Washington, April 3.—The secretary of state is very much concerned over the zuelan border dispute there is much

ceptance of the bid must be sanctioned by the chancellor of New Jersey. A circular has been sent by Receiver Hardin to the creditors and stockholders of the bankrupt company, stating that the course to arbitrate the title of land west of the Schoomberg line; but, in the view of the state department, this is a pure evasion of the real issue; for there never has been any reasonable assertion of a British right to this territory, and it is territory lying east of this line that forms the substance of the contention. The situation is believed to be alarming, as armed bodies of British and Venezuelans are pressing each other closely in the disputed territory, and there may be a hostile clash at any moment. The administration has been considering the course to be pursued in such case, and it is entirely probable that, if the British still persist in bringing about such a collision and fail to heed the repeated warnings and requests of the United States to submit the matter to arbitration, then the United States will feel obliged to follow the moral aid it has given to Venezuela in this matter by more substantial assistance.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

Supreme Court Decides Against a Washington State Settler.

WASHINGTON, April 3 .- The supreme court to-day decided the case of George Richerd, William Alexander and Eben Sperry vs. James A. France, consolidated, in error to the supreme court from the st. te of Washington.

The plaintiff contended the law regarding pre-emption of public lands authorizes a quasi-judicial hearing before the register and receivers, whose decision is tantamount to a decision binding ton is tantamount to a decision binding both government and applicant in respect to the matter of settlement and improvement, and not subject to re-examination by the commissioners of the general land office or secretary of the interior.

The decision was adverse to this view, and the latter of the latter of

The court issued an order for the reargument of the case of William Trega to the librarian of the Los Angeles city vs. the board of directors of the Modesto library, and cleanse her of all sin, and irrigation district of California. The case involves the constitutionality of the Wright irrigation law.

WASHINGTON STATE FAIR.

P. L. Vandusen Appointed Superintend-

NORTH YAKIMA, April 3 .- The state fair commissioners met to-day and ap- such pointed F. L. Vandusen superintendent of the grounds for the coming year. Other appointments were postponed for two weeks on the telegraphic request of Governor McGraw, who wants further time in naming the commissioners to succeed J. R. Patton, of Tacoma, 1. I John R. Reavis, of Spokane, whose terms have expired. The fair will be held this year at the close of the hoppicking season, when there will be 8,000 or 10,000 Indians in Yakima, and their promised war dances and races will prove an attractive feature. Last fall the fair and the Indian festivities were held at different periods, but so novel and interesting were the latter that many people traveled hundreds of miles to be present, and were well repaid for

An Inquiry at Butte.

BUTTE, Mont., April 3.-Judge Speer in the district court to-day summoned a grand jury and instructed its members to investigate the great dynamite explosion of January 15, by which fifty men were killed and 100 or more injured. The judge told the jury that men were killed and 100 or more injured. The judge told the jury that some one was responsible for the death of these men, and he hoped the blame would be fixed by the jury. The prosecuting attorney had refused to take the responsibility of filing informations, and the jury was called.

To Guard Public Lands. WASHINGTON, April 3.—General Ruger has ordered the post commanders of Oklahoma territory to send escorts to such express officers as paymasters may designate for the purpose of guarding public funds to their destination during the payment of troops under the mus-ter of the present quarter.

Los Angeles Poolrooms to Close. Los Angeles, April 3 .- The efforts made against the municipal authorities resulted to-day in a decision by the city council to close the poolrooms, which are run by men from San Francisco and Ling-horses o Los Angeles.

Bogus Bullion Substituted. CABSON, Nev., March 29 .- The Tribune

this evening contains a statement, claiming to be authoritative, that a bogus bar of bullion composed of some valueless composition has been discov-ered to have been substituted for a bar of gold builion to cover up the mint shortage. This is one of the bars re-ceived by the present melter and refiner, Harris, from the previous administration at the stamped value. Rumors are current that arrests will soon be ma'e, but nothing definite can be

THE

ARGUS.

