

# 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, Prop.  
Second St., near Oak. Hood River, Or.  
Shaving and Hair-cutting neatly done.  
Satisfaction Guaranteed.

## AMERICAN CATTLE

The Embargo Will Probably  
be Declared Off.

## WHAT THE PRESIDENT CAN DO

It is a Question Whether This Will be  
Necessary, for the Government of  
Germany Has Modified Its Order and  
Assumed a Liberal Attitude.

WASHINGTON, November 9.—The announcement that the German authorities may conclude to determine the possibilities of the introduction of Texas fever into the Empire from expert opinions of American veterinarians was received with great interest by Secretary Morton, whose advocacy of retaliation by requiring a strict inspection of German wines and liquors has been told in these dispatches. The Secretary has investigated the question, and finds that authority to entirely exclude German products in retaliation for discrimination of our goods is vested in the President by existing laws, all of which have been heretofore overlooked in the discussion of the question. Secretary Morton had a conference with the President, and laid the law before him. It is in the United States Statutes at large, volume 26, Fifty-first Congress, page 414, chapter 839: "An act providing for the inspection of meats for exportation and prohibiting the importation of adulterated articles of food or drink, and authorizing the President to make a proclamation in certain cases and for other purposes." Section 4, to which the Secretary called the attention of both the United States authorities and the German Empire, reads:

"That whenever the President is satisfied there is good reason to believe any importation is being made, or is about to be made, into the United States from any foreign country of any article used for human food or drink that is adulterated, he (the President) may issue his proclamation suspending the importation of such articles from such country for such period of time as he may think necessary."

The Secretary believes this law is the key to the situation furnishing this government with full power to retaliate upon Germany for the exclusion of our cattle either by the policy which he suggested, of requiring a strict inspection of their wines, or by stronger measures. At the State Department the attitude of the German government respecting our cattle is regarded as the natural and proper outcome of the strong representations made by Minister Runyon. The negotiations had reached a point where each government was content to rest its case upon the questions of fact; first, whether or not there were genuine cases of Texas fever among the cattle imported into Germany from the United States, and second, whether or not the disease can be communicated to German cattle. If, as stated in the dispatch, the Germans have so far receded from their first position, justifying the absolute exclusion of American cattle without reasonable proof upon these important points, then the State Department officials feel that our cattle shippers have little to fear, and that the German government has assumed a very liberal attitude, and one which is likely to speedily result in the removal of the embargo.

**Lord Salisbury's Tribute.**  
LONDON, November 9.—Lord Salisbury paid a tribute to the late Czar in a speech on municipal politics in London this evening. He embraced the first opportunity, he said, to express the grief of himself and of his political associates at the loss of Alexander III. His experience in the British foreign office had convinced him that all nations were deeply indebted to the late Czar for the peace which his self-restraint and high Christian character had secured. Men with lower motives might have frequently yielded to the irritation and terrible trials which Alexander had always resisted.

**The German Cabinet.**  
BERLIN, November 9.—Prince Hohenzollern presided at the Prussian Cabinet meeting to-day, Freiherr von Wilamowitz, Governor of Posen, having declined to succeed Herr von Heiden Cadow as Minister of Agriculture. A hitch also has occurred in regard to Dr. Koch's succession to Dr. von Schilling as Minister of Justice.

**Berlin Acknowledged Hawaii.**  
BERLIN, November 9.—Germany through Emperor William, replying to President Dole's official notifications, has acknowledged the Republic of Hawaii.

## FROM THE FAR EAST.

News of the Two War Powers Brought by Steamer.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 9.—The steamer Belgic brought news from the Orient under date of Tokio, October 20, as follows:

The Korean peninsula has now been cleared of Chinese troops from end to end. Korea was one of the last vestiges of the middle kingdom's medieval majesty; one of the last of the little border States that acted as buffers between the big Empire and the "outer barbarians;" independent toward all the alien world, dependent toward the Celestial Empire alone. That was the anomalous status of these buffers. One after another they have been shaken free by the impact of Western aggression. Burma, Siam, Tonquin, Annam, the Pamir region—all have fallen away, leaving the flanks of the middle kingdom exposed to the kicks of the profane Occident. Korea alone remained. To her relations with Corea China could not choose but import some element of realism, for beyond the borders of the peninsula Russia stood always ready to advance. Therefore the Peking statesman openly called Corea a dependency, and Europe believed that they had both the will and the ability to protect it. But two battles have sufficed to drive the last of the banner men across the Yalu river and to place a Japanese army on the borders of Manchuria. Japan by a very striking object lesson has demonstrated the justice of her contention that, so far as concerned Chinese tutelage, Corea's security against foreign invasion was a myth.

