scheme to disarm any suspicion that might arise. It afterward transpired that Mr. Borden was the agent of the charterer, a Mr. Mantel, and was looking after the business of the expedi-tion, having chartered the vessel from her owner, Rev. W. R. Moore, and purchased coal and other supplies. A few days ago a number of boxes and cases arrived by rail for Mr. Borden, and were loaded on the yacht. Today one of the same cases was found floating in the river, and, on being opened, was found to contain cut-larses, knapsacks and canteens. It is supposed that all were thrown overboard, and that most of them sunk. The yacht is being detained by the customs-house authorities, and the next development will he when the steamer Baracoa arrives from Boston. It is said that the latter vessel, a Norwegian of 500 tons, is due tomorrow, and is under charter to the rame people. The expedition is supposed to be under the direction of Marti, the Cuban patriot, and peculiar significance is attached to the fact of the Spanish consul being the agent of the vessel. He claims to be acting only as a ship-broker and ship agent, which is part of his regular business, and denies that the expedi tion is other than a pleasure trip. It is generally believed that the principals know of the object of the expedition.

The Lugonda Seized.

FERNANDINA, Fla., Jan. 12-At clock this afternoon the steam yac Lagonda, of New York, which arrived here last Tuesday, apparently on a cruis for pleasure, was seized by Collector Balt-zell, acting under orders from Secretary Carlinle, on suspicion of having on board arms and ammunition designed for use in tion in one of the Central American states,

#### HAYTPS NEW CABINET. It Is Such as to Commend Itself to Our Minister.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.-The department of state has received from Minister Smythe, at Port-au-Prince, a dispatch dated December 25, announcing the termination of the cabinet crisis by the official

nation of the cabinet crisis by the omeiat amouncement of an entirely new minis-try, as follows: Finance, M. Calisthene Fonchard; pub-lic weeks and agriculture, M. B. Prophete; interior, M. Papillion; public instruction, M. Lebidon: war and marine, T. Simo

Sam; justice and foreign relations, P. "Among the residents and the busin community." the minister says, "the new cabinet is considered especially strong, and, from its personal and geographica selection and the progressive spirit credited to its members, gives unusual promise of success. The nomination of Mr. Fonchard as minister of finance is regarded as a pledge for the rehabilitation of the treasury on a better basis, and this is emphasized by the immediate decrease of 4 per cent in the price of ex-change. I know little of the new minister of foreign relations, but all that I can hear is to his credit. He was a long time recently been a merchant in this city He is regarded as a clear-headed man of ers, and is universally conceded at

#### honest man." AT WEST POINT.

The Cadets Resigned, Deficient and

Discharged. WEST POINT, N. Y., Jan. 12-The sec retary of war has accepted the resigna-tions of the following cadets: E. H. Humphrey, of Nebraska; J. J. J. Justice, of Texas; E. R. Thomas, of New York, and C. Loring, of California, of the third class, and T. C. Curren, of Wiscon-

sin, and J. R. Waugh, of the fourth class The January examinations are con-cluded, and the classes have resume Twenty-two men were found deficient, and is were discharged. Of the deficiencies there was one in the first class, two in the second class, nine in the third and ten in the fourth classes. Those not discharged were turned back into lower classes. In the fourth class, the first five cadets highest in mathematics are Wotten, of North Carolina; Boggs of Pennsylvania; Stephens, of Tennessee L. Brown, of Tennessee, and Harris, of New Jersey. In English studies the first five are Wooten, Boggs, L. Brown, Ste-phens, and Dougherty of New York.

# OTHER NATIONAL NEWS.

Hoke Smith's Plain Talk WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The secretary of the interior has given out the followof the interior has given out the follow-ing statement: "The attention of the interior department has been called to a circular letter, the purpose of which is to effect an organization of the registers and receivers of the local land offices and

the surveyor-general, to raise a fund to defeat certain proposed legislation. The impropriety of subordinate officers of the department attempting to counteract by a paid lobby the suggestions from the department, is so manifest that it meets with the zeverest condemnation of the secretary of the interior, and it is not improbable that some of the officers who have been most active in this matter will have no occasion in a short time to take any interest in whether the offices they hold now are abolished or not."

CAN THEY MAKE IT?

WAY TO JAPAN.

No Notice Given That Shao Will Not Be Received by the Japanese Government.