VOL. 2.

HILLSBORO, OREGON, THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1895,

NO. 2.

EDISON'S PHONOGRAPH.

'Norma" to Be Sung and "Trilby"

New York, April 3 .- Thomas A. Edimatum delivered to Nicaragua is not a hands once more, and the "Wizard of source of political apprehension, for it Menlo Pork" promises improvements is not now believed that the British will and novelties which will astonish take action in the way of acquiring ter- the public. The phonograph has been ritory in that direction or jeopardize the controlled by the North American Phonproperty of Americans in Nicaragua by ograph Company, which went into the a bombardment in their efforts to col- hands of Receiver John U. Hardin last lect the indemnity demanded from Nica- August. The company was capitalized ragua. These are the two movements at \$6,000,000 in 1889, and James Lipthat might cause the United States to pincott, the promoter, went insane interfere. But in the case of the Venegraver cause for apprehension. It appears that our ambassador, Mr. Bayard, has not succeeded in inducing the British government to give head to the re-

Then the reporter asked the question that the Wizard always expects to hear from newspaper men: "What is the latest?"

"Nothing at all," returned Mr. Edison, smiling, "except the kinetophone, the combination of kinetescope and phonograph. I am going to reproduce the motions and words of life-size speak-ing figures. I have already the speaking and the motion figures up to half life size. I have paid more attention lately to my mine than anything else. Very soon now I'll get to work in the laboratory."

THE PREACHER SUED.

general land office or secretary of the interior.

The decision was adverse to this view, and held there was nothing in the law to take such cases out of the general power granted to the commissioners of the general land office and the secretary of the interior to control all matters in respect to the sale and disposal of public library. The basis of the fendant before his congregation in the respect to the sale and disposal of public fendant before his congregation in the lands, and confirming the judgment of First Methodist church, in which he

The reverend gentleman in his demurrer took the position that his state-ment was privileged. The court held that a slander can be perpetrated in the form of a prayer as readily as in any form of a prayer as readily as in any other form of speech, and no communication made by parson or priest to his congregation is privileged because of such relation, unless perhaps, when made in the discharge of his pastoral duties with one subject to this discipline of the church, and then only unless

HIGHER EDUCATION.

Address by Chauncey Depew at the Chicago Auditoriam.

CHICAGO, April 3 .- A convocation of the Chicago university was held in the Auditorium to-night. Chauncey M. Depew delivered the address, and in the course of his remarks said:

"This institution, which owes its existence to the beneficence of Rockefeller, is in itself a monument of the purpose of wealth accumulated by a man of gen-ius. So is Vanderbilt, and so are the old colleges, as they have received the benefaction of generous, appreciative and patriotic wealth. But in view of the dangers which are about us and of the difficulties which are before us, we

Chang's Assailant's Sentence.

WASHINGTON, April 3 .- It is said at the Japanese legation that the young Japanese who shot Li Hung Chang will probably be sent to the mines of Northlocality is much like Siberia. Unofficial reports of the sentence make no reference to his trial or conviction. It is understood there had been a civil trial as a military trial would have resulted in death. Dr. Scriba's report on Li Hung Chang's wound is regarded by the surgeons, who has entered into service in Japan.

The Bible in the Public School. SCRANTON, Pa., April 3 .- By a decision to-day of Judge Gunster, in a Waverly borough school case, the reading of the Bible in the public schools of Pennsylvania was practically declared illegal. In his opinion Judge Gunster said that denominational religious exercises and instruction in sectarian doc-trines have no place in our system of common school education. They are not only not authorized by any law, common or statutory, but are expressly forbidden by the constitution, the fund-amental law of the commonwealth.

Lexow's First Witness. NEW YORK, April 3 .- Carl Priem, who was the first witness to furnish the Lexow investigation committee with testimony regarding police corruption in this city, was found dead in his room to-day, having committed suicide by

HORSEMEAT AS FOOD

Venezuelan problem. The British ulti- son and his phonograph are going to join Suggestion by an American makes it unlawful for any person to sell Condensed Telegraphic Re-Consul in Germany.

