

War Between China and Japan Brought to a Close.

TERMS TELEGRAPHED SHANGHAI

Japan Will Retain Conquered Places, Be Given Formosa, Territory East of Liao River and Indemnity.

London, April 17.—The Times correspondent in Shanghai says: Li Hung Chang's son-in-law telegraphs that the treaty of peace was signed in Siennosaki today, April 16, and that the terms are: First—The independence of Korea.

Second—Japan's retention of the conquered places. Third—Japan's retention of the territory east of the Liao river.

Fourth—Permanent session of Formosa. Fifth—Indemnity of \$100,000,000. Sixth—An offensive and defensive alliance between China and Japan.

Starting Proclamation of True.

London, April 17.—A dispatch from Shanghai to the news agency here says that a proclamation bearing the emperor's name, has been issued describing the empire as at an end, and asserting that he would be unable to govern any longer, and that the officials he trusted are corrupt.

It is added that the proclamation has caused great excitement and there are signs of a rebellion. The document, however, is said to be the work of secret societies.

Li Hung Chang is said to be in constant telegraphic communication with Peking. The peace conference is sitting today, and the meeting is expected to result in the conclusion of peace.

WILL CERTAINLY BE GARROTED.

Jose Maceo, the Cuban Leader, in the Spaniards Hands.

Havana, April 17.—Maceo is captured and Cuba's last hope is gone. Crombet has been killed. Without these two leaders all is chaos in the insurgent ranks, and liberty's most ardent friends admit that the Cuban cause is lost.

The Spanish authorities are posting bulletins, and the loyalists in Havana are celebrating the end of the revolution. Without Crombet and Maceo there can be no real war. Saturday the Spanish soldiers met at Palmaturo. The rebel forces numbered 2,000 men and the Spaniards 3,000.

A desperate battle followed, and according to official reports, lasted two hours. At the end of that time the rebels retreated, and were pursued by the Spanish troops and Maceo captured. His secretary was also taken and all the personal and private papers of General Maceo were confiscated.

The battle was a hard fought one and the insurgents fought desperately against odds. The Spanish soldiers resisted with remarkable courage the onslaught of the rebels. In the battle, a hand to hand conflict, a number of Cuban officers, one of whom was a colonel, was killed.

Maceo was the leader of the rebel forces with Gomez during the last revolution. Though but a youth he achieved considerable distinction. At the outbreak of this revolution Maceo landed at Baracoa, March 31.

With him were his following officers of the rebellion: Brigadier General Flor Crombet, General Jose E. Maceo, Colonel Augustine Celeroce, Colonel Juan Estrella, Joaquin Sanchez, Jorge Estrada, Adolfo Pena, Domingo Guzman, Jose Palacin, Jesus Maria Santa Anna, Alberto Albay, Luis Gariel, Manuel Gauda, Allan Lemonta and Isadora Noriega.

Maceo's fate is known in advance. Far better for him if he had been killed, as was Crombet, than to be caught, taken to Havana and put in old Morro castle's gloomy prison. He will be kept there some time and then possibly given a mock trial. He will certainly be garroted.

"We have no need of Campos and his troops now," said a Spanish officer when he heard of Maceo's capture and Crombet's death.

Calleja, the captain-general of Cuba, who is in supreme authority until the arrival of Campos, who, by royal proclamation, is commander whenever he lands, confirmed the capture of Maceo, and added that the filibustering is nearly at an end. Calleja is highly gratified that the revolution has been put down without the aid of Campos' troops.

"When the Americans see how easily we can crush rebels here in the island without the aid of home troops, or with only the aid of a few of them, they will realize that the anarchist sentiment here has been exaggerated greatly," said Calleja. "Tell your people," he added, "that Cuba is loyal to Spain and Spain has never oppressed the island as reported."

Resuming discussion of the battle at Palmaturo, Calleja said he had official information concerning the capture of Maceo and the killing of Brigadier-General Flor Crombet. He had also news that the Spanish loss was little, while the rebels met with overwhelming defeat.

Consul-General Williams is preparing for an easy departure, and Vice-Consul Springer assumes the duties of the office at once.

Sugar Refineries Started Up.

New York, April 17.—President Havemeyer, of the American Sugar Company, announces that all the island refineries of the company started up this morning. From this time on he anticipates a continued demand for sugar.

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WARRING CLERGYMEN.

