

The Hood River Glacier.

It's a Cold Day When We Get Left.

VOL. 6.

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Hood River Glacier.

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THE GLACIER Barber Shop

Grant Evans, Propr.

Second St., near Oak. Hood River, Or.

GERMAN EMBARGO

The Secretary of Agriculture
Decries Retaliation.

FOR SANITARY REASONS ONLY

The Action Not That of Federated Ger-
many, But Individual on the Part of
Separate States—Damage to Our In-
terests by This Act Overestimated.

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

The German Ambassador, however,
assured the Secretary of Agriculture
that the measure of exclusion was in-
spired solely by sanitary reasons and
had no political motive behind it. Gov-
ernment officials are obliged to take this
view of the case, since any other view
might seem a reflection upon the Am-
bassador. Secretary Morton, who has
just returned from a trip abroad, had a
consultation with Secretary Gresham
about the matter to-day, but the string-
ent measures just adopted were not
known. He assured Secretary Gresham
that the exportation of Texas fever into
Germany by American cattle was alto-
gether improbable, if not impossible, ac-
cording 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 he was at a loss to understand,
because they are all inspected by com-
petent officials in this country before they
are shipped. Texas fever, moreover, can
only be carried by live cattle. The live
cattle exported from this country are
also inspected at the ports of shipment
to 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, as the sanitary
regulations of that country are un-
usually stringent upon all such matters.
The Secretary thinks that the dam-
age to be inflicted upon American inter-
ests by this act is greatly overestimated,
as our exports of meat to Germany are
comparatively light. From his observa-
tion on his recent trip Secretary Morton
is convinced the exportation of live cat-
tle cannot be made to pay as well as
shipping dressed meats. The establish-
ment 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 burglar-
ies and highway mail robberies the
Postmaster-General to-day issued orders
of reward as follows: One thousand
dollars for the conviction of any person
in any United States court of the charge
of robbing the mails while being con-
veyed to a mail car attached to a rail-
way 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 route other
than a railway; \$250 for conviction of
any person in any United States court
on the charge of attempting to rob the
mails being conveyed over any post
route; \$150 for the arrest and conviction
of any person in any United States court
on the charge of breaking into a post-
office and stealing, and \$200 reward where
the amount exceeds \$500.

On the New Orleans Levees.

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

TWELVE DOZEN LOST.

The Steamer Wairapa Wrecked Off
the New Zealand Coast.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., November 2.—The
Union Line steamer Wairapa, bound
from this port to Auckland, N. Z., was
wrecked Sunday evening on Great Bar-
rie's 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 mas-
ter of the Wairapa, 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. At-
tempts 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 peo-
ple on shore were striving to assist the
wrecked people. The steamer had two
or three life rafts, and these were thrown
overboard, but remained attached to
the vessel by stout lines. Then some of
the passengers scrambled down the side
with the aid of ropes and jumped upon
the rafts, which were then cut loose.
They drifted rapidly ashore, and the
people on them were taken off when
they came in reach 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 drowned. Some of the sur-
vivors have arrived at Auckland, but
the number saved is not positively known.

STORY TOLD FROM AUCKLAND.

AUCKLAND, November 2.—The Wairapa
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. Life boats 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 dif-
ficulty. The steamer, after she struck,
settled rapidly and was partly sub-
merged. 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
of the crew swam 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.—De-
tective C. J. Stillwell occupied the wit-
ness stand in the Worden case to-day,
and brought out the confession of the
defendant, implicating all of the de-
fendants 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 con-
cerned 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 line of soldiers 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 Hatch, Barrett, Appelman,
McMann, Dyer and others were in the
carriage. Two of the men are now in
Oregon, and Barrett is in Oakland. By
the confession Worden said that the man
who rode on the front seat of the surrey
after passing the second crossing was
Albert 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 Medi-
ation Committee except Compton. This
afternoon letters from Worden to Carroll
Cook were introduced, in which Worden
asked Cook to visit him and he would
make a clean breast of the whole affair
if it 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.

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 de-
mands 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 ex-
amination shows that the Parthenon was
seriously damaged by the earthquakes
that occurred last spring. The structure
is reported to be in a dangerous con-
dition, and measures to restore it will
be taken at once.

Fraudulent Chinese Certificates.

WASHINGTON, October 30.—Com-
missioner Miller scouted 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 Wellborn of San Francisco for
examination and report.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Attorney-General's Opinion on
Her Dispensary Law.

TREASURY OFFICIALS RIGHT

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

WASHINGTON, October 31.—The At-
torney-General to-day rendered an opin-
ion 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 ware-
houses 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 Col-
lector 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 per-
son under authority, or any revenue law
of the United States shall be irreplev-
inable, 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 there-
of.' It cannot be held as has been sug-
gested, and perhaps might well be, that,
since the tariff act of 1894, 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
neither sufficient as against the statute
above quoted, since it is beyond the
power of an Internal Revenue Collec-
tor 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 Collec-
tor is incompetent to accept, must be also
ineffectual because no officer of South
Carolina has been given the right or
power to make it, the constitution of
South Carolina not authorizing any such
tender nor providing any fund which
can be used for that purpose."