The Consumption of Horseflesh in the Large Cities in Germany Almost as Great as That of Beef and Mutton, and Continually Growing.

WASHINGTON, April 2 .- One of the most striking novelties in the recent consular mail received at the state department is the deliberate recommendation of a United States consul that American packers should turn their attention to shipping horseflesh to Ger-

"In view of the prohibition of German markets to American cattle, there is another direction toward which American packers might well turn their attention. That is the preparation and sale of horsemeat."

This is the opening paragraph of a report just received from Consul Edward W. S. Tingle at Brunswick, Germany.

Mr. Tingle adds:
"White exact statistics on the consumption of horseflesh are difficult to obtain it seems almost as great as that of beef and mutton in the large cities of Germany. In smaller cities, where there is some prejudice against horsemeat, the consumption is about one-third of that of beef, but in those places the use of horsemeat is growing daily. Its consumers are exclusively of the poorer classes, but they comprise nine-tenths of the consumers of the country. Beef and other first-class meats cost from 15 cents to 25 cents per pound in Germany, and are out of the reach of the average workingman, who receives 75 cents or \$1 per day." The demand for horsement in Ger-

many has grown to such an extent that many has grown to such an extent that it is beginning to be difficult to supply it, and this is where the opportunity for American packers comes in, according to Mr. Tingle. Formerly the German butcher had little difficulty in procuring for slaughter horses which were either worn out or injured so, as to be worthworn out or injured so as to be worth-less, but the supply of this class of aniless, but the supply of this class of animals is about exhausted, and horses for butchering now cost from \$45 to \$50, where formerly they could be had for from \$5 to \$10. The consequence is that just as people become attached to horsemeat, the butchers find they must raise their prices. Mr. Tingle adds:

"Horses can be raised in the United States much cheaper than cattle. They can be slaughtered by any of the American packing houses as easily as cattle

ingly rapid disuse of horses in America their raising, especially in the West, is far from being the profitable industry it far from being the photoman, however, can has been. The ranchman, however, can make the raising of horses for food prof-why should be not do it? The itable. Why should he not do it? The subject is of two-fold interest to the American packer, whose beef and beef products are now excluded from the German market, and to the horse raiser, whose invested capital brings him in very unsatisfactory returns. The preju-dice against eating horsemeat is so great in our own country that there will prob-ably never be a demand for meat of this kind, but there is no reason why Ameri-can packers and ranchmen should not take advantage of the existence of a different state of things in other countries to found what can be made a very prof-itable industry and extensive export

THE SMOKING NANAWOYD.

White Men Have Discovered What In dians Have Known for Years.

Paris, Tex., April 2.- A party of men just arrived bring news of a most singular phenomenon recently noticed in the wildest part of the Choctaw nation. The Nanawoyd mountain is about fifteen miles long and towers fully 1,000 feet above the surrounding country. It is in a desolate position, no person living within fifteen miles of it. Prospectors saw smoke arising from the moun-tain, and on investigation found that smoke was issuing from a fissure in the rock. The rock was so hot they could not stand on it, while a strong odor of sulphur pervaded the atmosphere, and occasionally detonations were heard. The party became alarmed and left the vicinity. They went to an old Indian and informed him of their discovery. He was familiar with the plain, and said the smoke had been issuing from it and the same noises had been heard since 1832, when the Choctaws went to that country. A further investigation will be made as silver has been found

SANTA CRUZ, April 2 .- Harry Esson, aged 20, and Mary Hinckley, aged 17, have been lovers for some time, but their parents objected to their marriage. Notwithstanding the opposition they determined to wed, and to do so they walked from Miss Hinckley's home at Ben Lomond to this city, a distance of fifteen miles. They chartered a boat and secured the services of a justice of the peace, by whom they were married after being rowed three miles from

Paris, April 2,-The Journal des Debats says that the Chino-Japanese armistice is due to the exhaustion of Japanese monetary resources and the injury done to her trade since the beginning of hostilities. The paper believes that Ja-pan will find it harder to turn her vic-tories to account than it had been to

Revenues of Australian Colonies. MELBOURNE, April 2 .- The revenue of Victoria for the first quarter of 1895 was £1,757,000, 1 d crease of £123,000 compared with the same period in 1894. The revenue of South Australia for the first revenue of South Australia for the first quarter of this year was £664,000, a decrease of £31,000 as compared with 1894.