Great Row at a Lecture in San Francisco Over Religious Matters.

San Francisco, April 17.—Turmoil, hisses and cries of "shame!" prevailed at the meeting of the Congregational Monday Club today, in the auditorium of the Young Men's Christian Association building, when the Rev. C. O. Brown, pastor of the First Congregational church, told the Rev. George Herron, professor of applied theology, at Iowa college, Grinnell, Ia., that he was an anarchist.

So tumultuous grew the audience, composed of clergymen and laymen, that the reverend gentleman had to cease his address of exhortation. The clergy of the Protestant denominations of San Francisco had been invited to be present at Professor Herron's lecture on the "Christian State," when the latter said:

"In spite of all we can say, Protestantism is losing and Romanism is gaining ground in the United States."

"That's not true," exclaimed Dr. Brown, who was sitting near the platform. There was a visible sensation among the audience at these words, but Professor Herron continued calmly:

"In spite of all statistics, Romanism is gaining. I tell you, friends, that God will curse this divided Christianity."

The Rev. Brown then obtained permission to make an address. He started in with personal allusions, which provoked another row. Finally a vote was taken, and it was ruled that the Rev. Brown must leave the platform, but before doing so he made the following sarcastic remarks:

"I anticipated this, and I thank you for your advertisement of my next Sunday's sermon. I will then and there revive the teachings of Dr. Herron, whom I deem an anarchist."

With these words Dr. Brown withdrew to the accompaniment of cries of shame and loud hisses.

A QUEER COMPLICATION.

Baby Oelrichs' Contest Against His Mother, Uncle and Niece.

San Francisco, April 17.—Another queer complication has arisen in the Fair will contest. The Fair children, Mrs. Herman Oelrichs, Miss Virginia Fair and Charles Fair have instituted a contest of the first will of their father, which left his immense properties in the hands of the executors appointed by him, and they have petitioned the court to have the will produced by Mrs. Craven, which leaves the property to the children without reservation, declared genuine. Now comes Van R. Paterson, who was appointed by the court to represent the minor heirs, among whom is Herman Oelrichs, jr., grandson of James G. Fair, with a petition to have the Craven declared fraudulent and to have the first will declared the only original and proper will.

Although this application on behalf of Baby Oelrichs is against the interests of his parents, they have nothing to say in the matter, as Paterson holds the authority of the court to represent their child, as well as the other minor heirs.

PAUL SCHULZE'S WILL.

Deceased Asked to Have His Body Cremated.

Tacoma, April 17.—The will of Paul Schulze, made in 1880, in Portland, Or., was brought up yesterday by Manager Koehler, of the Southern Pacific lines in Oregon, who has been its custodian. It was opened after the funeral and found to be short. The deceased asked to have his body cremated, and bequeathed his books to his brother in Germany, and his furniture to his wife for use during her lifetime. It is supposed to have been his last will, and will be probated tomorrow. The deceased's life was insured for \$10,000 or \$15,000 in his wife's favor.

Another Who Says Booth is Alive.

Newark, O., April 17.—Christopher Ritter, who arrived from Germany in the winter of 1864, and through the influence of J. Wilkes Booth, secured a position in Ford's theater, tells the story of Lincoln's assassination, claiming that Boston Corbett shot Edward Fuchs, an actor resembling Booth, and not President Lincoln's assassin. Ritter is well educated, and his character is above reproach. He declared he assisted Booth to escape, and that they sailed for Brazil, May 2, 1865. He soon left Brazil, but met Booth by appointment at Hamburg eleven years ago, and on that occasion Booth gave him the picture of his children, born to his South American wife. These pictures, bearing a strong resemblance to Booth, are now in Ritter's possession. Ritter says he heard from Booth last winter, and he was then on the South American stage.

Enjoined From Selling the Bonds.

New York, April 17.—Judge Patterson, of the supreme court, today granted an exparte injunction in the action brought by the Atchison & Topeka Railway Company against the Mercantile Trust Company, in which the latter are restrained from selling certain bonds held by them under a deed of trust, dated October 5, 1886, and executed and delivered to the trust company by the Atlantic & Pacific railroad.

Ravages of a Pest.

Russellville, Ky., April 17.—The army worm has appeared in this and many surrounding counties, and millions of them are making a clean sweep of everything green in their way. They have devastated fields of young corn and clover, and hundred of plant beds have been literally eaten up. Not a sprig of tobacco is left.

