

EUGENE CITY GUARD.

L. E. CAMPBELL, Proprietor.

EUGENE CITY, OREGON.

GERMAN EMBARGO

The Secretary of Agriculture Declines Retaliation.

FOR SANITARY REASONS ONLY

The Action Not That of Federated Germany, But Individual on the Part of Separate States—Damage to Our Interests by This Act Overestimated.

WASHINGTON, November 1.—The announcement that the embargo placed upon American cattle by the Senate of Hamburg had been extended to the length of an exclusion of American cattle and dressed meat from every part of Germany was received with surprise by department officials to-day. That Texas fever was merely a ground which Germany could adopt for enforcing retaliatory measures against the United States because of the supposed discrimination against German interests in the sugar schedule of the tariff bill was the prevalent impression.

The German Ambassador, however, assured the Secretary of State to-day that the measure of exclusion was inspired solely by sanitary reasons and had no political motive. He stated that officials are obliged to take this view of the case, since any other view would seem a reflection upon the Ambassador. Secretary Morton, who has just returned from a trip abroad, had a consultation with Secretary Gresham about the matter to-day, but the stringent measures just adopted are not known. He assured Secretary Gresham that the exportation of Texas fever into Germany by American cattle was altogether improbable, if not impossible, according to the opinion of the experts of the department, who have devoted much time to investigating the disease during the past year, and said he was confident the supposed discovery of Texas fever was a mistake.

When the dispatch from Berlin was shown the Secretary of Agriculture he expressed surprise. Exclusion of dressed meat was not more than understood, because they are all inspected by competent officials in this country before they are shipped. Texas fever, moreover, can only be carried by live cattle. The live cattle exported from this country are also inspected at the ports of shipment to make sure they are not diseased. Secretary Morton said he had no doubt that the German officials intended to act in the interests of the public health in excluding American cattle, as the sanitary regulations of that country are unusually stringent upon all such matters. The Secretary said that the danger to be inflicted upon American interests by this act is greatly overestimated, as our exports of meat to Germany are comparatively light. From his observation on his recent trip Secretary Morton is convinced the exportation of live cattle cannot be made to pay as well as sheep or hogs. The establishment of increased facilities for shipping meats in cold storage, he thinks, will greatly increase the American business.

Rewards in Mail Robberies.
WASHINGTON, November 1.—In view of the great number of postoffice burglaries and highway mail robberies the Postmaster General to-day issued orders of reward as follows: One thousand dollars for the conviction of any person in any United States court of the charge of robbing the mails while being conveyed to a mail car attached to a railway train; \$500 for the conviction of any person in any United States court of the charge of robbing the mails while being conveyed over any post route other than a railway; \$250 for conviction of any person in any United States court on the charge of attempting to rob the mails being conveyed over any post route; \$150 for the conviction of any person in any United States court on the charge of breaking into a postoffice and stealing, and \$200 reward where the amount exceeds \$500.

Interesting Shell Test.
WASHINGTON, November 1.—A series of interesting tests of shells which will penetrate ships having thin armor and then burst inside was begun at Indian Head proving grounds to-day. Two of these, one made by the Wheeler-Stirling Company and the Midvale Steel Company, were tried to-day. Both were fired with a velocity of 970 feet against a seven-inch nickel-steel plate, and both went through the plate and backing into the earth. They were recovered, comparatively uninjured. Commodore Sampson, chief of the ordnance bureau, says the test showed that both were excellent projectiles. The tests will be continued.

Electric Torpedo Boat.
MELBOURNE, November 1.—Mr. Allan, a resident of Melbourne, has invented an electric submarine torpedo boat, which he claims can be sunk to any depth and can be run as fast as a surface boat. It can be kept submerged, he says, for three days. A successful experiment with Allan's model was made last week in the presence of the Earl of Hopetoun and many naval and military officers. After seeing the experiments Rear Admiral Bowden-Smith gave the opinion that the boat was all that Mr. Allan claimed and was destined to revolutionize naval warfare.