WASHINGTON'S DAIRY LAW.

Provisions of the Act Passed by the OLYMPIA, April 2.—The new dairy law or offer for sale any adulterated, impure or unwholesome milk. Every person who shall manufacture cheese must OPENING TO AMERICAN PACKERS stamp it in a distinct and durable manner. The grade of the same as "Washington full cream," "skim" or "halfington full cream," "skim" or "half-skimmed," as the case may be, together with the locality of the factory must be shown. Only such cheese as has been manufactured from pure and wholesome milk, unadulterated in any way, shall be stamped "Washington full cream," and such cheese only as shall be made from pure milk having not more than one-half of the cream extracted shall be marked "half-skimmed." Every butter and cheese manufacturer shall keep a correct account open to inspection of the correct account open to inspection of the dairy commissioner or person furnish-

dairy commissioner or person furnishing milk to such creamery or the number of pounds of milk received daily, and of the amount of butter and cheese manufactured daily. The first Monday in December of each year the manufacturer must send a verified report of the same to the board of dairy commissioners. For the purposes of this act any butter or cheese manufacturer who shall keep twenty or more milch cows, and who shall manufacture the milk from the same into butter or cheese. and who shall manufacture the milk from the same into butter or cheese, shall be deemed to be keeping a private dairy. No person shall manufacture, sell, or offer for sale or have in his possession with intent to sell or serve to patrons or boarders in any hotel, restaurant, hospital, asylum, school or penal institution any article made wholly or partly out of any fat oil or pleasinous partly out of any fat, oil or oleaginous compound thereof, not produced directly

from milk or cream with or without coloring matter. Nothing in this act prohibits the manufacture or sale of oleomargarine in a separate and distinct form that will advise the consumer of its character.
The governor is directed to appoint a competent person as dairy commis-sioner, whose term of office shall continue four years. Said commissioner may appoint one or more deputies. It shall be the duty of the dairy commis-sioner to devote his attention to the dairy interest of the state, and enforce

the laws in relation thereto. The dairy commissioner shall have power to enter any place where he has reason to belief the dairy products or imitations are kept, and make inspection thereof. The commissioner shall receive an annual salary of \$1,200 and transportation exsalary of \$1,200 and transportation expenses, which shall not exceed \$1,000 in any one year. The deputy shall receive \$3 per day while actually employed, together with expenses. No deputy shall be employed at the cost of the state for more than thirty days in any one year. The secretary of state, the president of the agricultural college, and the dairy commissioner compose a state board of

commissioner compose a state board of dairy commissioners, who shall receive no compensation, but are allowed trav-

eling expenses.

To carry out the provisions of this act there is appropriated \$6,000 for the term beginning April 1, 1895. An emergency clause is attached.

THAT ELECTRIC ROAD.