To Cruise to San Diego. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 12.—Reur-Admiral Beardelee, United States navy, commanding the Pacific station, will, tomorrow morning, take the flagship Philadelchia to Mare Island for coal, with the intention of returning to this harbor for a stay of three days. In the meantime, the Bennington, Ranger and another naval vessel will prepare for a cruise to San Diego with the flagship. Admiral Beards-lee will maneuver the fleet at sea.

ENGLISH POLITICS. Cabinet Connell Anxious for the Liberal Party's Safety.

LONDON, Jan. 12.-The proceedings of the cabinet council, which was held last Thursday, and about whose deliberations there has been so much speculation, were by no means as vitally important as was supposed. The council began with the arrangement of parliamentary work for the coming session, the sequence of measures to be introduced and the manner is which they should be presented. These questions being decided, the construction of the queen's speech was taken up and the question exhaustively debated. These topics constituted all of the matters disssed by the council that were of publie interest. The rumors which have been widely circulated of grave dissensions over the questions as to the advisability of an early dissolution in view of the parliamentary, situation and the order in which bills should be introduced are utterly without foundation, and the stories that serious differences have arisen between Lord Bosebery and Sir William Harcourt are exactly the reverse of the truth. All of the well-informed adherents of the ministry know that the cabinet is united and in thereush accord so to the united and in thorough accord as to the policy to be pursued, though the ministers have not yet decided upon the line of parliamentary tacties which will yield the best results. In minor matters the cabinet is united, but the leading and delicate question, how to mention the house of lords in the speech from the throne, was keenly debated in council and the various propositions submitted. sited and in thorough accord as to the and the various propositions submitted were exhausively discussed. If the omis-sion of any reference to the house of lords from the queen's speech could thwart the machinations of the opposi-tion, which is trying to force the government into declaring itself upon this question early in the session, the matter would be gladly ignored, but the majority of the cabinet, in view of the of-ficial utterances of Lord Rosebery and Mr. Campbell-Bannerman upon the subject, is of the opinion that the government is already committed to a declaration and must open parliament with a formal incement of its policy in regard to

Lord Rosebery and Professor James Bryce are to speak at the universal suf-frage congress at Cardiff, January 18, when it is understood that the premier mise the executive committee of the National Liberal Federation a full statement of the government's programme in regard to the house of lords. The congress will afterward wind up its session with the passage of a resolution reaffirming the anti-lord's declarations of the Leeds conference. In regard to dissolution, the leading

members of the liberal party recognize the fact that the uncertainty of the gov-ernment's position may precipitate its fall within a fortnight after the resumption of the session of the house. The minis-terial whips report that, according to the out reliable information obtainable, the overnment's majority of 16 in the house epends upon the adhesion of the radical ing to the ministry, the full vote of the wing to the ministry, the full vote of the McCarthytes and the abstention of the Parnellites from voting with the conserv-atives. Still the government is confident that it will be able to hold out till the main measure and a popular budget are introduced, and these are relied upon to gain sufficient adherents to enable it to pull through. Sir William Harcourt exsurplus will enable the government to shape the budget so that it will appeal successfully to the people in the next election, and it is believed by the liberal leaders that their internal discords will not prevent the McCarthyltes from meet-

ing in parliament with a united front. Mr. Healy, when the party meets February, will resume his fight over the constitution of the Irish committee for the session, hoping to overthrow the vote of last March, when Arthur O'Connor and Florence O'Driscoll were ejected from the committee at the meeting of the committee in Dublin. The repeated attempts to readjust the squabble between the Dillonites and the Healyltes have not yet been successful, but whatever the outcome of the feud may be, the existing differences will not affect in the slightest legree the presentation of a compact from by the McCarthylte party.

The conference of the federation iners has decided not to support the been projected and summoned on the eve general election. The congress was initiated by Keir Hardie, John Burns and other labor leaders, with a view of committing the trades-unionists to the sur port of the socialist candidates for par-liament and the decision of the miners congress is a serious blow to the hopes

The Harland Ship Building Company of Belfast is in negotiation with a pool ship-building company for the con tion of two Atlantic line steamers each to be 1000 feet long.