Brought to Time by Suture.
SAN FRANCISCO, November 1.—It is announced that the Market Street Cable Company, comprising nearly all the street railways of the city and controlling the only roads to the Cliff House, will next week reduce the fare over its lines to 5 cents for a ride from the ferries to the beach. It is supposed that the action of Adolph Stutz in commencing work on the new road to the Cliff House, which the fare was to be 5 cents, influenced the Market-street system to make the reduction.

On the New Orleans Levees.
NEW ORLEANS, November 1.—Little work is being done along the docks to-day. The colored laborers remained away, owing to the feeling against them by the whites. On the Cotton Exchange and in shipping circles it is charged that a reign of terror exists on the front, and negroes cannot be induced to go to work.

Crew for the Olympia.
WASHINGTON, November 1.—The cruiser Adams will be put out of commission at San Francisco in a few days and the crew utilized to man the Olympia. As a result of the Adams going ashore in Boston, the last steamer ship will take about six months to repair her at an estimated expense of \$15,000.

ROCKEFELLER SUED.

Heavy Damages Claimed for Fraudulent Representations.

DULUTH, November 1.—Alfred Merritt to-day brought suit against J. D. Rockefeller and F. D. Gates, his private secretary, for \$1,226,000, in which amount he claims he was damaged by what he alleges to be fraudulent representations in the forming of the Lake Superior consolidated iron mines. The plaintiff claims that at various times in August, 1893, in New York city, before he had transferred his interests in various iron mines and the Mesabi railroad, the defendants proposed that the Penckoe and Gogebic consolidated mines, which, with others controlled by Rockefeller, were to be taken into the Lake Superior consolidated mines, were solvent and the company prosperous; also the Spanish-American and the Ancon; that their stocks were well worth what Rockefeller was to secure. Mr. Rockefeller and Wetmore promised to lend Merritt on his consolidated stock money at 40 cents on the dollar of par value. All these representations and promises plaintiff claims were fraudulent. Defendants at the time knew that each of the companies controlled by Rockefeller owed large amounts outside of their funded debt, and that the Penckoe Company was at the time insolvent; that instead of making the value of the Lake Superior Consolidated Company stock worth 50 cents on the dollar, as Rockefeller promised, and publishing it to the world, the stock of these other mines caused its value to decrease to \$10 per share of \$100.

WHAT IS CONTRABAND?

Treasury Officials Studying Up Authorities on the Question.
WASHINGTON, November 1.—The treasury officials were looking up authorities to-day on the question as to what constitutes contraband of war, in view of the fact that they may be called upon very soon to make a ruling in the matter as affecting exportations from this country to the coast of the Chinese-Japanese war. The proposed amendment of law to Yonkers, N. Y., from Tacoma, Wash., has led them to a study of the authorities, which seem to show that a number of considerations enter into the question of what is contraband of war, some of which are: "To whom are the goods consigned? What is the condition of the country and what is the nature of the goods, etc.?" All of these conditions, taken together, go to make out a case of contraband of war, and each assignment of goods must stand by itself. The Tacoma (Wash.) case has not yet been officially brought to the attention of Secretary Carlisle, but the matter is being seriously investigated as to whether pig lead is contraband or not.

Recommendation for the Navy.

WASHINGTON, November 1.—In his annual report to the Secretary of the Navy Judge-Advocate-General Lemly comments most favorably upon the working of the new law permitting sailors on our navy to be naturalized. He says the good effect of this cannot be overestimated, and hopes the time is not far distant when the records of the department will show that the naval services are composed entirely of American citizens. The report comments upon the renewed recommendations that laws be passed limiting punishments by courts-martial and establishing an act of limitation for naval offenses, permitting testimony to be taken by depositions, and requiring the attendance of civilian witnesses. The report comments upon the faults of the present system of examinations for promotion and retirement, and suggests the establishment of methods similar to those of the army and marine corps.

Colonel Going in the Steamer.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 1.—The steamer San Jose sailed for Panama and way ports yesterday, and it was expected that Colonel Cienfuegos would be one of her passengers on his way to join his young wife Acapulco. The Colonel was willing, but his purse was light, as his gallant commander, Antonio Estrada, had left him only one stage passage. Having been released from jail on Saturday, he could not get a ticket until yesterday morning, and then he found the steamer packed to its very limit. Cienfuegos begged to be taken in the cabin, promising to pay the difference at Acapulco, but Purser Garland could not do it, he said, and the Pacific Mail would not. The result was that the ship sailed without him, but he says he will go in the steamer November 18.