Freight Will Be Taken From New York

to Chicago in One Day. CHICAGO, April 2. - The Interocean Electric Railway Company incorporated at Springfield yesterday proposes to make some decided changes in the present method of freight transportation. The company has a capital stock of \$200,000,000, the largest ever incorporated in the West, and a number of Chicago, New York and San Francisco capitalists are interested in the corporation. The intention is to construct an elevated electric railway between Chicago and New York for the transportation of coal and grain. The plans and specifications have been drawn by a Chicago engineer, and the company owns a number of patents on electrical devices to be used by the road. John W. King, one of the incorporators and attorney for the new

company, said yesterday:
"The road is a decided step in advance of the electrical roads operated at present. Electricity is cheaper as a motive power than steam and renders a much higher rate of speed possible. By ele-vating our road we expect to do away with the necessity of buying a right-of-way, and all delays incident to surface traffic will be avoided. At present it takes six days for freight to travel from Chicago to New York. On the new road the trip will take one. The road will have its own telegraphs and telephone lines, and it is proposed in time to ex-tend the line to San Francisco. A number of Americans, and, I think, severa foreign capitalists, are interested in the road, and building operations will begin soon. A number of new inventions in electrical transportation will be used by the road, but I am not at liberty to dis-close their nature. The capital, while large, is not out of proportion to the business we expect to do, but I cannot at present give the names of any of the

A PRINEVILLE HORROR.

The City Jailed Burned to the Ground and a Drunkard Met His Death.

PRINEVILLE, April 2 .- Shortly before 3 o'clock this morning the fire alarm was sounded, and it was discovered that the town jail and old engine house were ablaze. Before the fire department could reach the spot the fire in these buildings was beyond control, and it was with the was beyond control, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the blaze was kept from extending to other buildings in the vicinity. Frank McNally was locked in jail a few hours before by Marshal Dobson, and it is supposed he set fire to the bed. He was burned to death and his charred remains were found beneath the debris after the flames had been subdued. Coroner Pringle called a jury to-day to inquire into the cause of the death of McNally,

and the jury rendered a verdict in ac-cordance with the facts.

The victim of the fire was about 40 years of age. He came from Michigan to this state and has resided in Crook county for the past six years. He appeared to be a man of education, and had many good trafts of character, but his love for drink had wrecked his life and brought to an untimely end the exhave been a useful citizen.

NORTHWEST.

ports of Late Events.

BRIEF SPARKS FROM THE WIRES

Budget of News For Easy Digestion From Different Parts of the States of Washington, Oregon and Idaho-Items of Interest to Pacific Coast People.

The work of beautifying the custom house grounds in Port Townsend has begun. Stevens county, Wash., has completed the sale of \$45,000 current expense

bonds at par.

The Columbia mine of Baker county, Or., has the machinery on the way from the East for a ten-stamp mill. It is estimated that the total output

of potatoes from Grand Ronde, Or., this season will reach 200 carloads. Spokane is threatened with a meat famine. Chicago buyers have all the fat cattle and sheep, and shipped them out of the country.

Mrs. Mary Phinney, of Seattle, is suing the Mutual Life Insurance Company to recover \$100,444 insurance on the life of her deceased husband. Cattle buyers from the East have pur-

chased 2,000 head of cattle in the John Day country. They will be driven to Huntington for shipment East about A colony of Hollanders has bought 640 acres of land in Snohomish county, Wash. The colonists are planning to go into the butter-making business on a large scale.

The Whatcom county commissioners have let the contract for the improvement of the Lake Samish and Fairha ven water front road, a distance of onand one-quarter miles, for \$3,070. Two national banks of Yakima

Wash., show an increase in deposits be

tween January and March of about \$14, 678.93, and hold a total deposit of \$250, 088.85 or about \$62.50 per capita. Whatcom county, Wash., is now as sured of a wagon road outlet to the south, and the completion of the new road to Blanchard will connect the bay sities with one of the finest farming sec-

tions of the state. Tacoma merchants have a grievance apon the action of some of the steamers plying between Tacoma and Scattle. They say that these steamers work entirely to the interest of Seattle and to

Seattle street car companies contend that they cannot afford to light the streets along which their tracks run, al-shough their franchises call for it, and they ask to have their franchises amended to relieve them of that expense.