Ujina is a port distant five miles from Hiroshima, a town on the inland sea, where the Emperor of Japan as commander-in-chief of the military and naval forces has established his headquarters. Hiroshima was chosen for the purpose because it is the most southerly point to which the main trunk railway of Japan has been pushed. Troops and stores from every part of the Empire reach it by rail. The harbor of Ujina is capable of accommodating fifty or sixty large steamers, and between Ujina and Hiroshima a military railway has been built. October 18 the last steamer of a great flotilla of Japanese transports steamed out of Ujina. They carried a corps d'armee aggregating 22,000 combatants with all their equipment, ambulance, military train, artillery, etc. The flotilla, heading to the northwest, steered for the entrance of the Pe Chi Li Gulf to attack simultaneously Port Arthur and Wei Hai Wei. Port Arthur and Wei Hai Wei are China's only fortified harbors in the northern part of her Empire. Their works of defense were planned by German engineers, and they enjoy the reputation of being impregnable. Port Arthur has docks capable of receiving big ironclads, and is an important naval depot. The Japanese troops will attack both places from the land side, and it may be predicted that they will take them. In that case the Gulf of Pe Chi Li and therefore the maritime approaches to Peking will be completely commanded by Japan.

## THE ASTORIA RAILROAD.

Stanton and His Associates Will Ask for More Time.

ASTORIA, November 9.—J. C. Stanton and his associates will to-morrow submit a proposition to the railway subsidy committee asking for a thirty-day option on the subsidy in order to place them in a position to close a deal with Eastern capitalists for the construction of the proposed railroad between this city and transcontinental connection. Among the property owners who form the committee of twenty-one there is a diversity of opinion as to the advisability of giving any one an option on the subsidy. For the reason that the property will under the terms of the deeds return to subscribers January 1, 1895, if in the meantime the trustees fail to execute a contract with reliable persons for the construction of the road. It was decided some months ago that no option should be given, but that the first person who showed the ability to build the road should have the contract. Some of the friends of Campbell, the Chicago contractor, profess the utmost faith in his ultimate success, and assert that his arrangements to sign a contract are practically settled. There are others still who favor waiting until the arrival of Judge Brown of New York, who is understood to be on his way here. All things considered, it is difficult to determine what action will be taken, but, if Mr. Stanton can thoroughly convince the committee of his ability to close a deal, he may succeed in his endeavors to secure the desired option.

## THE LOST WAIRARAPA.

An Inquiry Into the Causes That Led to Her Wreck.

AUCKLAND, N. Z., November 9.—In the inquiry into the loss of the steamer Wairarapa, in which Chief Officer Moies testified that in spite of the captain, who was never drunk, insisting on going at full speed, he was confident that the ship's course was correct. The captain, he said, refused to allow the foghorn to be sounded lest the passengers should become alarmed, and the lead was not used. The witness admitted that he had left the ship before the passengers, and that he had allowed the steward to haul him into the rigging while a woman and her child, partially submerged, struggled for life near by. Third Officer Johnson corroborated the chief officer's testimony regarding the speed of the ship and the captain's refusal to sound the foghorn.

## Germany Acknowledged Hawaii.

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## MRS. S. W. BARNES

Poisons Her Husband in Order  
to Get Rid of Him.

## HER PARAMOUR IS ARRESTED

Her Infatuated Spouse Refuses to Believe the Evidence of His Own Senses, Although She Has Made a Full Confession of Her Heinous Crime.