Chief Rogers Exonerated.

SEATTLE, November 1.—The investigation before the Police Commissioners of Chief of Police Rogers on charges preferred by John Collins ended to-day. Chief Rogers was exonerated of taking bribes or receiving money from gamblers, but ex-Mayor Harry White was exposed in Washington. Efforts were made to ascertain the truth of this report, and if it shall be found true, the correspondent in question will hear more later, possibly in the courts and probably before a committee of investigation.

Bandit Queen.

TALHOUQUAH, I. T., October 29.—A courier has just arrived with the information that Sheriff Proctor and a posse of Choctaws are hot on the trail of Cook and his gang of robbers, being only half an hour behind them. Last night Louise Cook, a sister of the leader of the notorious gang, rode into Fort Gibson, and terrorized the people of that place by shooting into houses and defying arrest. She filled the depot full of lead from her pistol. After driving the frightened citizens off the streets she galloped through a squad of Deputy Marshals and out of town in true bandit-queen style.

Cheap Bread in New York.

NEW YORK, October 31.—The unprecedented slump in the price of wheat may bring woe to the farmers and speculators, but the situation is not as gloomy for the consumers of bread, because cheaper wheat is to be followed by cheaper bread. The New York bakers, following the commendable lead of their fellow-traders in Washington, have decided to reduce the price of bread to conform to the relative price of wheat. Hereafter they will sell a two-pound loaf for 5 cents instead of a one-pound loaf.

Five of the Gang Captured.

MUSKOGEE, I. T., October 31.—Charles Beck with twenty Indian deputies this morning captured five of the Cook gang of outlaws. The men under arrest are Joe Johnson, Moss Price, Dick Reynolds, Jim Bates and Lou Perry. The capture was made midway between Wagoner and this city. The rest of the gang are in hiding near Wagoner, and the Indian police, Sheriff and Deputy Marshals are scouring the swamps.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Attorney-General's Opinion on Her Dispensary Law.

TREASURY OFFICIALS RIGHT

South Carolina Officers Have No Authority to Enter the Government Bonded Warehouses and Seize Whisky for the Purpose of Confiscation.

WASHINGTON, October 31.—The Attorney-General to-day rendered an opinion in the South Carolina dispensary case presented by Governor Tillman, in which he sustains the opinion of the Treasury Department, holding that the State has no authority under the law to enter the government bonded warehouses for the purpose of seizing whisky declared by the State law to be subject to confiscation. In the course of his opinion he says:

"The legal status of distilled liquors in a bonded warehouse of the United States and under the control of the Collector of Internal Revenue is definitely stated and settled by Section 904 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which declare that 'all property taken or detained by any officer or other person under authority, or any revenue law of the United States, and all property, and shall be deemed to be in the custody of the law and subject to the orders and decrees of the courts of the United States having jurisdiction thereof.' It cannot be held as being engaged, and perhaps might well be, that the tariff act of 1894, the taxes on distilled liquors in United States bonded warehouses can be paid only by the distiller. Whether that be so or not a tender of such taxes by the Sheriff is necessarily ineffectual as against the statute above quoted, since it is beyond the power of an Internal Revenue Collector to accept it, and thus nullify the provisions and defeat the policy of a statute which aims to absolutely exempt such liquors from the operation of the process of a State court. Such tender, which for the reason stated the Collector is incompetent to accept, must be also ineffectual as against the law of South Carolina has been given the right or power to make it, the constitution of that State not authorizing any such tender nor providing any fund which can be used for that purpose."

AGAIN THE SUGAR TRUST.