John E. Hough, the fruitdealer and aurseryman, states that there will be on conservative estimate 250,000 fruit rees set out in Grande Ronde valley, Dr., this season. And all trees that are being planted are of first-class stock. The hop acreage in Lewis county, Wash., this season will approximate

about 1,000 acres, of which 300 acres is tributary to Chehalis. About fifty acres of new yards come into bearing this season, while about fifteen acres are being put out in new yards. Everett, Wash., expects soon to see work begin on a new whaleback. Esti-

mates on the earnings of the whaleback City of Everett show a net profit of \$5,000 a month. This would provide for 20 per cent yearly dividends and pay for the boat in five years. Corvallis, Or., people will be disap-pointed when the census returns are all in. Assessor Alexander has practically completed the enumeration of the city, with the exception of Job's addition, and gives it as his opinion that the total

population will not reach 2,000. The city council of Fairhaven, Wash. has concluded to connect with the Samish road at an expense of \$1,800. The work will be let in sections. The Fairhaven Land Company will improve the road over its holdings, and the improve-ment at the Skagit end is now assured.

Hon. George Turner, of Spokane, anti-corpation attorney, has been employed by the farmers of Walla Walla and Columbia counties to conduct their cases against the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company and E. McNeill as receiver, before the interstate commerce commission, which will take testimone. commission, which will take testimony in the cases, commencing April 11.

J. Fritsch and Coran Watts have purare erecting a cheese factory, using one vat and twelve thirty-inch presses as a starter. They will handle 10,000 pounds of milk, and produce 1,000 pounds of cheese daily. The building will be 20x 48 feet in dimensions and two stories high. The creamery business has multiplied so rapidly in the Kittitas valley that the number of cows is insufficient to supply the various plants.

The declaration of an armistice was most welcome news to the Chinese legation, although it was accepted with the stolidity and passive dignity which is characteristic of the race. The first word of the armistice reached the legation through the press reports. Mr. Yang Yu had received no official information from Chine or from the state that the number of cows is insufficient to supply the various plants. chased a site at Ellensburg, Wash., and are erecting a cheese factory, using one vat and twelve thirty-inch presses as a to supply the various plants.

Two adventurous residents of Puyal lap, Wash., are preparing to go to the gold fields of the Yukon district in Alaska. They will not make the trip in the ordinary manner, but propose to get out of the beaten track. Instead of traveling over the Chilkoot pass to Lakes Bennett and Lindeman and there will a gold the control of building a boat to trasport them down the streams leading to the Yukon, they propose taking their boat with them and transporting it on rnnners over the That the United States is importing

flax seed in large quantities from Argentina is a good indication, says the West Coast Trade, that there is a home market for a considerably increased pro-duction, and that the farmers in the nearly all the seed obtainable are making no mistake. Argentina imports, after paying duty, are worth \$1.28 per bushel in New York, and dealers who are furnishing seed to Washington growers are guaranteeing 80 cents to \$1 a bushel, which is said to insure a considerably increased profit over wheat-growing. It is believed that the manu-facture of flax-seed oils will soon be-come an industry of considerable importance in the state, while in Western Washington, where the flax fiber is equal if not superior to that produced anywhere in the world, another profitable branch of manufacture will be opened up, should flax culture assume the proportions which experiments ex-tending over a considerable period seem

A TRUCE TO FIGHTING.

Inconditional Armistice Has Been De

Toxio, April 1.-The official declaration of an unconditional armistice with China was made public by the emperor of Japan to-day.

THE NEWS CONFIRMED.

WASHINGTON, April 1 .- The news that an unconditional armistice had been declared by the emperor of Japan was confirmed at the Japanese legation, where it was stated a cablegram to this effect had been received from the home government. China made her offer of armistice, and the peace plenipotentiaries of Japan were empowered by the migado to accept without condition. This

was done in view of the attempted assassination of Li Ilung Chang. The armistice, Minister Kurino of the Japanese legation said, will be effective until
the peace negotiations are concluded.
After the meeting of the peace ambassadors had been decided on China requested a declaration of an armistice,
but Japan had, Minister Kurino said,
not been inclined to stop warlike operations except on certain conditions.
These conditions are not known, but it
is suggested the probable occupation of
Taku might have been one, Japan wishing something as a guarantee of the

