

Lincoln County Leader.

J. F. STEWART, Publisher.

TOLEDO.....OREGON

Greater Love Hath No Man.
PRINCETON, Ky., November 2.—News reached here today of the lynching of Eddy Martin in Crittenden county yesterday by a mob. Martin was seized by a dozen or more men, who asked for information of Bill Goode, the lawless Pauper Commissioner of Crittenden county. He was also asked about the latter's crimes, especially that of horse-stealing. The mob told him they had come to hang him; but if he would turn State's evidence on Bill Goode, he would be spared. Martin said: "If these are the only terms, gentlemen, let the hanging proceed. Bill Goode has been my friend, and I shall shield him." The mob quickly did its work, and left the body swinging from a limb upon a lone country road.

The Lady and the Tiger.
PARIS, November 2.—Victorian Sardou's new Greek drama, "Gismond," was brought out with great success at the Renaissance theater this evening. Sara Bernhardt, who had the title part, enjoyed a great personal triumph. She was supported strongly by M. Guity in the leading male part of Asmeric. The scene is laid in Athens in the fifth century. The Queen's son falls in love with a girl, and is in danger of being torn by a tiger. She promised to marry the man who would go to the rescue. Asmeric, the son of a nobleman, saves the child, and is imprisoned by the Queen, who regrets her promise. After several love scenes and a few more hardships Asmeric becomes her husband.

Henry Rochefort Sentenced.
PARIS, November 2.—Two Judges of Seine Assizes, sitting without a jury, today pronounced condemnation upon Henri Rochefort, sentencing him to three months' imprisonment for having published an article in the *Intransigeant* denouncing the judiciary. M. Farjat, manager of the *Intransigeant*, was tried for complicity in the offense, and was acquitted. M. Farjat was tried by a jury. The anarchists, Paul Reclus, Ponget, Cohen, Martin and Duprat, were condemned in default to twenty years' imprisonment each at hard labor.

An Infidel as a Reformer.
LEXINGTON, Ky., November 2.—C. C. Moore, the Lexington infidel prohibition editor, who took such a peculiar part in the Owens-Breckinridge contest, has now undertaken to reform the fallen women of Lexington. He believes the house of reformation idea does not go far enough, and to-day made his first tour of the slums of the town, and says he believes that the women will lead a better life if some inducement of social standing or financial support is offered, so they will not be entirely dependent. There are more of this class of women in Lexington than any other city in the world with the same number of inhabitants.

A Hearing Refused.
CHICAGO, October 30.—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals today refused a hearing in the case of George M. McDonald, President of the American Guarantee Investment Company. McDonald was to 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 today 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 Soo Chow property belonging to Sheng, the Taoist of Tien Tien, has been seized and sold by the government in obedience to orders from Peking. Sheng 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 followed quickly upon the denunciation of the Board of Censors.

Much Suffering From Drought.
SIOUX FALLS, S. D., October 31.—W. J. Wagner, traveling agent for the Great Northern road, has returned from a trip through the northern part of the State, which was severely stricken with the drought. He reports the people there in destitute circumstances. Near Osceola and west of it whole townships were left by the sun and wind dry and barren as a desert, and stock was rendered worthless, as they could not feed. One family was found eating horseflesh.

Will Go Out of Business.
MONTREAL, Quebec, October 31.—The steamship line, which has plied for years between Montreal and Liverpool during the summer months and Portland and Liverpool during the winter, is to be wound up. This action has been decided on owing to the great falling off in receipts caused by the depression in the shipping business during the last few years.

Germany and Samoa.
BERLIN, October 30.—The Colonial Secretary under the Presidency of the Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg has petitioned the foreign office against a double protectorate of Germany and England in Samoa. The society demands that, if any change be made in the agreement, the protectorate shall be made exclusively German.

To Restore the Parthenon.
ATHENS, November 2.—An official examination shows that the Parthenon was seriously damaged by the earthquake that occurred last spring. The structure is reported to be in a dangerous condition, and measures to restore it will be taken at once.

Fraudulent Chinese Certificates.
WASHINGTON, October 30.—Commissioner Miller counts the idea that there has been a wholesale issue of fraudulent Chinese certificates on the Pacific Coast as represented by Special Agent of the Treasury Hurley. He has forwarded Mr. Hurley's report to Internal Revenue Collector Welborn of San Francisco for examination and report.

Arctic Explorers Return Safely.
ST. PETERSBURG, October 30.—Trevor Battys and Hyland, his companion, who were supposed to be on an Arctic island, arrived here today. The rescue expedition planned by his brother has not started.

Sketching Hong Kong's Defenses.
LONDON, October 31.—The Times published a Hong Kong dispatch saying that William Hill, an American, has been arrested and fined \$100 for sketching the defenses of Hong Kong.