Rumored Discovery of North Pole.

Paris, April 17.—Figaro prints a rumor that Dr. Hansen, the Arctic explorer, has found the North Pole, and that it is situated on a chain of mountains. It is also said that Dr. Hansen planted the Norwegian flag there. The story is regarded as untrue.

A MANIA FOR MURDER.

San Francisco's Rival of Jack the Ripper.

A REGULAR CARNIVAL OF CRIME.

Missing Blanche Lamont, Murdered Minnie Williams' Friend, Suffered a Like Fate in the Church.

San Francisco, April 16.—The Emanuel Baptist church on Bartlett street, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third, in this city, has been the scene of two of the most atrocious murders ever committed in the state. Yesterday the mutilated and murdered Minnie Williams was found in the library of the edifice. Today the dead body of Blanche Lamont was found in the tower of the same church. The same hand the authorities believe, slew both girls, and W. H. T. Durant, the young man suspected of both crimes, is now in custody.

Blanche Lamont and Minnie Williams were members of the Emanuel Baptist church and members of the Sunday school class. The former was a pupil at the normal school on Powell street in this city; the latter was a companion in a family in Alameda, across the bay from the city. Both were 21 years old, brunettes, and pretty, modest girls. Both had been recipients of attentions from a young medical student named Durant, who is also librarian of the church, and secretary of the Young People's Society of the church.

April 3 Miss Lamont disappeared. Diligent search failed to reveal a trace of her whereabouts, and her aunt, Mrs. Noble, with whom she had been living, was totally unable to throw any light on the affair. Miss Lamont came from Dillon, Mont., several months ago, having been sent to San Francisco for her health, and at the same time to attend the normal school to perfect herself as a teacher. The last person seen in her company was Durant, the young medical student, who, it appears, had been on friendly terms with the missing girl.

Saturday morning at 11 o'clock the mutilated body of Minnie Williams was found in the library of the Emanuel Baptist church. The girl had been assaulted and her remains had been cut and hacked, the girl evidently having died from the loss of blood. On further examination it was found that she had been gagged, the assailant tearing part of her underclothing and thrusting it down her throat with a sharp stick, badly lacerating the tongue. Two witnesses state that they saw a young man and young woman entering the church, the former answering the description of Durant, and the latter that of Minnie Williams. Following this clue, the police at once put the residence of Durant under surveillance.

Chief Crowley, in speaking of the case tonight, after detailing the circumstances of Miss Williams' disappearance last Friday night, and the fact that a person answering Durant's description had been seen entering the church with a woman who answers Miss Williams' description, said: "Durant made his appearance at Dr. Vogel's house at about 9:30 or 10 P. M., remaining there until about 11:30. Dr. Vogel states that at the time Durant arrived at his house he noticed that Durant was somewhat excited, and that great beads of perspiration came from his forehead. His hair was disheveled, and he asked Dr. Vogel's permission to wash his hands and comb his hair before he made his appearance where the young people were, stating to the doctor that he had just returned from the signal corps, and consequently his hands were dirty. He afterward came down stairs, and during the evening read a letter purporting to come from his sister, in German, and after reading the letter he seemed more composed."

The Rev. J. George Gibson, the pastor of the Emanuel church, has made a written statement to the press denying rumors that he at any time sought to have the finding of the murdered body of Minnie Williams kept quiet; or that he was in hiding, or that he slept in the church. He also tells how he came to find the body, in company with lady members of the church. He says he refused to see reporters because he wanted to aid the police and prepare a statement.

NELLIE BLY WAS WEDDED.

The Man of Her Choice Aged and a Multimillionaire.

New York, April 16.—"Nellie Bly," who is one of the best known newspaper women in the country, is no longer Miss Elizabeth Cochran. She is now Mrs. Robert Seaman. Her husband is one of the directors of the Merchants' Exchange bank and a multimillionaire. He is nearly 70 years old. In financial and business circles he is as well known as his wife to the devotees of the Sunday newspapers. The reports of the marriage, which came from Chicago, were quite correct. It occurred April 5 at the rectory of the Church of the Epiphany, on Ashland avenue of that city. The Rev. T. H. Morrison performed the ceremony. The contracting parties had met at a dinner in the Auditorium hotel two weeks before, and formed an instant attachment.