ROCKEFELLER SUED.

Heavy Damages Claimed for Fraudulent
Representations.

DULUTH, November 1.—Alfred Merritt
to-day brought suit against J. D. Rocke-
feller and F. D. Gates, his private secre-
tary, for \$1,225,000, in which amount he
claims he was damaged by what he al-
leges to be fraudulent representations in
the forming of the Lake Superior con-
solidated 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 de-
fendants proposed that the Penokee and
Gogebic consolidated mines, which, with
others controlled by Rockefeller, were to
be taken into the Lake Superior con-
solidated 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. Mr. Rockefeller and Wel-
more promised to lend Merritt on his
consolidated stock money at 40 cents on
the dollar of par value. All these rep-
resentations and promises plaintiff claims
were fraudulent. Defendants at the
time knew that each of the companies
controlled by Rockefeller owed large
amounts outside of their funded debt,
and that the Penokee Company was at
the time insolvent; that instead of mak-
ing the value of the Lake Superior Con-
solidated Companies' stock worth 50
cents on the dollar, as Rockefeller prom-
ised, 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 Author-
ities on the Question.

WASHINGTON, November 1.—The treas-
ury officials were looking up authorities
to-day on the question as to what consti-
tutes 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 seat of the Chinese-Japanese war.
The proposed consignment of lead to Yo-
kohama, Japan, from Tacoma, Wash.,
has led them to a study of the authori-
ties, which seem to show that a number
of considerations enter into the question
of what is contraband of war, some of
which are: "To whom are the goods
consigned? What is the condition of the
country and what is the nature of the
goods, etc?" All of these conditions,
taken connectedly, go to make out a
case of contraband of war, and each con-
sideration of goods must stand by itself.
The Tacoma (Wash.) case has not yet
been officially brought to the attention
of Secretary Carlisle, but the matter is,
nevertheless receiving investigation as
to whether pig lead is contraband or
not.

Sketching Hong Kong's Defenses.

LONDON, October 31.—The Times pub-
lished a Hong Kong dispatch saying that
William Hill, an American, has been ar-
rested and fined \$100 for sketching the
defenses of Hong Kong.

AGAIN THE SUGAR TRUST.

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

WASHINGTON, October 31.—The Even-
ing 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 arti-
cles in many cities of the Union, who
may have a very unpleasant quarter of
an hour with the Washington corre-
spondents before the next session of
Congress shall end. The story has
reached here, vouched for by authority
that would seem to be credible, that one
of the incidents of the sugar trust cam-
paign in Washington last winter was the
raising of a purse by the sugar trust peo-
ple to be given to this enterprising cor-
respondent to be distributed in Wash-
ington among the press people where it
"would do the most good" in the opin-
ion of those who furnished the money,
and that placed by the pockets of those
representatives of the press of the coun-
try here who, with or without right,
were supposed to have influence in Con-
gress and in the making of public opin-
ion throughout the country. There are in-
timations even that the men who fur-
nished the money did so under the im-
pression it was to be distributed pro rata
among the representatives of the press
in Washington in the expectation that
the comments upon the operations of the
sugar trust would be either less se-
vere or that they would be altogether
withheld. It is, of course, assumed that
the distributor of this fund was to re-
ceive his commission. There are intimations
even that a list was furnished of the
names of correspondents to whom
this fund was to be distributed, and that
the expectation was that it would be ex-
pended 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 correspond-
ents for whom it is represented that it
was intended. The man who undertook
to disburse this fund did so with the
full knowledge that it would not be safe
for him to approach any of the gentle-
men whose names may have appeared
on this pretended list for any such pur-
pose whatever. He not only is not on
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 correspond-
ent in question will hear more later,
possibly in the courts and probably be-
fore a committee of investigation.

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 sail-
ors 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 de-
partment will show that the naval ser-
vice 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 ex-
aminations for promotion and retire-
ment, and suggests the establishment of
methods similar to those of the army
and marine corps.

Colonel Going in the Steerage.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 1.—The
steamer San Jose sailed for Panama and
way ports yesterday, and it was ex-
pected 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 released from jail on Sat-
urday, he could not get a ticket until
yesterday morning, and then he found
the steerage packed to its very limit.
Cienfuegos begged to be taken in the
cabin, promising to pay the difference at
Acapulco, but Purser Garland could not
do it, he said, and the Pacific Mail would
not. The result was that the ship sailed
without him, but he says he will go in
the steerage November 15.

Tynan's Will Set Aside.

MODESTO, Cal., November 1.—The
probate proceedings in the case of Dr.
T. E. Tynan have been set aside by
Judge Minor of the Superior Court.
Tynan, a millionaire, made a will in San
Francisco and disappeared. The will
was filed for probate and an adminis-
trator appointed. After two years Ty-
nan returned. He then filed a petition
to be restored to judicial life, hence the
order setting aside the probate proceed-
ings.