TWELVE DOZEN LOST.

The Steamer Wairarapa Wrecked Off the New Zealand Coast.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., November 2.—The Union Line steamer Wairarapa, bound from this port to Auckland, N. Z., was wrecked Sunday evening on Great Barrier Island off the northwest coast of New Zealand. The night was very dark, and the officers and lookout on the steamer were ignorant of the proximity of the land until the steamer struck on the rocks. Captain McIntosh, the master of the Wairarapa, was on the bridge at the time. He, together with most of the crew, was lost. The sea was rough when the steamer went aground. Attempts were made to lower some of the boats, but several of these were either smashed by being thrown against the side of the steamer before the lines were cast off or were capsized before they could be swung head to the sea. Most of those in the boats perished. Those remaining on board made attempts to rescue them. In the meantime the people on shore were striving to assist the wrecked people. The steamer had two or three life rafts, and these were thrown overboard by men, who went out in the water as far as possible to meet them. A line was finally thrown across the steamer and the breeches buoy rigged. A number of lives were saved by this means. Altogether 111 of the passengers and thirty-three of the crew were rescued. Some of the survivors have arrived at Auckland, but the number saved is not positively known.

STORY TOLD FROM AUCKLAND.
AUCKLAND, November 2.—The Wairarapa struck at midnight, when most of the passengers were asleep. They were aroused by the shock of the steamer striking and rushed on deck in great excitement. Lifeboats were rapidly served out. There were many pathetic and heart-rending scenes. Despite the confusion there was no panic. A heavy sea was breaking over the vessel, and the boats were launched with great difficulty. The steamer, after she struck, settled down and was partly submerged. This added to the danger and difficulty in launching the life boats. A large number sought refuge on the bridge, but many were swept from it by the seas. Others took refuge in the rigging, where they remained until daylight, when two direct whalers came ashore with lines, by means of which a sort of breeches buoy was rigged and a number of persons hauled ashore. All who reached the shore were attired in scanty clothing. They remained on the docks for thirty hours, subsisting on oranges that had been washed ashore.

WORDEN'S CONFESSION.
All of the Defendants Implicated Except Himself.

WOODLAND, Cal., November 2.—Detective C. J. Stillwell occupied the witness stand in the Worden case today, and brought out the confession of the defendant, implicating all of the defendants except himself in the train-wrecking. Stillwell said Worden made the statement to him in the county jail. Stillwell was sent for by Worden, who first wanted \$500 to expose those concerned in the wreck. When visited the second time he gave him a statement concerning the wreck, in which Worden admitted hiring the carriage, driving through the Hatcher's, and being with the men up to the arrival at the second railroad crossing, where he claims he gave out and returned to Sacramento; also that Compton, a member of the Mediation Committee, bought the giant powder and gave it to the wreckers. Worden said Hatcher, Barrett, Appelman, McMahon, Dyer and others were in the carriage. Two of the men are now in Oregon, and Barrett is in Oakland. In the confession Worden said that the man who rode on the front seat of the survey after passing the second crossing was Alvin Wheeler, who closely resembles him. The confession gave all the details of Worden's movements on that day, and does not implicate any of the Mediation Committee except Compton. This afternoon letters from Worden to Carroll and others were introduced, in which Worden asked Cook to visit him and he would make a clean breast of the whole affair if they would release him. The confession is in Worden's handwriting, and he makes no effort to deny the authenticity of it. This closed the case for the people.

Not Favoring Jewish Immigration.
WASHINGTON, November 2.—Superintendent Stump of the immigration bureau has received a letter from Baron Hirsch of the Jewish Colonization Association, in which, in speaking of Jewish immigration to the United States, he says: "Far from favoring this immigration, I have, as you are aware, for the past few years endeavored to turn it to Argentine Republic, where the Colonization Association has already established a colony, and is still establishing others. The association does not only do nothing to favor Jewish immigration to the United States, but, as far as I am aware, there are no other societies desirous of forcing or inducing them to go to your country or helping them directly or indirectly to that end."

Relinder Experiment in Alaska.
SAN FRANCISCO, November 2.—Rev. Sheldon Jackson, Superintendent of Schools for Alaska, has arrived in this city, and will leave immediately for Washington. He says the schools of the North are in a very prosperous condition, and that the government herds of reindeer are all doing well, and the experiment of transporting them to Alaska has surpassed expectations. Urgent requests have been received from miners and traders in the interior for supplies of reindeer teams to provide transportation. From twelve to fifteen Esquimaux are constantly kept at Teller station learning the latest improved method of caring for the reindeer from the Lapland herders, who went there last May.