SAN BERNARDINO, Cal., November 8.—Mrs. S. W. Barnes, who with her paramour, Tom Slater, was arrested for attempting to rid herself of her husband by slow poisoning with arsenic and strychnine, passed the night in the county jail. Her injured husband, who is almost helpless from the effects of the poison and has become a mental as well as a physical wreck in consequence, was at the jail early this morning, and was allowed to take his murderous wife home for a short time. Letters found show that Slater and Mrs. Barnes had planned to elope to Honolulu, and had their arrest delayed twenty-four hours one at least would have been out of reach. In a trunk in Slater's room was found a large amount of the woman's clothing, taken there in preparation for elopement. The reason for the poisoning was that Barnes had considerable property and had made a will in his wife's favor. Slater roomed at the residence of Mrs. F. Gill of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, where the assignments of the parties were made, and it was in his room that the principal evidence of guilt was obtained.

The husband is infatuated with his wife and refuses to believe the evidence of his own senses, although she made a full confession this afternoon, stating that she was under the influence of Tom Slater, who not only held her in his power, but placed a revolver to her head, compelling her to give the poison to her husband. She admits everything as charged, making it impossible for Slater to make any defense. It is thought he will plead guilty on the preliminary examination and not stand trial.

Her husband wants to go on the woman's bond, which has been fixed at \$5,000, and to shield her from the consequences of her crime. Barnes is an Odd Fellow and a member of the Junior Order of American Mechanics. It is the members of these orders who are caring for him and had taken steps to detect and stop the terrible crime. The woman was about to desert two interesting children as well as an injured husband. In their possession was found the following letter written by her 12-year-old daughter:

"Please, Tom, I wish that you would mind your own business and leave my mamma alone."

## FEASTING THE INDIANS.

Traders Figuring Upon Securing Most of the Money to be Paid Them.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., November 8.—Within the next two weeks the 1,500 Indians of the Yankton tribe in South Dakota will receive nearly \$200,000 in part payment for lands they have sold the government. They will in the next three years be paid over \$500,000. The business men of Armour appreciating the fact that the Indian trade is very valuable are entertaining them in elaborate style. They invited them to the town, which is the only one at which they trade, gave them a reception at the fair grounds and then a series of barbecues. They are, in short, holding a grand celebration of a week's duration. The Indians have been presented with an ample supply of provisions and are camped all around the town. They are more numerous than the inhabitants. All the scouts of the tribe have already received \$200 each, and are spending it freely. The Indians are making extensive purchases, and it is said, have already become indebted for the greater part of the money they will receive at the first payment. They are drinking a good deal of fire-water, but thus far no serious affrays have occurred.

## Owners Could Not Agree.

CHICAGO, November 8.—The Southern Hotel at Wabash avenue and Twenty-second streets is divided against itself. A plain board partition through the center of the rotunda separates the two parts, and all the boarders are on one side of the partition. The division is a disagreement between the owners of the property and Dr. W. Clark, the manager. The southern half of the building is owned by A. & A. E. Wells, and the other half by the Jennings estate. Dr. Clark had a dispute with the Wells people regarding the payment of rent and he was ordered to vacate. He switched the guests into the other half and built the partition. Under the present arrangement all the stores in the southern end of the building are shut off from the hotel. The Wells Bros. say they will build a new entrance from Twenty-second street and run their half of the house in competition with Dr. Clark's half.

## Shaken by a Judge.

SPOKANE, Wash., November 8.—Judge J. Z. Moore gave Attorney J. J. Fitzgerald a vigorous shaking this afternoon, and the latter is laid up for repairs. The affair occurred in front of the Hyde block. Fitzgerald was under the influence of liquor, and persisted in following the Judge, making insinuating remarks to him. The Judge warned him to stop, but he turned forward in a threatening manner. Moore then grasped him by the coat lapel and shook him vigorously. Fitzgerald fell to the sidewalk, and in the fall his cheek was cut and his eye blackened.

## New Coast Defense Guns.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 8.—Two of the new coast defense dynamite guns, each weighing eight tons without heavy gear, have arrived at the Presidio reservation, and will be placed in position there without delay for defense of San Francisco.

## FIRE CHIEF'S DEED.

A Woman Bravely Saved From Being Burned to Death.

WINDSOR, Ont., November 8.—When fire broke out in Mrs. Jane Green's house yesterday she ran into the street, but a little later remembered that she had left some money and papers on the second floor and rushed back for them. The building, which was of wood, was then all ablaze, and she was in imminent danger of death. George Chene, chief of the Windsor fire department, snatched a shawl from a woman standing near, and bolted in at the front door and upstairs. A few seconds later the roof fell, and the cry went up that the chief was inside. A score of firemen with axes, picks and hooks started for the door, but just as they did so the second floor came down with a crash, and the chief with the woman in his arms rolled over and out of the door. He was blinded and blackened by smoke and the woman was insensible. She was revived, however, and is recovering. The chief's hair was singed off, his face blistered and the coat burned from his back. The money and papers were found unharmed in what was left of the building.