Brought to Time by Suro.

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

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 to-day. The rescue expedi-
tion planned by his brother has not
started.

THE EARTHQUAKE

Its Destructiveness Greater
Than First Reported.

WHOLE CITIES IN TOTAL RUIN

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

BUENOS AYRES, October 30.—The earth-
quake 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 inhabi-
tants are in a state of panic, fearing a
repetition of the shocks. The govern-
ment 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, tele-
graphs that the city has been ruined by
last night's earthquake. The churches
and schools and public edifices are all
thrown down. The people are camping
out in the neighborhood. Comparatively
few were killed, for there was a general
rush into the open country. The first
shock came at 4:30. At times the shocks
lasted twenty seconds. The scene was a
horrible one, women shrieking and faint-
ing on every hand when the walls came
crashing down. Two sisters of mercy
were killed and many more are now en-
tombled in the ruins. The Governor
fears that the killed and wounded
throughout the province must number
at least 2,000, as many of the outlying
towns also suffered. From San Juan
come reports that the shocks continued
during the night, but were slight in
character. Not a house in the town is
without damage.

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

The national government is sending
special trains with food, tents and every
kind of assistance as well as laborers to
clear away the wreckage. La Prensa
has opened a public subscription list and
the town of La Rioja has contributed
10,000 mileres. It is estimated that at
least 20,000 people are homeless.
South of Buenos Ayres 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 con-
tains about 4,500 inhabitants. The prov-
ince is rich in minerals, and manu-
factures wines and brandy, but its situ-
ation inland is an obstacle to the devel-
opment of its resources.]

Greater Love Hath No Man.

PRINCETON, Ky., November 2.—News
reached here to-day of the lynching of
Eddy Martin in Crittenden county yester-
day by a mob. Martin was seized by a
dozen or more men, who asked for in-
formation 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 swaying from a limb upon a
lonely country road.

The Lady and the Tiger.

PARIS, November 2.—Victorien Sar-
dou's new Greek drama, "Gismondi,"
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. Guitry in
the leading male part of Asmeric. The
scene is laid in Athens in the fifth cen-
tury. The Queen's son falls into a pit
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 be-
comes her husband.

Henry Rochefort Sentenced.

PARIS, November 3.—Two Judges of
Seine Assizes, sitting without a jury, to-
day pronounced condemnation upon
Henri Rochefort, sentencing him to
three months' imprisonment for having
published an article in the Intransigeant
insulting 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, Pon-
get, Cohen, Martin and Duprat, were
condemned in default to twenty years'
imprisonment each at hard labor.

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.

AFTER PORT ARTHUR.

The Besieged City Expected to Fall
in a Short Time.

LONDON, October 31.—A dispatch to
the Times from Shanghai says it is re-
ported there the Japanese have com-
pletely 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 Ar-
thur before the end of the week.

TOO MANY PRISONERS ALREADY.
TOKIO, October 31.—General Noznu,
who commands the advance force of the
Japanese army, has abandoned the pur-
suit of fugitives from Kulienshao, as he
does not wish to be burdened with any
more Chinese prisoners. The Japanese
march upon Feng Huang Cheng has be-
gun.

DEFEAT CAUSES CONSTERNATION.

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

ESCAPED FROM PING YANG.

LONDON, October 31.—Advices from
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 Nieh. It
is believed at Moukden that the Japa-
nese will require a much larger army than
they possess to secure the Chinese pal-
ace treasure.

GENERAL OYAMA'S ARMY.

LONDON, October 31.—The Japanese
legation here has a dispatch saying a
second army under General Oyama left
its rendezvous in Corea October 23, and
made a successful landing at Talien
Wantswan.

THIRD JAPANESE ARMY.

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

IN A NEW LIGHT.

General Wallace Thinks the War May
Make China Our Competitor.

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

"When China finds from the results
of the war with Japan that a complete
change of methods is necessary, she will
not confine her regeneration to methods
of warfare. The 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 man-
ufactures, for instance, how will other
nations compete with their cheap labor
and habits of abstemiousness, which en-
able 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 simi-
lar 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 mar-
ket?"

General Wallace thinks that the per-
ception of this possibility by European
nations will compel them to interfere to
bar the progress of the victorious Japa-
nese before they go too far.

BRIGHT OUTLOOK.

Hawaiian Sugar Crop of Next Year Will
Be a Success.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 30.—The out-
look for the Hawaiian sugar crop of 1895
is very flattering. For years this indus-
try has been in a depressed condition.
This has been due in part to successive
seasons of drought. The dry seasons
have taught the sugar growers a lesson.
Most of them no longer depend on the
elements alone for their water. Im-
mense reservoirs for the storage of water
have been built in the mountains, where
the rainfall is always very heavy. From
these reservoirs the water is conducted
to the plantations across hills and sandy
places by means of wooden or iron aqueducts,
in some cases as far as forty miles.
For one 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.

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
reform 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 finan-
cial 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.

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 de-
cided on owing to the great falling off in
receipts caused by the depression in the
shipping business during the last few
years.