Not Necessary to Decide.
WASHINGTON, November 2.—The Treasury Department has been relieved from the necessity of deciding whether Chinese seamen could land temporarily in this country by the departure from Baltimore of the Ping Suey, the vessel manned by Chinese sailors. Attorney-General Olney, who had been asked for an opinion on the subject, had deferred the matter because of the lack of necessary information, and will not now consider the case unless the Ping Suey puts into some other American port and the same question arises.

Arrested for Treason.
PARIS, November 2.—Captain Dreyfus, an officer in the French army, has been arrested for treason, it being alleged that he had sold plans of frontier forts to the Italian war officials.

GERMAN EMBARGO

The Secretary of Agriculture Decries 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 today. That Texas fever was merely a ground which Germany could adopt for enforcing retaliation measures against the United States, according to 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 today that the measure of exclusion was inspired solely by sanitary reasons, and had no political motive behind it. Government officials are obliged to take this view of the case, since any other view might 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 today, but the stringent measures just adopted were 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 meats was at a loss to understand, because they are all inspected by competent officials in this country before they are shipped. Texas fever, moreover, can only be carried by the raw hide of the cattle exported from the country, and also inspected at the ports of shipment to see that 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, and that the sanitary regulations of that country are unusually stringent upon all such matters. The Secretary thinks that the damage to be inflicted upon American interests by this act is greatly overestimated, as the exports of meat to Germany are comparatively light. It is his observation on his recent trip Secretary Morton is convinced the exportation of live cattle cannot be made to pay as well as shipping dressed meats. The establishment of increased facilities for shipping meats in cold storage, he thinks, will greatly increase the American business.

Rewards in Mail Robbery Cases.
WASHINGTON, November 1.—In view of the great number of postoffice burglaries and highway mail robberies the Postmaster-General today issued offers 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 on the charge of robbing the mails while being conveyed over any post office or station; \$250 for the conviction of any person in any United States court on the charge of attempting to rob the mails being conveyed over any post office or station; \$150 for the arrest and conviction of any person in any United States court on the charge of robbing 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 armor plates was begun at Indian Head proving grounds today. Two of these, one made by the Wheeler-Stirling Company and the Midvale Steel Company, were tried today. 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 Londonderry 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 Suro.
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 five cents for a ride from the ferries to the beach. It is supposed that the action of Adolph Suro in commencing work on an electric road to the Cliff, over which the fare was to be five 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 today. 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 Behring Sea last summer it will take about six months to repair her at an estimated expense of \$15,000.

Should be Taken Care Of.
WASHINGTON, October 31.—Gerardus H. Wheeler, claiming to be Mayor of Atlantic City, was arrested yesterday morning and sent here in a telegram sent him by the President, who, he said, was going to appoint him to a foreign mission.

ROCKEFELLER SUED.

Heavy Damages Claimed For Fraudulent Representations.

DELHI, November 1.—Alfred Merritt today brought suit against J. D. Rockefeller and F. D. Gates, his private secretary, for \$1,236,000, 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 Mesaba railroad, the defendants proposed that the Penokee and Gogebie 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 Aurora; that their stocks were well worth what Rockefeller was to secure by Mr. Rockefeller and Westmore 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 owned large amounts outside their funded debt, and that the Penokee Company was at the time insolvent; that instead of making the value of the Lake Superior Consolidated Companies' 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 today 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 consignment of lead to Yokohama, Japan, by the 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 are the nature of the goods, etc.? All of these conditions, taken together, go to make out a case of contraband of war, and each consignment of goods must stand by itself. The Tacoma (Wash.) case has not yet been decided, and the attention of Secretary Carlisle on the matter is nevertheless receiving investigation 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 in 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 service is composed entirely of American citizens. The Judge-Advocate-General renews previous 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 at Acapulco. The Colonel was willing, but his purse was light, as his gallant commander, Antonio Ezeta, had left him only steerage passage. Having been unable to get a ticket on Saturday, he could not get a ticket on Sunday 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 so, as the Pacific Mail would not. The result was that he would go 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 today. Chief Rogers was exonerated of taking bribes or receiving money from gamblers, but ex-Mayor Harry White was exposed by Governor John H. McGraw having resigned to avoid the publication of the charges he was a gambler, and interest in gambling games while Mayor. Mr. White confessed on the stand that he allowed the ordinance to be violated, and declared he should have been impeached then and there.

Report of Utah's Governor.
WASHINGTON, November 1.—The annual report of Governor West of Utah was published today. He charges the Southern Pacific road with the responsibility for dumping the California Industrial Army upon the people of Utah. He says the expense entailed was about \$5,000, and unless the Territory is reimbursed it will sue the Southern Pacific. He commends President Cleveland for amity granted the polygamists, and recommends the restoration to the Mormon Church of its realty, worth \$28,000.