It is Now Said There Was an Attempt to Bribe the Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, October 31.—The Evening Star publishes the following story, which gives promise of an outcome of interest to the public:

If current reports are true, there is a syndicate writer in New York, whose name is to be found at the foot of articles in many cities of the Union, who may have a very unpleasant quarter of an hour with the Washington correspondents before the next session of Congress shall end. The story has reached here, vouched for by authority that would seem to be credible, that one of the incidents of the sugar trust campaign in Washington last winter was the raising of a purse by the sugar trust to be given to this enterprising correspondent to be distributed in Washington among the press people where it "would do the most good" in the opinion of those who furnished the money, and that plan was the pocketing of those representatives of the press of the country here who, with or without right, were supposed to have influence in Congress and in the making of public opinion throughout the country. There are intimations even that the men who furnished the money did so under the impression it would be distributed pro rata among the representatives of the press in Washington in the expectation that the comments upon the operations of the sugar trust would be either less severe or that they would be altogether withheld. It is, of course, assumed that the distribution of the money was to be made in some cases as far as forty miles from the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company has expended nearly \$150,000 in the development of its water supply this year and now has over seventy miles of ditches. The sugar crop of 1894, which will begin to come into the market very soon, is estimated at 150,000 tons.

TENNY COMING TO THE COAST.

The Swayback's Unborn Get Matched Against Salvador's.
LEXINGTON, Ky., October 30.—Tenny, the immortal little "swayback," was shipped in a special car to California to-night. The horse will be placed in the stud at Rancho del Paso, the stock farm of Millionaire J. B. Haggin. Tenny has been doing service at the Beaumont stud for some time. Several months ago a colt of the name of Tenny, owned by B. Haggin, matched Tenny and Salvador for a contest in siring speed, \$5,000 being posted. Each horse will be bred to the three best mares in Haggin's farm and the produce raced in their second and third year of form against each other. Tenny defeats the claim of the 2-year-old of Salvador. He is the money and vice versa. This is the only wager of the kind on record. Having done battle on the turf, each giant will vie with the other in producing his counterpart.

American Cattle Abroad.

WASHINGTON, October 31.—Secretary Gresham has made a very strong representation to the German government as to the injustice to the United States of the order prohibiting the importation of American cattle and fresh meat into Germany. He has protested the action was taken without sufficient evidence of the existence of disease among the cattle exported from the United States or its contagious character or harmful effects. There is some reason to hope our government will be able to secure a suspension of the order, for a time at least, to afford an opportunity for further investigation, and one reason for this belief is founded on the change in the German Chancellorship.

Money From This Section.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 30.—The Japanese of the Pacific Coast are doing a great deal to help the mother country to carry on the war against China, and have already sent \$10,000 to the War Department, and a like sum will probably be sent by the next steamer leaving for the Orient. When the war between the two nations broke out the Japanese of this city formed a society for the purpose of aiding the Mikado to carry on the war to a successful issue. The society has made no attempt to direct how the money shall be used, and leaves that to the department at home.

AFTER FORT ARTHUR.

The Besieged City Expected to Fall in a Short Time.

LONDON, October 31.—A dispatch to the Times from Shanghai says it is reported there the Japanese have completely surrounded Fort Arthur, and that the Chinese forces defending that place cannot hold out long. The Central News' correspondent in Tokio telegraphs: It is not believed here that the Japanese will attack Fort Arthur before the end of the week.

TOKIO, October 31.—General Nozomi, who commands the advance force of the Japanese army, has abandoned the pursuit of fugitives from Kulliencho, as he does not wish to be burdened with any more Chinese prisoners. The Japanese march upon Feng Huang Cheng has begun.

DEFEAT CAUSES CONSTERNATION.

TIENTSIN, October 31.—News of the defeat of the Chinese north of the Yalu river has caused consternation here. Chinese officials do not attempt to deny the serious nature of the disaster.

ESCAPED FROM PING YANG.

LONDON, October 31.—Advices from Moulken state that General Tso's force was not annihilated in the battle of Ping Yang. The greater part of it escaped, and reformed under General Nieh. It is believed at Moulken that the Japanese will require a much larger army than they possess to secure the Chinese palace treasure.

GENERAL OTAMA'S ARMY.

LONDON, October 31.—The Japanese legion here has a dispatch saying a second army under General Otama left its rendezvous in Corea October 25, and made a successful landing at Talien Wanshan.

THIRD JAPANESE ARMY.

LONDON, October 31.—The Times published a dispatch from Yokohama saying that a third Japanese army, numbering 20,000 men, is assembled at Hiroshima.