# MATTERS OF FINANCE.

New York's Associated Banks. YORK, Jan. 12.-The weekly tate of the associated banks shows the llowing changes: increase ..

ecie, decrease..... egal tenders, increase... reulation, increase. The banks now hold \$41,792,200 in excess of the requirements of the 55 per cent

New Evidence Discovered. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 12.—Counsel for the contestants of the will of Mrs. Anna L. Murphy, which involves the disposition of about \$60,000, have filed formal notice for a new trial, on the ground of newly discovered evidence, and errors in the re-cent trial. The supreme court a short time ago rendered a verdict against their

The Montserrat's Captnin's Will. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. II.-The will of Captain David O. Blackburn, of the lost Montserrat, was filed for probate today, It was executed September 19. He left an estate valued at \$500.

Brazilians and Uraguayans Fight. BUENOS AYRES, Jan. II.—A detach-ment of Brazilian troops, which was botly pursuing a number of insurgents in the province of Rio Grande do Sul, crossed on the Idau-Tung peninsula, and one on the Uruguayan frontier. A force of Uruguayan troops opposed the advance of the Brazilians, and the two detachments opened fire on each other. One Uruguayan soldiers were killed.

The China is under the immediate auspices of the Gulf of Pe-Chi-Id, the difficulty of preserving communication with the various forces would be very greations for defending the island of Formous, which the Japanese may demand the communication with the various forces would be very greations for defending the island of Formous, which the Japanese may demand the communication of the Gulf of Pe-Chi-Id, the difficulty of preserving communication with the various forces would be very greations for defending the island of Formous, which the Japanese may demand the communication with the various forces would be very greations for defending the island of Formous, which the Japanese may demand the communication with the various forces would be very greations for defending the island of Formous, which the Japanese may demand the communication with the various forces would be very greations for defending the island of Formous, which the Japanese may demand the communication with the various forces would be very greations for defending the island of Formous, which the Japanese may demand the communication with the various forces would be very greations for defending the island of Formous, which the Japanese may demand the communication with the various forces would be very greations for defending the communication with the various forces would be very greations for defending the communication with the various forces would be very greations for defending the communication with the various forces would be very greations for defending the communication with the various forces would be very greations for defending the communication with the various forces would be very greations for defending the communication with the various forces would be very greations for defending

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.-Mr. Kurino, Japanese minister, says he expects the ace negotiations between the plenipo tentiaries of China and Japan will begin about February I. The Chinese peace commissioners left Peking the 7th inst. It expected that ex-Secretary John W. oster, who is to assist the Chinese envoys in the negotiations, will be on hand February 1. Minister Kurino has not yet received any direct information as to who will conduct the negotiations on the part of the Japanese government, but he naturally presumes Mr. Mutsu, minister of foreign affairs, will be the Japanese representative. The minister mays the newspaper reports to the effect that his government had given notice it would not receive Shao, one of the Chinese pleni-potentiaries, because of the latter's proclanation offering rewards for Japanese heads, is incorrect

Chinese Retiring to the Great Wall. LONDON, Jan. 12.—A Tien-Tsin dispatch says the Japanese are steadily advancing upon Kin-Chow, and the Chinese are slowly retiring to the great wall, where they intend to make a stand. The prog-ress of both is impeded by the snow.

REVIEW OF THE SITUATION.

Complete Details by Steamer of Affairs in the Orient. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 12.-The steam

er Belgic arrived today from Yokohama with the following advices to December 2s: The Japanese government has publicly unnounced that the emperor of China has signified his desire to terminate the war and has appointed one of the members of the tsung-li-yamen of the highest official rank, named Chang Ying Houen, to proceed to Japan and arrange terms of peace. The Japanese were by no means sure that China was acting in good faith and they still have doubts as to her sin-cerity. In any case, they are far from being confident that the first negotiations will progress satisfactorily. It may even be said that they more than anticipate the possibility of a failure to agree. It was not with absolute unanimity that the Japanese authorities consented to receive a suppliant for peace at this functure. The cooler heads in the cabinet have for some time been favorable to a speedy suspension of hostilities, and Count Ito and Viscount Mutsu, who lead the minis-try intellectually, will be ready to con-clude a peace at once with Chang Ying House on terms which, while honorable to their own country, would not be con-sidered illiberal to the enemy. But the war party is represented to some extent in the administration, and its influence is much too powerful to be disregarded or, for the present, held in control.