Miss Cochran did her first newspaper work on the Pittsburg Dispatch, which was when she was 15 years old. She has been engaged in similar work in New York for eight years and became famous for the sensational character of her contributions to the papers. One of her first exploits was to feign insanity and have herself incarcerated in the Blackwell island asylum for the purpose of describing her experiences. Her trip around the world in seventy-two days in 1890 gave her considerable notoriety.

SUICIDE IS EPIDEMIC.

Tacoma Again Startled by a Murder and Suicide.

Tacoma, April 16.—It seems as though suicide is epidemic in this city; but if those who think the woes and cares of this life are more than they can bear would only kill themselves, and not drag innocent creatures into an untimely grave, the circumstances surrounding their demise would not be so distressing.

At 9 o'clock Easter (Sunday) morning Mike Pfeife, a German laborer, aged about 30 years, shot and killed his sweetheart, Maggie Kronder, a German girl, some 26 years of age. Miss Kronder was a domestic and worked for a family residing at 802 G street.

According to what can be learned from friends of both parties Miss Kronder has kept company with Pfeife for about three years, and it is only within the past few months that another (whose name cannot at present be learned), supplanted him in her affections. She tried to make Pfeife see that he was no longer her choice, and that her affections were centered on her new lover, but he would not release her from her engagement to him. Her father says that only a few weeks ago Pfeife came to him and told him that he would never marry any other woman, and that if he could not marry her he would die. He was, however, arrested several weeks ago, on a charge of threatening her life, but on his appealing to her and promising to leave her alone, she withdrew the charge. The judge in dismissing the case took occasion to read Pfeife a lecture on persecuting a girl with his attentions when he saw clearly she did not care for him.

The murder was a very deliberate one, for from the evidence of a 12-year old newsboy, who saw the shooting, the murderer was hidden in the woodshed. When his victim went there for wood he waited till she had her arm full, when he stepped out of his hiding place, and without a word of warning fired point blank at the girl. The first shot went wide of its mark, but the second, which was fired immediately after the first, entered the left eye, crashing through the brain and lodging in the skin back of the skull. Directly after firing the second shot he turned the pistol on himself and sent a bullet into his head. He died instantly. The girl lived, though unconscious, till 11:30.

The news of the murder and suicide spread rapidly and a large crowd of people were drawn to the scene of the shooting, and a constant stream of visitors passed the morgue of Slayden & Roberts, where the body lay.

The murderer is connected with several secret societies, being a Mason and an Odd Fellow. Very little else is known of him, though he has lived in Tacoma several years. The murdered girl has also lived in the city several years, having been engaged as a domestic in several families, all of whom speak very highly of her, both as a good worker and a virtuous girl.

Indian War Veterans.

Washington, April 16.—There seems to be an impression in some sections of the West that the bill of Representative Hermann to pension the soldiers and citizens who participated in the Indian wars between the years 1832 and 1856, passed at the last congress. Unfortunately for many citizens of Oregon and Washington, this was one of the bills that failed. It did not receive consideration. Mr. Hermann says that he hopes it may be put through at the next session. The bill would pension survivors and their widows of the Rogue River and other Indian wars in Oregon and the early Indian wars in Washington. The bill was reported favorably from the house committee on pensions, and the report stated the reasons why it should not become a law, but about that time the Democrats of the house were too busy voting away \$5,000,000 or \$6,000,000 to the sugar men of Louisiana to heed the calls for justice in other directions. The bill was recommended by the authorities, and there seems to be no reason why it should not become a law.

The Ring of Saturn.

Pittsburg, April 16.—Professor James E. Keeler, of the Allegheny observatory, has made an important astronomical discovery, for the first time positively demonstrating that the rings of Saturn are made up of innumerable small bodies, or satellites, and that they do not revolve at the same rate of speed about the planet. Professor Keeler has obtained direct proof of this by means of the spectroscope.

Editor of Ladies' Gem Monthly.

Cleveland, O., April 16.—Editor Elijah Robinson, who fleeced thousands throughout the country by means of a publication called the "Ladies' Gem Monthly," a fake rebus and bogus watch scheme, was to-day sentenced by the United States court to three months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$250. He was arrested by the United States authorities in Chicago.

A Cross in the Sky.

Newburyport, Mass., April 16.—People who were out late Thursday night report seeing a very beautiful and peculiar celestial phenomenon in the shape of a cross formed by the moon's rays, with the moon as a center. It was plainly about midnight, just as Good Friday was being ushered in.