IN A NEW LIGHT.

General Wallace Thinks the War May Make China Our Competitor.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 31.—General Wallace said in an interview that he fears the present war between Japan and China will ultimately lead up to the competition of China as a producer with the United States and with European nations. Speaking on this subject, the General said:

"When China finds from the results of the war with Japan that a complete change of methods is necessary, she will not confine her regeneration to methods of warfare. The great danger is that she will become a factor in business life. If you consider the Chinese in California a menace at 75 cents a day, how will the world regard them at 5 and 10, as they are found at home? Suppose the effect of the war should drive them into manufacturing, for instance, how will other nations compete with their cheap labor and habits of abstinence, which enable them to live for so little? Are we of this country, for instance, to meet a wage of 5 or 10 cents a day with a similar wage as the only means of successful competition? The talk of protection is now; what will it be with China as a great producer instead of a great market?"

General Wallace thinks that the perception of this possibility by European nations will compel them to interfere to bar the progress of the victorious Japanese before they go too far.

BRIGHT OUTLOOK.

Hawaiian Sugar Crop of Next Year Will Be a Success.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 30.—The outlook for the Hawaiian sugar crop of 1895 is very flattering. For years this industry has been in a depressed condition. This has been due in part to successive seasons of drought. The dry seasons have taught the sugar growers a lesson. Most of them no longer depend on the rain for their water. Immense reservoirs for their water, which have been built in the mountains, where the rainfall is always very heavy. From these reservoirs the water is conducted to the plantations across hills and sandy places by means of wooden or iron aqueducts. In some cases as far as forty miles from the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company has expended nearly \$150,000 in the development of its water supply this year and now has over seventy miles of ditches. The sugar crop of 1894, which will begin to come into the market very soon, is estimated at 150,000 tons.

Line of Journals to Be Controlled From the Atlantic to the Pacific.

NEW YORK, October 31.—A special to a morning paper from Youngstown, O., says it is said there that a syndicate of capitalists, including Senator Erice and a number of well-known business men in New York and Boston, are buying up a line of newspapers to reach from the Atlantic to the Pacific. If a paper cannot be bought in what they consider a desirable town, they will start one. By co-operation in the telegraph service and by arranging for supplies in large quantities they hope to keep expenses at a minimum. It is said there are no politics in the scheme.

Arrangements have been made, it is said, for the purchase of the Boston Traveller, the Youngstown Telegram, the Kansas City World and the Columbus Press-Post. Options have been obtained for newspapers in St. Paul, Minn., and St. Louis, Mo., and propositions have been made for newspapers in other leading cities. James J. McNally of the Telegram here is interested.

RETALIATION BEGUN.

Importation of Fresh American Beef and Cattle Prohibited by Germany.

WASHINGTON, October 28.—The German Ambassador yesterday formally notified the Secretary of State that in consequence of the introduction of Texas fever by means of two shipments from New York the importation of fresh beef from the United States into Germany will shortly be prohibited. The Department of State officials declined to comment on the matter. It is thought, however, that this marks the commencement of a policy of commercial retaliation against the United States on account of discrimination against German beet sugar in the new tariff law, as it seemed that no cattle affected with Texas fever or any similar complaint could have been shipped from New York as claimed by the German officials. No reports have been received which indicate that this disease or any other could have recently been exported from the United States. No complaints have been received from other countries. The Department of Agriculture will be called upon to investigate the complaint made by Germany, and Secretary Gresham, it is expected, will send a protest against Germany's action to the German government through the American Ambassador at Berlin.

SORRY HE DIDN'T MUDDLE.

Desperate Crime Which Netted Sixty Cents and Arrest.

SACRAMENTO, October 27.—At noon today, while E. L. Hawk, a real estate agent, was in his office, a young man hurriedly entered and, presenting a pistol at his head, ordered him to open his safe. Hawk parleyed with the fellow, telling him there was not a cent in it. The robber said:

"Well, produce what you have in your pockets and do it—quick."