Many of the military leaders look upo

China's submissive proposals as a mere incident of the struggle, which will not be permitted to impede the advance of the army or prevent the occupation of Peking. The government means to act candidly and straightforwardly. If the Chinese commissioner is authorized to treat on the basis which the conquerors onsider indispensable, a settlement may be made without excessive delay; but the Japanese do not think it probable that he will accode to their conditions or come anywhere near them. That he will not do so is the scarcely concealed hope of the buildfary haders; and, with the un-certainty of the cabinet on the one hand and on the other the determination of the army and navy and their powerful sup-porters that the fighting shall go on until a heavier chastisement shall have been officted, it would be premature to assume ositively all warlike operations are about

Altogether, China's condition is misera ble. Union and concord seems to be quite impossible to her officials at a time when the safety of the state demands the most thorough co-operation. A great many people have been puzzled to understand how forts so powerfully armed and skillfully disposed as those at Port Arthur were captured by the Japanese with so little difficulty. The explanation is simtively weak. The Chinese had 10,000 infantry at Port Arthur, yet they did not put a single rifle into the forts. They left the gunners to keep out the enemy as best they could, and the result was that the Japanese, moving rapidly out of the zone of artillery fire, entered the forts with trifling loss. It was a singular specimen of generalship on the part of the Chinese. They massed their infantry outside the town and made a brief show of re-sistance in the open, but it did not, apparently, occur to them that 10,000 rifles distributed among 20 forts might have

After the capture of Port Arthur, were found among the archives copies of letters addressed by Admiral Ting to Sheng, the taotal of Tien-Tsin. From these letters it is apparent that the celebrated Pei Yang squadron was so terribly mauled in the naval battle of September 17 as to be incapable of renewing the fight, unless extensive and tedious repairs were effected. The Chisene admiral urged that two powerful ironclads and eight cruisers be immedi-ately purchased. Without an addition of at least that strength, he declared that o engage the Japanese again would be nevely to lose his ships. He observed that the difficulty of purchasing men-ofwar from neutral powers during the ex-istence of a state of hostilities need not prove serious, if only a sufficient amount of money be put up. These utterances, coming from such a source, explain the extraordinary inaction of the Pei Yang equadron during the Japanese operations against Talien and Port Arthur, and show also that nothing serious need be apprehended from the Chinese northern vessels throughout the campaign.

There was at one time a strong dispo cition in Japan to send troops into winter quarters and defer further military operations until spring. Climatic obstacles are almost insurmountable and it seemed questionable whether results could be obtained commensurate with the expense and suffering involved. But the idea has been abandoned, chiefly in recognition of the fact that any cessation of activity would inevitably weaken Chinn's sense of what she has suffered and render her more obdurate than ever, Japan means to fight on unremittingly. Preparations for the dispatch of a third army corps have been completed and troops are ex-pected to embark within a few days. Their destination is kept profoundly se cret. Wei-Hui-Wei has been talked of very generally. But Wei-Hai-Wel is on the opposite coast of Pe-Chi-Li gulf from Port Arthur, and is, moreover, isolated from the inland districts by mountains difficult for an army to cross. If Japan eent a corps there her forces would be dangerously scattered. The dis of troops at present is as follows:

One division of the Japanese army being at Chiu-Lien and Feng-Hwan; one at Hai-Cheng and New Chwang, 100 miles away; two at Port Arthur and Kin-Chiw, on the Liau-Tung peninsula, and one on

or sufficient men-of-war to convoy the transports. Besides, a corps d'arme landed on the shores of Shan-Tung would have no objective but Wei-Hai-Wei. It is true the loss of Wei-Hai-Wei would deprive China of every fortined port of refuse in the gulf of Pe-Chi-Li. But, on the other hand, Wei-Hai-Wei once taken, the troops engaged in the operation would be quite out of the arena, so far as an advance upon Peking is concerned. To take part in that operation they would have to be retransported over sea. These considerations lead many to doubt whether the third army will go to Wei-Hai-Wei. The alternative many to doubt whether the third army will go to Wei-Hai-Wei. The alternative is that it will be united with the second army, now on the Liau-Tung peninsula, and that the two will make descent upon Shan-Hai-Kwan, thence ultimately to march upon Peking. From Kaiping, near the head of the Liau-Tung peninsula, to Shan-Hai-Kwan is 20 miles, and from Shan-Hai-Kwan is 20 miles, and from Shan-Hai-Kwan is pening the miles. Some predict that the second and third army, moving northward, will combine with the left wing of the first at Kaiping, and that the three will together march overland to Shan-Hai-Kwan. It would be a tremendous undertaking to move 40.00 men over 400 miles of country in midwinter. Yet 405 miles of country in midwinter. Yet to land 25,000 on a shallow shore at Shang-Hai-Kwan, where the ice is already thick, is an equally formidable task. Hence the public awaits with keen interest Japan's next move.

