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ORIENTAL WAR ENDED

China and Japan Come to an Understanding.

TERMS OF PEACE ARE NOT KNOWN

What Extent Has Not Been Announced
--What Caused the Delay in the Negotiations.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Official advices received at the Japanese legation today from Japan, indicate that an understanding has been reached between the Japanese and Chinese plenipotentiaries, and news of the definite conclusion of peace may be expected at any time. The exact terms of peace cannot be ascertained, but it is understood that in response to the repeated requests of the Chinese plenipotentiaries have granted some concessions.

As brief as the foregoing official message is, it marks the close of the Japan-China war, barring the possibility, of course, of some unexpected hitch at the last moment. The announcement of the exact terms of peace is to come, but from what is known of the negotiations thus far, the general nature of the terms is evident. It was officially announced that the terms being insisted on were as follows:

First—The independence of Korea.
Second—The permanent cession of the island of Formosa to Japan.

Third—An indemnity of 300,000,000 taels, Chinese money.

Fourth—The permanent occupation of Port Arthur and immediate surrounding territory.

Fifth—A new Japan-China treaty, opening China to commerce.

The two conditions which have caused trouble are the permanent occupation of Port Arthur and the payment of 300,000,000 taels. While no official information is available, and no statement whatever regarding the terms of peace can be obtained, probably these are the only conditions in which the Japanese plenipotentiaries have yielded. Just how much they have yielded on the occupation of Port Arthur may have vital consequences. If they have yielded entirely it removes Japan from all occupancy of the mainland and from the strategic command of the Gulf of Pechili, leading to Peking. At one time Japan was willing to occupy Port Arthur for a term of years, and this may be the ground of agreement, although it is necessarily conjectural at present. The purpose of a temporary occupation, it is said, would be to prevent China from arming and retaliating against Japan for a term of years, at least. If the money demand has been reduced, little significance will attach to the fact, except that it will lighten China's burden.

The Assault on Chang.

TOKYO, March 29.—Correspondence of the United Press, per steamer Coptic: On March 24, the third conference of the peace plenipotentiaries took place. It began at 3 p. m., and lasted until 4:30, and when the plenipotentiaries separated a satisfactory termination of the war was within sight. The viceroy, Li, entering his palanquin, was carried rapidly toward his lodging. So narrow was the street that a space of only nine feet remained clear on either side of the palanquin. In that space policemen were stationed throughout the entire distance at short intervals.

When more than two-thirds had been traversed of the 600 yards separating the conference building from the viceroy's, a pistol was fired by a man standing under the eaves of a sandal-maker's shop. The viceroy threw up his head and raised his hand to his left cheek, from which blood was flowing copiously. A moment afterward he was in the hands of his French and Chinese physicians. It was found

that a bullet had penetrated a little below the left eye and grazing the cheek bone had lodged under the nose.

The excitement and indignation caused by the event were indescribable. The Japanese plenipotentiaries hastened to the viceroy's lodging to inquire and condole. Count Ito telegraphed to the emperor in Hiroshima asking that the two chief court physicians be despatched at once to attend the illustrious patient. The emperor issued a rescript declaring that the country had been dishonored, and invoking his subjects everywhere to guard against such national disgrace. The empress dispatched two nurses with bandages rolled by her own hands. The nobles, the houses of the diet, the journalists, the chamber of commerce, the universities, the public schools, the municipalities, the prefectures all sent telegrams of condolence and delegates to express their profound sorrow.

The viceroy's assailant proved to be a youth of 26, by name Koyama Rokunosuke. Of small stature, meager frame generally insignificant appearance, and wearing the shabbiest of garments, he seemed the last person in the world to be plotting, single-handed against the life of a foreign empire's greatest statesman. Surrendering quietly a rusty six-shooter that he carried in his sleeve, he walked to prison with the police and answered the questions of the magistrate without the least perturbation. His father was a member of the prefectural assembly of the Gumma prefecture, away up in the north of Japan. Watching the course of events for some years back, Rokunosuke had come to the conclusion that as the control of China's interference in Korean affairs was vested in the Viceroy Li, on him also rested the ultimate responsibility for all Korea's foreign complications. There could be no permanent peace in the Orient so long as the viceroy lived. Hence he determined to kill the old statesman, and had even projected a voyage to China for that purpose, but his means proved insufficient. Barely by great economy, had he succeeded in traveling 600 miles to Simonsaki, procuring en route an ancient six-shooter in Yokohama.

Discuss the Income Tax.

NEW YORK, April 12.—A conference was held yesterday between representatives of several transatlantic steamship companies to discuss the subject of the 2 per cent exaction on incomes, and, if thought best by the majority, to organize for the purpose of attacking the constitutionality of the new law. The meeting was a secret but informal one, and the matter was discussed generally, as it would if enforced affect the foreign steamship companies docking and trading in this port.

The companies, it is said, take the stand that as the principal lines are foreign corporations, their shares being held by foreigners, and the earnings of each voyage not being credited until the arrival of vessels on the other side, they are not liable to the income tax.

The agents present were loath to talk on the subject, and beyond the fact that the meeting adjourned without taking any action as to whether concerted action should be taken against the enforcement of the law, no information could be obtained. Vernon H. Brown, of the Cunard line, when seen last night at his home, however, said that the subject was discussed informally, and that it was finally referred by each company to its respective counsel, who will report back at a future conference of the agents, who will then take such action as the counsel suggest.

Against Judge Fields.

CHICAGO, April 12.—The Tribune's Washington correspondent sends the following: "The advocates of the income tax are clamoring for the retirement of Justice Fields from the supreme court so as to permit the president to appoint as his successor some one who will be less hostile to the measure. In the departments and wherever friends of the income tax assemble the unanswered argument set forth in Justice

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Field's dissenting opinion is discussed. Failing to break the force of that opinion, the friends of the income tax are asserting that Judge Field is too old to remain longer on the bench, and they further allege that he is not as vigorous of mind now as he was a few years ago. But these insinuations emanate from persons blind with rage at the calamity that has befallen their pet scheme—the obnoxious and mortally wounded income tax.

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Truce Will Not Be Extended.

YOKOHAMA, April 12.—It is stated here on reliable authority that unless peace is concluded within the period of the armistice, the truce will not be extended and the Japanese armies will, in May, advance upon Peking. It is officially stated that cholera in the Pescadore islands, recently occupied by the Japanese forces as a base of operations against the island of Formosa, is abating.

Symptoms of kidney troubles should be promptly attended to; they are nature's warnings that something is wrong. Many persons die victims of kidney diseases who could have been saved had they taken proper precautions. The prompt use of Dr. J. H. McLean's Liver & Kidney Balm has saved thousands of valuable lives. If you have any derangement of the kidneys try it. Price \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by Snipes & Kinnersly, druggists.

Movements of Warships.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Admiral Mead's squadron sailed yesterday from Port au Prince, Hayti, for Colon. The Charlestown arrived at Che-Foo, China, and the San Francisco at Smyra. The Mohican has sailed from Port Townsend.

J. A. Richardson, of Jefferson City, Mo., Chief Enrolling force 38th general assembly of Missouri, writes: I wish to testify to the merits of One Minute Cough Cure. When other so-called cures failed, I obtained almost instant relief and a speedy cure by the use of One Minute Cough Cure. Snipes-Kinnersly Drug Co.

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