Hawk produced 50 cents, and threw it on the counter. The robber picked it up and backed out of the office. He walked down Fourth street to J. J. McClellan, a policeman, who jumped into a buggy standing at the sidewalk and drove away. The policeman ran after him, caught up to the buggy and slung the robber on the ground. The robber pulled his revolver, but the policeman caught the barrel and, assistance arriving, wrenched it from him and handcuffed him. He was taken to the city prison, where he gave the name of Frank Jones. At the station he said he was not to have killed the policeman.

THE EARTHQUAKE

Its Destructiveness Greater Than First Reported.

WHOLE CITIES IN TOTAL RUIN

In One Province Alone Two Thousand Are Dead and Fully Twenty Thousand Homeless—The Capital of the Province of La Rioja Destroyed.

Buenos Ayres, October 30.—The earthquake which was felt throughout the Argentine Republic yesterday was most severe in the provinces of San Juan de la Frontera and Rio Janeiro. Many churches, theaters and private houses were destroyed. Twenty persons are known to have perished. The inhabitants are in a state of panic, fearing a repetition of the shocks. The government is sending aid to those who have lost their homes, and everything possible will be done to alleviate their suffering. Though the shock was felt in other parts of the country, it was less severe than in the two provinces above named.

A correspondent at La Rioja, capital of the province of the same name, telegraphs that the city has been ruined by last night's earthquake. The churches and schools and public edifices are all thrown down. The people are camping out in the neighborhood. Comparatively few were killed, for there was a general rush into the open country. The first shock came at 4:30. At times the shocks lasted twenty seconds. The scene was a horrible one, women shrieking and fainting on every hand when the walls came crashing down. Two sisters of mercy were killed and many more are now entombed in the ruins. The governor fears that the killed and wounded throughout the province must number at least 2,000, as many of the outlying towns also suffered. From San Juan come reports that the shocks continued during the night, but were slight in character. Not a house in the town is without damage.

Couriers continue to arrive here with news of the damage wrought in the various departments and towns. The village of Del Abordon has been completely swallowed up in the huge gaps which opened in the ground.

The national government is sending special trains with food, tents and every kind of assistance as well as laborers to clear away the wreckage. La Prensa has opened a public subscription list and the town of La Rioja has contributed 10,000 miltres. It is estimated that at least 20,000 people are homeless.

South of the main shock only a slight shock was felt. The wave appears to have passed away to seaward near the mouth of La Plata river.

La Rioja, the town which has been destroyed by the great earthquake, is the capital of the province of La Rioja in the northwest of Argentina. It contains about 4,500 inhabitants. The province is rich in minerals, and manufactures wines and brandy, but its situation inland is an obstacle to the development of its resources.

NOW A NEWSPAPER TRUST.

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WHISKY TRUST.

Boston is to Possess the Rival New Concern.

NEW YORK, October 29.—Papers were filed in the Secretary of State's office at Trenton, N. J., which indicate a formation of a new Whisky Trust. The papers comprise the articles of incorporation of a spirit company with a paid-up capital of \$5,000,000, the total authorized capital being limited by the charter to \$50,000,000. The principal office and place of business of the company outside the State of New Jersey will be in Boston, but it will carry on business in various other States and Territories of the United States. The objects for which the company is formed are stated in the article to be: "To make, sell, buy and deal in spirits and liquors of all kinds and sorts, and to buy, sell and deal in any and all material from which spirits of any kind may be made, and all material necessary and incidental to the business of distilling, and in general to carry on the business of distillers in all its branches and all business incidental thereto, to purchase, refine, sell, deal in and manufacture molasses and sugars of all kinds, and all products of the sugar cane, including the acquisition by purchase, manufacture or otherwise of all materials, supplies, machinery and all other articles necessary or convenient for use in connection with and carrying on the business herein described."

The \$5,000,000 capital stock of the company is divided into 50,000 shares. Of that stock \$500,000 is divided into 5,000 shares, and is to be first preferred stock, and is to be guaranteed by \$2,000,000 to be divided into 20,000 shares, which shall be second preferred stock and be called "preferred stock," and the balance is to be divided into 25,000 shares, to be called "general" or "common" stock. The guaranteed and the preferred stocks are to receive 8 per cent per annum, cumulative after January 1, 1895. Provision is made for retiring guaranteed stock at 110. The company is to commence business to-day. The organizers and incorporators are Robert H. Dillingham of East Orange, N. J., and David M. Ripley and Edward G. Maturin of this city.