An official report from the commander of the First corps de'arme, dated Decem-ber 22, giving details of the capture of Hal-Ching and Tuk-Muk, have been pub-lished in Hiroshima. It is nearly the same as the Yomiuri's report. Following are the main points of the report: Two thousand five hundred koku of cereals were found at Hal-Ching; the commissary road to this point was completed Decem-ber 15; the telegraphic wires running to Hai-Ching have been cut in various places; the cold there is beyond comparison, severer than that at Antung, though the snow is less than a foot deep. Many are having swellen ears and sore feet. The frost and snow of many days became hard, slippery and bright as glass, and walking was very difficult. According to the official report from the Third division at Hai-Ching, dated December 26, in the battle of Kung-Wa-Sal, December 18, Sub-Lleutenant Tanaka, of the Bighteenth regiment, and sub-Lleutenant Miura, of the Seventh regiment, were killed, while Major Okadoto, Lieutenant S. Chiaki and Shibayama, of the Sixth regiment; Lieutenant Miyake, sub-Lieutenants Omuro and Kajawari, of the Eighth regiment; Captain Uno, sub-Lieutenant Igarashi, of the Seventh regiment; Captains Morikawa and Tsukamoto, and Lieutenants Hira-oka and Takashima, of the Nineteenth regiment, were wounded.

When the third Japanese army is in the field, Japan will have 75,000 men fighting her battles beyond the seas. It is an im-mense military undertaking. Great Brit-ain is generally supposed to be best cap-able of such efforts, but Great Britain has never sent over seas an army of 75,000 men, or even one-half of 75,000 men, equipped according to modern standards. When Japan commenced her Meiji re-forms, her military ambition did not ex-tend beyond playing a subsidiary role in the drama of war. She hoped some day to demonstrate her ability to plant and maintain a corps d'armee of 25,000 men upon any point of Asia's littoral, and to support it by a fleet of 30 vessels. That degree of competence established, she thought that her alliance might be welcome to any great power angaged in an Asiatic campaign. She has now far exceeded the lim-its of her original aim. Has her ambition grown, other things being equal, with her capacity to satisfy it?

The New York World's war correspond The New York World's war correspond-ent has returned his passport to the Jap-anese government, and announced his in-tention of channer to China and perhaps attaching himself to the Chinese army. His act is already construed into a moral demonstration ligalinst the Port Arthur excesses. But the truth is that, after his sensational writing, no Japanese general world, help him to the front even if he world help him to the front, even if he made the attempt. To abstain from tak-ing the field again with the Japanese troops becomes, therefore, a necessity, and naturally its victim will seek to convert it into merit. All other correspondents are hastening back to the scene of operations, after a brief spell of rest and com fort in Japan.

The Japanese parliament, after organiz ing December 24, listened to the reading of the emperor's speech by Count Ito. On the 15th, the replies of both houses were voted, and an adjournment was taken over the holidays to January 8. close upon 100,000,000 yen-nearly double

#### the amount called for. "MUST NOT BE KILLED."

The Label Pasted on the Inhabitants of Port Arthur.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11. - Japanes newspapers, of dates up to December 19 ceived at the Japanese legation in this city, discuss at great length the killing of Chinese at Port Arthur, after that stronghold had fallen. The vernacular press is practically a unit in vindicating the conduct of the Japaness soldiers. The atrocities are not denied, but are excused on the ground that the Japanese were so wrently the property of their so wrought upon by the sight of their lead comrades that they gave no quar-ter. One journal says that so furious did the troops become when thus incited that the officers were obliged to resort to pastlabels on the inhabitants of Port Arthur, bearing the words, "This person must not be killed."