Carl Brown in More Trouble.

Massillon, O., April 16.—Carl Brown, of Coxy's army notoriety, was today held to appear before the grand jury in \$200 bail to answer to a charge of criminal libel. His arrest grew out of the recent municipal election campaign.

CUT DOWN ONE-THIRD.

The Loss in Revenue From Income Tax Decision.

ALDRICH PUTS IT AT \$30,000,000.

Attorney-General Olney Says the Tax Must Be Paid Now Without Further Judicial Action.

Washington, April 11.—The debates on the income tax while the bill for its imposition was under consideration in congress are almost barren of figures showing the comparative importance of the incomes from rent and interest on county, municipal and state bonds in furnishing a revenue to the government. It does not appear that this matter was touched upon in the house discussion, and it was only casually referred to in the senate. Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island prepared a statement placing the revenue likely to be derived through the income tax at \$100,000,000, and crediting rents and public bonds with about 30 per cent of the amount. Senator Peffer, who made the principal speech in the senate in advocacy of an income tax, did not go into this branch of the question at all, but he said today that he was of the opinion that between \$9,000,000 and \$10,000,000 of revenue would have been derived from these two sources if the supreme court had allowed them to stand, and he added he thought this amount would have been about two-thirds of the revenue produced by the income tax.

"The census reports show," he said, "that 52 per cent of the people of the United States are renters, and it is to be inferred that about this proportion of the land is occupied by renters. The land of the entire country, with improvements added, is put down as worth \$39,544,544,323. Of this amount \$20,000,000,000 worth is rented. The rental on that amount out of the average rate of 5 per cent would be \$1,000,000,000. Just what proportion of that would come under the law is another matter, and that could not be gotten at accurately, but let us assume one-quarter of it, or \$250,000,000 worth, would be taxable income. That would give \$5,000,000 of income tax, and that, I think, is a very low estimate. The bonds, municipal, county and school district, which would be subject to the tax, would amount to \$906,213,053. Take one-quarter of this amount as coming within the operation of the law and 2 per cent on this amount, we have \$4,531,065, or a total in the two items of about \$9,500,000."

Late this afternoon Commissioner Miller decided to require all persons who have made returns to make affidavit to the facts as to the amount of income from rents and bonds, and those who have not yet sent in their returns to make necessary correction thereon before doing so. It seems probable the final decision will be that yesterday's opinion in effect exempts incomes received from bonds and rents, the latter to be strictly defined as the amount the landlord derives from his tenant. In computing income it is believed it would be held that insurance, ordinary repairs and taxes on exempt property may be properly deducted. In that case it is probable the courts will be called upon to explain just what yesterday's decision intended to exempt from the tax.

Private Secretary Thurber's attention being called to the statement contained in the Washington papers today that the president was being flooded with telegrams from all parts of the country appealing to him to call an extra session of congress to repeal the income tax law, said not one single telegram or communication had been received on the subject.

Attorney-General Olney made the following statement today to a correspondent: "So far as the lower courts are concerned the division of the supreme court on the income tax law is as binding as if the whole court had been unanimous in its favor. I cannot believe any judge would grant an injunction to prevent a collector from collecting the tax on incomes derived from other sources than rents or state and municipal bonds in the face of the supreme court's action. The only way I can see by which persons who object to paying the tax can secure judicial action is by paying the tax under protest and entering suit for its recovery."

The Southern Pacific Employees.

San Francisco, April 10.—Superintendent J. A. Filmore, who has just returned from a tour of inspection over the Portland and Oregon lines, declares that there is absolutely no truth in the story that a strike is imminent. The engineers, he says, patched up all their differences with the company by agreeing to the schedule of wages now in effect. As for the trainmen, whose organization includes conductors, brakemen and switchmen, they have agreed with the company to work under the terms of the readjustment enacted at the beginning of the year until June 1, on which date the company will consider any complaints against any feature of their wage schedule.

Want Eyes Beer Every Hour.

Omaha, April 12.—Boss brewers to day drew up a contract to be signed by the union. This contract proved satisfactory, except one clause, which provided that workmen should be furnished with beer at 2, 11, 12, 2, 4, and 6 o'clock. The workmen refused to sign it, unless the clause was changed to free beer every hour. Workmen in every brewery are out.