DAYS OF '49 AGAIN.

Great Excitement Over the New Australian Gold Fields.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 29.—The steamer Alameda, which arrived to-day, brought only three passengers from Australia. This was owing largely to the fact that nearly everybody was on the rush to the gold fields of Western Australia, Coolgardie. While the steamer was in Sydney harbor over 1,000 miners arrived from the New Zealand gold fields en route for the Eldorado. The reports of the finds reported are enormous, and in one instance four cuts of rocks yielded 555 ounces of gold. The Londonry mine, one of the first discovered, was sold to an English syndicate just before the steamer sailed for \$1,250,000. One of the passengers from Sydney was James McCormick, a miner. He stopped off at Honolulu, but told the other passengers that the new gold field was every bit as rich as it was made out to be, and that it would rival the days of '49 in California. According to him the lack of water was the great drawback. When he was at Coolgardie a quart of water in a precious field cost 50 cents, a pound of meat 60 cents and 100 pounds of flour \$25. The majority of the miners were doing well, but the suffering, owing to the scarcity of water, was very great. Just before the Alameda sailed a camel-load of ore, nearly all gold, was brought in Sydney from the Wealth of Nations mine. Its arrival caused great excitement.

NOW THE CHINESE COME.

Government Officials Thought to be in Collision With Fraud.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 29.—M. B. Hurley, special government agent at Chicago, has been on the Pacific Coast for months investigating the Chinese certificate frauds. He is now in Los Angeles. Investigations in Washington, Oregon and California have revealed the fact that thousands of fraudulent certificates are afloat. It is estimated that there are many thousands of these bogus certificates in this State. They have all been used, but those not used are for sale by Chinese and white agents. Information in Hurley's possession will probably lead to several arrests. Fraud has not only been perpetrated by the printing of fraudulent certificates, but there have been many forgeries and substitutions of names and pictures. The common characteristics of the Chinese makes it easy to substitute the photograph of one man for another. In cases where the registered Chinese have died or gone to China this deception has been frequently practiced. There is a little doubt that men in the government service have been in collusion with the vendors of these fraudulent certificates, and it is intimated that there will be arrests of several officers who have been recent to the government's trust.

THE PROTECTED HER HOME.

PERRY, O. T., October 29.—A terrible duel was fought between Miss Agnes Jones, a young lady about 21 years of age, and Sam Bartell, 35 years old, on a homestead twenty miles north of here yesterday. Miss Jones obtained the homestead when the Cherokee stretch was opened in September, 1893, and had built a neat home. Two months ago she went to visit her parents in Kansas, and Sam Bartell jumped the claim and moved his effects into Miss Jones' home. Miss Jones returned yesterday, and found her home occupied. She gave orders for it to be vacated at once, which Bartell refused to do, and she pulled a revolver from under her apron and opened fire on Bartell. Bartell returned the claim fire, but missed the woman. Three of her shots took effect in Bartell's body, from the effects of which he will die.

A HEARING REFUSED.

CHICAGO, October 30.—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals to-day refused a hearing in the case of George M. McDonald, President of the American Guarantee Investment Company. McDonald will go to jail for eleven months unless the Supreme Court comes to his rescue. He was convicted about a year ago with other officers of the company for using the mails to prosecute the business of a lottery. The decision to-day was announced by Judge Woods, who said he was willing to give McDonald time to appeal to the Supreme Court before the sentence is carried out, and the defendant was given a month's liberty under \$5,000 bonds.

His Property Seized and Sold.

LONDON, October 30.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Central News says all the 800 Chow property belonging to Sheng, the Taoist of Tien Tain, has been seized and sold by the government in obedience to orders from the Chinese. He is the official who bought German rifles for 600,000 taels and sold them to the government for 3,000,000. When the fraud was discovered Li Hung Chang slapped his face. The seizure of his property failed quickly upon the denunciation of the Board of Censors.

THE CHANCELLOR

Emperor William Accepts the Resignation of Caprivi.

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