Failed to Pass.
JACKSON, Miss., November 1.—The Supreme Court has declined to grant a lawyer's license to John R. Lynch, colored ex-Congressman and ex-Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, and who was nominated Blaine and Logan at Chicago, because of his inability to pass the examination required by law. He applied for authority to practice in the Chancery Court of Adams county, where he resides.

Tyran's Will Set Aside.
MONTEREY, Cal., November 1.—The probate proceedings in the case of Dr. T. E. Tyran have been set aside by Judge Minor of the Superior Court. Tyran, a millionaire, made a will in San Francisco and disappeared. The will was filed for probate and an administrator appointed. After two years Tyran returned. He then filed a petition to be restored to judicial life, hence the order setting aside the probate proceedings.

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 today 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 934 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, shall be irrevocable, 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 has been suggested, and perhaps might well be, that, since the tariff act of 1891, the taxes due on distilled liquors in a United States bonded warehouse 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 inferior officer to refuse 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 accepted by the collector, and the collector, in turn, must be authorized to make it, the constitution of South Carolina 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 Correspondents.

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 not 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 people to be given to this enterprising correspondent to be distributed in Washington among the press people where it "would do the most good." There is the opinion of those who furnished the money, and that place was the pockets 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 was to be distributed pro rata among the representatives of the press in Washington in the expectation that the sugar trust would be defeated, and that the distributor of this fund was to receive his commission. There are intimations even that a list was furnished of names of correspondents to whom this fund was to be distributed, and that the expectation was that it would be expended in part in dinners, in part in ways that would be appreciated by those for whom it was intended. If there is anything in this story, it is safe to say that not \$1 of this alleged fund ever passed to the representative correspondents for whom it was represented that it was intended. The man who undertook to distribute this fund did so with the full knowledge that it would not be safe for him to approach any of the gentlemen whose names may have appeared on this pretended list for any such purpose whatever. He not only is not in relations of confidence with them, but he never calls upon any of them when in Washington. Efforts are being made to ascertain the truth of this report, and if it shall be found true, the correspondent in question will be more likely, possibly in the courts, to probably before a committee of investigation.

Bandit Queen.
TABLET, I. T., October 29.—A courier has just arrived with the information that Sheriff Proctor and a posse of Choctaw men 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 fled the day of 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 of 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.

Fire of the Gang Captured.
MECKLENBURG, 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, Dick Reynolds, Jim Bates and Lou Peck. 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.

AFTER PORT ARTHUR.

The Battered 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 Port 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 Port Arthur before the end of the week.

TWO MANY PRISONERS ALREADY.
TOKIO, October 31.—General Nodzu, who commands the advance force of the Japanese army, has abandoned the pursuit of fugitives from Kulienciao, 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.
TIEN TSIN, 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 Moukden 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 Hsieh. It is believed at Moukden 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 legation here has a dispatch saying a second army under General Otama, 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 method is needed, she will not confine her regeneration to methods of warfare. The greater 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 manufactures, 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. We talk of overproduction 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 tend 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 are now turning to the elements alone for their water supply. For 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 Salvator's.

LEXINGTON, Ky., October 30.—Tenny, the immortal little "swayback," was shipped in a special car to California tonight. 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 David Pulsifer, owner of Tenny, and J. B. Haggin matched Tenny and Salvator 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 race in their second and third year of service against each other. If the get of Tenny defeats 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 importation of the existence of disease among the cattle exported from the United States or its 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 and carry on the war to a successful issue. The society has made no attempt to divert the money shall be used, and leaves that to the department at home.

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 AIRES, 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 attempting to bring the night, but 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 for several days, 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 districts and towns. The village of Del Abordon has been completely swallowed up in the huge gaps which opened in the ground. The Governor's 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 100,000 milreis. It is estimated that at least 20,000 people are homeless. South of Buenos Aires 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.
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 Brice 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 in other cities. Plans and propositions have been made for the purchase of 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 and cattle from the United States to Germany was hereby 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 beef and cattle by 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 official statement has been received from other countries that 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 that government through the American Ambassador at Berlin.

SORRY HE DIDN'T MURDER.
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 parried 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 60 cents, and threw it on the counter. The robber picked it up, and backed out of the office. He went down Fourth street to J. followed by Hawk, and at the corner of Third street, seeing a policeman, he jumped into a buggy standing at the sidewalk and drove away. The policeman ran after him, caught up to the buggy and placed the man under arrest. The policeman caught his revolver, but the robber snatched it from him and, assistance arriving, wrenched it from him and handcuffed him. He was