The reason for the retirement of the ai-won-kun, the king's father, as regent of Corea, is given in an account of an intorview between the regent and Count Inouye, the Japanese ambassador at Seoul, in which the letters sent by the regent to Chinese generals were produced by the count. The letters were of a seri-ous character. They promised the Chi-nese generals that, on the approach of the Chinese troops at Seoul, the regent would instigate the Tong Haks, an organized body of merciless Chinese guerrillas, to attack the Japanese in the reer. The taiwon-kun apologized heartily to Coun Inouye and declared that he would sho his repentance by not taking any further part in the active politics of Corea. Count Inouye has placed before the king of Corea a programme for the reform of the kingdom, with which the king has expressed himself satisfied. Some of the reforms which the king is called on to make are reported to be as follows:

To manifest that Corea has disclaimed the alleged suzerainty of China; to place the independence of Corea on a firm basis; to remedy abuses in the collection of taxes and selaries; to dispatch prom-ising men for study in foreign countries; to establish a civil service to set up a dis tinct line of demarkation between the court and the executive, and to determine the national policy of the country and to proclaim it throughout the kingdom,

The Japanese have acknowledged the seutrality of the Red Cross Society in a practical manner. A Chinese steamer, fly-ing a white flag under the colors of the society, entered Port Arthur just after it had fallen and asked permission to carry away the wounded Chinese for medical treatment in Tien Tsin. Field Marshai Dyama refused the application, because the wounded Chinese were prisoners of war and were receiving medical attention like that given wounded Japanese. It is said that a number of foreigners, incluing an American, were on board the steamer directing the mission in behalf of a branch of the Red Cross Society established in Tien Tsin, apparently through the efforts of the United States co

# CUT THIS OUT

# PASTE IT IN YOUR HAT

James Dugan, of Salem, Mass., died in June, 1893, with policies of insurance upon his life aggregating \$325,000. He had failed in business and suicide was suspected. Here is a list of his policies-and this is the way his insurance insured:

NAME OF COMPANY	AMOUNT OF POLICY		WHAT THE COMPANIES DID
Equitable Life Assurance Society		\$125,000	ARE CONTESTING THE CLAIM.
Mutual Life Insurance Co			SETTLED

The Manhattan Life Insurance Company . . . . . . Paid the Claim in Full

Insurance That Insures

New England Mutual Life Ins. Co...... 10,000

# S.E. MULFORD,

-Manager-

NORTHWEST PACIFIC DEPARTMENT

"COMPROMISE."

public act. The chamber contained so many dishonest men that it was incapa-

citated to discharge its duties to the peo-

ple. After the usual amount of shouting

and denying, the chamber voted to cen-sure M. Rouanet and to exclude him from

For Plotting Against the King.

BELGRADE, Jan. 12. — Ex-Minister auschanovies, Deputy Tajelos and three ther persons have been sentenced to

hree years' imprisonment, and ex-Deputy

Gubinatz to two years, for plotting to dethrone King Alexander.

The Anti-Revolution BIII Referred.

BERLIN, Jan. 12.—The preliminary de-ate on the anti-revolution bill was con-

BRISBANE, Jan. 12 .- Official returns of

Another Storm in England. LONDON, Jan. 12.-A terrific gale, ac-

companied by a heavy snow storm, is rag-ing over South Devonshire. The snow is

HOW ELECTRICITY PROVED ITS

POWER.

This is to certify that I went to Drs.

Darrin the 13th of last July with very

in less than a month he cured me perfect-

ly, and in appreciation for what he has

done for me I cheerfully recommend all others thus or otherwise afflicted to try his

EDITOR OREGONIAN—Sir: For two months prior to calling on Dr. Darrin I had been in almost constant pain in my head, night and day. My ideas were confused and my reason almost dethroned from its terrible effects. The trouble arose from stomach, liver and kidney complaints, and catarrh. Dr. Darrin cured the pain in my head with electricity and home treatment in two months. I reside at 92 Styth

n two months. I reside at 92 Sixth treet, East Portland, and will gladly an-

swer any questions concerning my case, ALBERT HAYHURST.

S. I. Whitman, Mcnmouth, Oregon.— Deafness and ringing noises in the ears twelve years; restored. E. E. Joslyn, The Dalles, Oregon.—Dis-charging ear twenty-one years; cured.

Drs. Darrin will treat the poor free—ex-cept medicines—from 10 to 11 A. M. daily, ind those who are able to pay will receive medical treatment at \$5 a month for each

 $\mathsf{DR}.\mathsf{COLE}\,\&\,\mathsf{CO}.$ 

Sixth Year in Portland

Quickly and permanently cured.