Notorious Strikers Sentenced.

Brooklyn, April 12.—Judge Moore in the court of sessions sentenced twelve of the prisoners who had been found guilty of rioting during the recent strike on the trolley lines. The sentences ranged from sixteen days to a year and six months, the heaviest being for cutting wires. All were sent to the penitentiary.

SPOKEN OF THE CANAL.

The Policy of England Toward the Nicaragua Waterway.

London, April 11.—Replying to a question in the house of commons, the parliamentary secretary to the foreign office, Sir Edward Grey, said the government was aware that the United States had appointed a committee to inquire into the feasibility of the plan for building a canal across Nicaragua to connect the Atlantic with the Pacific, but Great Britain would not appoint a committee to co-operate with the United States committee, unless the government of the United States was desirous that Great Britain should do so. In reply to a question, Sir Edward Grey said in case the construction of the canal was proceeded with, the government would take steps to insure British trade being placed on the same basis with that of other nations.

In answer to George Baden-Powell, Sir Edward Grey said that the government had not received any proposition from the United States to summon a conference of the powers concerned to deal with the seal fisheries of the North Pacific. Sir George Baden-Powell also asked whether Great Britain could refuse to join in such a conference, as instructed on the lines suggested by the Paris tribunal of arbitration in 1893, but to the question no reply was made. Answering a question of Sir Baden-Powell, as to whether a petition had not been received from Canada suggesting that in case of the inability of the United States congress to appropriate the sum agreed upon, under the Paris financial difficulties, the seal fisheries which has arisen, would Great Britain guarantee that portion of the award pending settlement with the United States? Mr. Sidney Buxton, parliamentary secretary to the colonial office, said: "I am in no position to answer that question." Grey, replying to a question, said the republic of Hawaii has been recognized by England.

In the house today the government announced that one-half of the troops in British Honduras will be withdrawn April 13, and the remainder at the end of July.

THIS IS AN APOLOGY.

Dr. Lansing Regrets Saying Mr. Cleveland Was Drunk.

Boston, April 10.—The Rev. Dr. Isaac J. Lansing, pastor of the Pearl street church in this city, in an address before the New England Methodist conference at Salem last week accused President Cleveland of intemperance. Tonight he declared himself as follows on the subject: "My allusions made in a temperance address at Salem Thursday, April 4, as to the drinking habits of the president of the United States were based partly on common report and partly on testimony of eye-witnesses, from various and independent sources which I believed to be wholly reliable; I had been informed that the president had been seen on different occasions, and in the presence of many persons, in an intoxicated condition. From the circumstantial and detailed character of these statements I supposed there was no doubt as to the facts stated. I therefore made this allusion as a matter of common report, basing my statements of personal, and as I supposed credible witnesses. The names of these witnesses I cannot with propriety reveal, since, sharing their knowledge in common with many others, they might justly shrink from being singled out and called to verify that which not only they but others, equally with themselves, had a clear proof of. I must therefore say that if my statement regarding such testimony is not in harmony with the facts, I regret having made it. I could have neither desire nor motive for saying anything unkind or uncharitable of the president or of any person whatever. The case being one of conflict of testimony between witnesses of equal credibility, I cannot decide which is correct, and since I have no personal knowledge apart from the testimony, I withdraw the statement and tender apologetic and sincere regrets to the president of the United States and to the public."

None of Them on the Coast.

San Francisco, April 11.—The story telegraphed to the effect that bogus postage stamps were being circulated throughout the West is given little credence here by the government officials. Assistant Postmaster Doyle said this morning that it would be nearly impossible to sell counterfeit stamps here. If they were sold in large quantities the counterfeit would be exposed, he said, and the counterfeiters arrested. The only way they could be circulated here, another postoffice official said, would be through the nickel-in-the-slot machines, which furnish two stamps for a nickel. Postal Inspector Erwin and Secret Service Agent Harris say they know nothing of the counterfeit stamps, and they are of the opinion that none of the spurious articles are being circulated on the coast.

Death of a Prominent Painter.

Paris, April 15.—Paul Chenavard, the painter, died here today. He was born in Lyons in 1807, and studied in Paris and Italy. Most of his subjects were taken from ancient history—for instance, "The Deluge," "The Death of Zoroaster," and "Birth of Christ." He was an officer of the Legion of Honor, and had been corresponding member of the academy of fine arts since 1885.