but Japan had, Minister Kurino said, not been inclined to stop warlike operations except on certain conditions. These conditions are not known, but it is suggested the probable occupation of Taku might have been one, Japan wishing something as a guarantee of the willingness and carnestness of the Chinese for an amicable settlement of the war. China evidently could not arrive at the conclusion to agree to the stipulations demanded by Japan, but attempt on the life of the Chinese peace ambassador solved the problem for the time being, and hostilities will be suspended. There will be no withdrawal of Japanese troops from Chinese territory, however.

The power of the Japanese government to execute the armistice will now be put to a crucial test. The military power of Japan has almost outstripped the civil power during the war. This has caused serious concern, as it was feared that the military element, backed by the war spirit among the people, would not submit to an armistice, even if the civil authorities ordered one. To meet this emergency a change of army commanders was recently made. There have been three army corps operating in different campaigns, and each under a general of supreme authority over his particular campaigns, and each under a general of supreme authority over his particular campaigns, and each under a general of supreme authority over his particular campaign, About three weeks ago, in anticipation of the armistice, even if the civil authorities ordered one. To meet this emergency a change of army commanders was recently made. There have been three army corps operating in different campaigns, and each under a general of suprementation of the armistice, even if the civil authorities ordered one. To meet this emergency a change of army commanders was recently more than the imperial household, who could this the imperial household, who could thus the imperial household, who could thu

Mr. Matsu-who have served as peace envoys. The full text of the cablegram received at the Japanese legation to-day regarding the armistice is as follows: "On the opening of the negotiations the Chinese plenipotentiary proposed an armistice, which Japan was willing an armistice, which Japan was willing to accept on certain conditions. While this negotiation was going on an untoward event happened to the person of the Chinese plenipotentiary. His majesty, the emperor, in view of this unhappy occurence, commanded the Japanese plenipotentiaries to consent to the temporary armistics without conditions.

temporary armistice without conditions. This was communicated to the Chinese plenipoteniary."
Minister Kurino, in discussing the Minister Kurino, in discussing the cablegram, said:

"It was immediately after the close of the second session of the peace plenipotentiaries that Li Hung Chang was prostrated by a fanatic. Up to that time nothing had been considered but China's request for an armistice pending the consideration of the terms of peace. The proposition had been met by the presentation of certain conditions from the Japanese plenipotentiaries. The discussion of the terms of final peace had not been entered upon. The emperor's command of a temporary armistice is also a refutation of the idea that Japan is disposed to humiliate

that Japan is disposed to humiliate China, or merely to acquire territory. Japan has gained the end of demonstrating Japanese importance in Eastern

Minister Kurino promptly notified Secretary Gresham of the armistice, and it was made known to President Cleve-land.

The declaration of an armistice was he asked to be excused from discussing the situation. The numerous attaches of the legation were evidently glad that the serious and discouraging struggle as to the meaning of the term "uncon-ditional armistice," though it was ac-cepted as meaning that recent events, concluding probably with the shooting of Prince Li, had induced the envoys to agree to an armistice before agreeing exactly on the terms of peace. It is felt that the arrangement of these terms will be a difficult task. The feeling in the interior of China, where the direct very strong against a cession of territory. Moreover, the payment of a cast indemnity will necessitate the imposi market for a considerably increased pro-duction, and that the farmers in the eastern portion of Washington who are and ravages of the war, make the future

> More Morality in San Francisco. SAN FRANCISCO, April 1.—The health and police committee of the board of supervisors has recommended for yes sage an ordinance preventing the display of indecent pictures. This ordinance is destined to prevent the publication or display of pictorial advertise ments and theatrical posters, in which

A GREAT CONSPIRACY

An Organized Gang to Forge Certificates.