Inseases of men, all ages. Sufferers from the effects of youthful indiscretions or excesses of middle dife, Loss of Energy, Fower and Memory, Physical and Nervous Debility, Stricture, Impediments to Marriage, Liver, Kidney, Bladder and Rectal Diseases, Relief at once. A speedy cure guaranteed. They cure all diseases, Consultation free. Charges reasonable. 9 to 12, 1 to 4; evenings, 7 to 8; Sundays, 9 to 12.

All Chronic, Nervous, Blood, Skin

Private and Wasting Diseases

MISS MINA HIGGINS.

404 Hall st., cor. 10th.

severe neuralgia of the head, charging cars and general debility, a

wonderful electric and medical skill

the next 15 sittings.

CHAIM

Manhattan Life Insurance Co.

# TO BUILD UP A NAVY

Oregonian Building

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THE AMBITION OF THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

as His Grandfather Made a Powerful Army, So He Wishes to Found a Powerful Navy.

BERLIN, Jan. 12 .- The great social and olitical function of the week was the imperor's party at the new palace in Potsemperor's party at the new palace in Potsdam last Tuesday evening. Among those
present were Dr. Miquel, Herr you Levetsow, members of the civil and military
sabinets, the chief officors of the imperial household and 5 deputies. The
company gathered in the great hall. After cigars had been handed around, the
emperor took the party to a salon. The
guests were seated in a semicircle facing a wall covered with numerous maps
and sketches of maritime defenses. The
emperor wielded the pointer and spoke
25 hours on the necessity of strengthemperor wielded the pointer and spoke 2½ hours on the necessity of strength-ening the German navy. In the opinion of the deferential listeners it was a mas-terly address. At the supper which followed the lecture there was a copious supply of beer and cigars to stimulate con-versation. The emperor, as usual, did a large part of the talking. He was en-thusiastic in his praises of Japan's mil-ltary prowess, and discussed with hardly to her great naval victories. the evening was over he had talked with every deputy present concerning his pet naval plans. The Hamburgische Cor-

respondent, which gets occasional hints from the Wilhelm Strasse, says: "The emperor's design is to reinforce the navy with a number of swift cruisers. As William I, made a powerful Emperor William I, made a power army, so the present emperor will for a powerful navy of the first rank." will found

The position of Dr. Carl von Boettiche rice-president of the Prussian council of ninisters and the imperial secretary of tate of the government, is declared to be chaken. This information, in view of what is credibly said to have occurred at the sabinet council early this week, need not cabinet council early this week, need not cause surprise. During the debate on the anti-revolution bill in the reichstag. Tuesday, Frince Hoheniohe presided at a meeting of the ministry, and the question of dissolving the reichstag was for the first time discussed at the instance of the chancellor. Dr. von Boetticher, who, like Freiherr von Bieberstein, has thus far not lifted a finser on behalf of the passage lifted a finger on behalf of the passage of the hill, declared that it was his conviction that the measure was sure of beng defeated in the reichstag. Freiherr von Bieberstein expressed the same opin-ion, and hence the reports of further

changes in the ministry. The statements of members of the cen-ter party, during the debate on the antivolution bill, bear out the previous un derstanding that the support of the cen-trists in the attempt to pass the measure will only be given if the government con cedes their demands, notably the return of the Jesuits to Germany, and after im-portant modifications have been made in he hill itself. That some legislation in the agrarians' interest will be submitted by the government appears now to be pretty certain, in view of the utterances of the emperor during the last few days and other incidents. His majesty is known to have impressed the ministry at a recent meeting with the necessity of providing for the needs of husbandry and Wednes-for the needs of husbandry, and Wednesner with the officers of the Hussar body, given at Potsdam, the emperor being the guest of the Hussars, he remarked: Something must be done for our tillers of the soil, or the prosperity of the whole

ountry will be seriously affected."
It is a significant fact, in connection with the agrarian question, that the agrarian leader, Count von Morbach, whose name, it will be remembered, was struck from the list of the emperor's guests at the banquet at Konigsberg last autumn has just issued an electoral address, in which he says that he was greatly pleased during his recent stay in Berlin to per elve that the high authorities are now convinced that only by working in unison with the views of the conservative party can they accomplish any good for the