Fourteen Hundred Make Returns.

San Francisco, April 12.—Now that the supreme court has decided that part of the income tax law is constitutional, the rush to file schedules of incomes and expenses has commenced. Fourteen hundred fortunate ones, whose incomes are over \$4,000 a year, invaded the office of the collector of internal revenue today. There are about 10,000 persons in this district who are affected by the law.

FOR FREEDOM OF CUBA

Independence Probably Declared at Guantanamo.

SHE WILL NOW ASK RECOGNITION

Formal Announcement of the New Republic Would Increase Activity of Revolutionists in United States.

New York, April 12.—A Recorder special from Washington says: According to information received in this city a meeting was to be held yesterday at Guantanamo, in the province of Puerto Principe, for the purpose of declaring the independence of Cuba from Spain. One of the first steps of the new Cuban republic will doubtless be to ask recognition from the nations of the earth. The first nation to which its appeal will be made will doubtless be the United States. To such an appeal the administration cannot give a favorable response, unless the revolution has progressed so far as to make it evident that the new government is able to maintain itself, and that Spain is no longer able to maintain her control. Spain is sure to enter a protest against recognition. The formal announcement of the new government will have a tendency to increase the activity of the revolutionary party in the United States, and so bring about repeated clashes between the two governments on the subject of American interference in Cuban affairs. It is a question that the administration is not looking forward to with any pleasure.

Many Spaniards Reported Killed.

Tampa, Fla., April 12.—Later reports from Havana assert that the steamer Manulita has just arrived from Santiago with more than 300 wounded Spanish soldiers. They were taken to the hospital steamer, because the hospitals at Santiago are crowded. A letter from Santiago mentions a battle at Trocenes, near the Cantor river, in which the Spanish general, Salacoad, with one thousand men engaged a band of revolutionists under Rabi. The Spanish loss was said to be 380, while the Cuban loss was four killed and thirty-nine wounded. The Spanish troops were mostly boys, and in the battle pity was taken on many who were caught and their lives were spared.

Maceo has organized a large force in Santiago province. Since his arrival 800 soldiers, who fought under him in the former revolution, have joined him. They are principally from Majaguabo, Maceo's old home. At a meeting of the Cuban chiefs last night Jose Marti was elected delegate, or president, and Benjamin Guerra treasurer. This is the third consecutive election.

The elite of Cuban society gathered tonight in response to the call of a celebration of an event greater than any other in the history of former revolutions—the declaration of independence. It was the largest meeting ever held in the hall, and created fresh interest in the cause. Mr. Neill declared that the reporters of the Havana papers were sent twice daily to the governor-general's palace, where war news was detailed to them after having been edited by the governor-general. In case any news appeared that was not given out at the palace, the reporter was put in jail and the paper severely disciplined.

NOT IN HIS JURISDICTION.

Marshal Baldwin's Return on the Warrant for Huntington's Arrest.

San Francisco, April 12.—United States Marshal Baldwin made return today in the district court on the bench warrant issued for the arrest of C. P. Huntington, on an indictment for a violation of the interstate traffic law. The marshal certified that Huntington could not be found within his jurisdiction in the northern district of California. This will involve service of the warrant in New York state, or wherever the accused can be located. The federal officials excuse themselves for not having sent the warrant East, stating that they desired to avoid the expense which would have been unnecessary had Huntington come West in the meantime.

Miss Dickinson's Suit.

Scranton, Pa., April 12.—The jury in the case of Anna F. Dickinson against Dr. Underwood, Dr. Hillman, John M. Bryden, George B. Thompson and others, after being out seventeen hours, was discharged today, being unable to agree. The judge announced that in discharging the jury he was led to do so only because of the death of a relative of one of the jurors. The majority of the jurors, it is said, favored a verdict for the plaintiff. Miss Dickinson sued to recover \$50,000 damages for being incarcerated five weeks in the Danville asylum in 1891.

A Noted Los Angeles "Fence."

Los Angeles, Cal., April 16.—John Thompson, an ex-convict, was arrested late last night on a felony charge of receiving stolen goods. Thompson has been a "fence" for a gang of burglars and thieves for a year. In his room were found diamonds, gold rings, silverware and all other kinds of valuable jewelry. A package of melted gold, which he shipped to the San Francisco mint, was the means of locating the stolen goods. The thieves have not been captured. Thompson has served