PACIFIC COAST THEIR FIELD

Plan to Furnish Chinese Fraudulest Registration Balked by Arrests in San Francisc-Agencieso Had Been Established in Important Cities.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 30 .- Federal officers to-night caught two men in the act of forging Chinese registration certificates and arrested them. They are employes of the Oceanic Steamship Company, and are named Foss and Ciprico. These two were arrested at 765 Clay street, in Chinatown, the headquarters of the gang. Besides F. C. Ciprico and H. L. Foss, J. D. Sullivan, Max Katznaur and Moses Greenwald were also arrested. Katznaur was arrested in a saloon. He is said to be a relative of Banker Seligman, of New York. Greenwald is a cousin of Louis Greenwald, one of the Emerald opiumsmuggling gang. Ciprico has an office in Wells-Fargo's building, which was also one of the headquarters of the gang. Of the other men nothing is known.

The government officials claim to have unearthed a gigantic conspiracy to forge such certificates, and that the gang had established agencies in at important points on the coast, as well as in the principal Eastern cities. Todd, who is said to be at the head, has a number of

now remains to be seen whether Prince Komatsu can execute the important commission given him. The splendid discipline shown by the army during the war gives assurance that there will be immediate acquiescense by the military. And yet Prince Komatsu has to contend against a war spirit inflamed by many victories. It has been said that an armistice would be so unpopular among the people and soldiery that it would assure the political retirement of two Japanese statesmen—Count Ito and Mr. Matsu—who have served as peace

WHO THEY ARE. SEATTLE, March 30 .- Max Katznaur is a Victoria man and reputed to be the leading smuggler on Puget Sound. Todd is said to have been collector of internal revenue at Spokane.

TO SEARCH FOR PEARY.

Efforts to Secure a Vessel for a Rescu-

ing Party. NEW BEDFORD, Mass., March 30 .- Efforts are being made this season to secure a vessel to carry a party north to search for and rescue Mr. Peary and party, who remained in Greenland after the relief vessel last year brought down Mrs. Peary and the child born to her in that high latitude. It is stated that the cost of fitting the vessel and sending her on the rescuing mission would be \$12,-000, and doubts are expressed if that amount can be obtained. It was thought that an effort would be made to secure the services of a whaling vessel engaged in Greenland or Hudson Bay whalefishing to engage in the search for and rescue of the Peary party. The only vessels known which are going to Hudson Bay this season are the barks A. R. Tucker and Canton of this port, of which J. and W. R. Wing are agents. They are whalers, and will sail about May 1. The agents of these vessels had inquiries some time ago in regard to engaging in a search for Mr. Peary, but the answer was returned that the vessels were only fitted out for Hudson Bay, which is a long distance from the icy north, where the Peary party is supposed to be, and since that time the agents have heard nothing further in regard to the search for and rescue of the explorer.

IN OPPOSITION TO PULLMAN.

A New Car, Unequaled in Point of Com-

KANSAS CITY, March 30 .- The Willams Palace Sleeping Car Company has been organized, with a capital stock of \$5,000,000, to manufacture a new car, unequaled in point of comfort, convenience and elegance by any eleeping car now in use. The new car is the invention of a local railroad man who was formerly connected with the Misson i Pacific and Rock Island roads. The leading shareholders of the company are Eastern capitalists who are heavily interested in railroads and railroad mechinery. The main feature of the car is a berth which disappears at the will of the passengers into the wall of the car, and is confined in a space of 1% inches. Mattresses of air are to be used and all Mattresses of air are to be used and all bedclothing can be put in lockers underneath the seats. The berths will be made of steel and aluminum.

A Pistol Used by a Boy. BAKER CITY, Or., March 30 .- After attending prayer meeting last night two boys, Ralph Walters and George Palmer. became involved in a quarrel. After exchanging blows the former drew a 22-caliber pistol and fired at his opponent. The ball struck a steel badge which Palmer fortunately had in his lower vest-pocket, and the leaden missile was flat-tened and split in two pieces. Walters was arrested and will answer to the charge of assault with intent to commit murder.