Chancellor Hohenlohe will start tomorrow on his long-talked-of visit to Prince Bis-marck, who is now at Friederichsruh. This visit had been postponed during the Christmas recess, owing to the fact that Prince Hohenlohe has been suffering from an acute attack of neuralgia in the face. Prince Bismarck, in spite of his intens grief at the loss of the princess, his wife remains in fair health. The reports pub-lished in some newspapers that his men tal powers are falling are quite unfound-

ed. Count von Moltke, aide-de-camp, of the emperor, returned to Berlin today, after accomplishing the imperial mission of presenting Prince Bismarck with a gift of flowers, yesterday being the anniver-sary of the prince's memorable speech in the reichstag, advocating an increase of the strength of the German army. The emperor's aide-de-camp brought back from Friederschsruh a letter, in which Prince Bismarck heartily thanked the em Prince Hismarck heartily inamed the emperor and expressed great regret that the state of his health prevents him from coming to Berlin in person. A certain newspaper of Berlin professes to know that the emperor intends to visit Prince Bismarck, at Schoenhausen, at the beginning of March. This statement, however, lacks confirmation. lacks confirmation.

cluded in the reichstag today, and the bill was referred to a committee of 28 mem-bers. The American consular reports from the various districts of Germany for the last quarter are favorable to Germany's export interests. The Hamburg district shows an increase of \$500,000 over the same quarter of 1894; Breslau shows an increase of \$500,000; Mayence, \$150,000; Mera, \$1,700,000; Mayence, \$200,000; Chemnitz, \$300. the production of sugar in Queensland for the past year show the output exceeded that of 1893 by 10,000 tons. 000; Magedeburg, \$800,000; Chemnitz, \$900,000; Galuchaus, \$525,000; Berlin, \$250,000. From nearly all of the other districts a great increase is reported.

Lieutenant Hoffman has mysteric vanished from the garrison of Harburg-He is supposed to have committed sui-cide, although he had his baggage and 400,000 marks with him. The reason for this supposition is that part of his bag-gage was found on the banks of the Halensee in the Gruenewald.

nance school, at Madgeburg, who were in plicated in the recent acts of insubordina-tion, were taken today to the fortress of Spandau, where they will serve long terms of imprisonment, after having been de-

Emperor William has caused a huge lawn-tennis court to be erected for win-ter use in one of the largest halls of the exposition, near the Lehrte depot. It will be used by the whole court for the next

It is rumored here that Count Herbert Bismarck, eldest son of the chancelle will be appointed German ambassador at Washington, to succeed Baron von Saurma Jeltsch. The socialists continue making a hard

fight against the government. The Vor-waerts announces that during the past month 40 socialist editors have been sen tenced for various offenses. Two hams, imported from America

have been seized in this city, because they were strongly infected with trichinase A Russian hog has also been seized for th Henry Villard has announced his inten-

tion of residing in Berlin in Lately he has been living in Munich. BERLIN, Jan. 13.-It is now said that Chancellor Prince Hohenlohe will start for Friedrichsruh to visit Bismarck today.

#### A TURBULENT CHAMBER. The French House Attacked By One

of Its Members. PARIS, Jan. 12.—Several deputies have issued a manifesto protesting against the rejection by the chamber of deputies of

and those who are able to pay whi recave medical treatment at \$5 a month for each disease, or in that preportion, as the cases may need, electrical, surgical and special diseases excepted. Consultation free. No cases taken if not curable or improvable. Office hours, 19 to 5 daily; evenings, 7 to 8; Sundays, 18 to 12. All curable chronic, acute private and vasting diseases, including stricture, hydrocele, varicocele, impotency and seminal weakness, cancers, tumors, female irregularities, catarrh and all malignant diseases, treated successfully. Circulars and question-list sent free. Most cases can receive home treatment after a visit to the dector's office. Office at 270½ Washington street, Portland. M. Miller, and the motion to release 3 Gerault Ricard from prison, in view the fact that he had been elected member of the chamber. M. Gerau Ricard is undergoing one year's impriso ment, to which he has been sentenced for making an attack upon President Casimir Perier in L'Echonmard. The manifest makes a violent attack upon the ministe and chamber of deputies. It also accuses the government of compelling the major-ity of the chamber, by threats, to vote in a manner opposed to the sovereignty of In the debate on the budget today, De-

puty Rouanet, socialist for a metropoliti district, caused a tumult by making general attack upon the character of the house. The majority of the members, he

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