## LUCKY HEIRS.

Two Near Neighbors in New York Come In for Large Sums.

NEWBERG, N. Y., November 8.—A few months ago Mrs. Henry C. Adams of 34 Bay View Terrace, Washington Heights, inherited from the late Mr. Cornell of Poughkeepsie, her uncle, \$250,000 or more. Now Mrs. Frances Roselle receives about the same amount from an uncle of the same name, the late Thomas W. Cornell of Cleveland, O., who was in the oil business there with ex-Senator Henry B. Payne. Mrs. Roselle is a near neighbor of Mrs. Adams. The eccentric Poughkeepsie Cornell left about one and a half millions, and Thomas W. Cornell of Cleveland, who was a bachelor, leaves about two millions. They are in no way related to each other. Mrs. Roselle is the wife of Charles Roselle, who not long ago was a street-car driver. She is a daughter of the late Egbert W. Cornell, who died here a few months ago and was a brother of the Cleveland Cornell. A sister of Mrs. Roselle, Phoebe Cornell of Albany, receives a like amount. Another heir living in New York and one in Dutchess county come in for a large amount of the estate.

## DEAD CZAR'S BODY.

He Will Lie in State at Moscow and St. Petersburg.

LIVADIA, November 8.—It is officially stated that the body of the late Czar, after lying in state in the church palace here, will be taken to Yalta and from there conveyed to Sebastopol on the Russian cruiser Pamy to Merkovia. On the funeral train to Moscow the escort will include Czar Nicholas, the Czarina, Czarowitz Grand Duke George, Princess Alex and other members of the imperial family, Prince and Princess of Wales, and members of foreign royal families related to the imperial family of Russia. At Moscow the body of Alexander III. will lie in state several days at Archangel Cathedral and in St. Petersburg in the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul. At towns where the funeral train stops on its way to Moscow and St. Petersburg dinners for the poor will be provided at the expense of the Czar, and at each stopping place a requiem mass will be celebrated.

## Great Britain and France.

PARIS, November 8.—Le Matin to-day publishes an article by Sir Charles Dilke on the relations between Great Britain and France, in which the writer asserts that the difficulty existing between the two nations with regard to Newfoundland faces England rather than France. Sir Charles expresses regret over the warlike attitude assumed by the French government toward Madagascar. He believes France could obtain all she was entitled to under pacific means.

## Ratifications Exchanged.

WASHINGTON, November 8.—Secretary Gresham and Senor Romero, the latter representing the government of Ecuador, to-day exchanged ratifications of the Mahoney-Vasquez treaty, submitting to the arbitration of British Minister resident at Quito the claim of Julio R. Santos, an American citizen, for damages sustained by his alleged illegal imprisonment and confiscation of his property by the government of Ecuador about fifteen years ago.

## To Prevent Unlawful Entry.

WASHINGTON, November 8.—Secretary Carlisle has instructed the Collector of Customs at Port Townsend that the certificates of registration issued to Chinese should be taken up by the Collector when such Chinese leave this country. This is necessary to prevent the certificates from being turned over to the Chinese unlawfully entering the United States.

## Riot in Austria.

VIENNA, November 8.—The inhabitants of Honzt resisted yesterday the enforcement of the order that cholera victims be buried in a separate cemetery. In the subsequent riot the gendarmes fired into the mob, killing four and wounding twenty more. Many rioters were arrested.

## New Coast Defense Guns.

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## POOR OLD CHINA

She is Again Trying to Get the  
Powers to Interfere.

## WILLING TO PAY INDEMNITY

The Chinese Government Would Like  
the Powers to Intervene on the Basis  
of the Independence of Corea as a  
War Indemnity.

LONDON, November 7.—The Central News says: There is reason to believe that China has resolved to formally ask the powers which have immediate commercial interests at stake to stop the war. The Chinese Minister is said to have transmitted the request to the foreign office in London this afternoon. This evening he started for Paris to seek interviews with M. Hanotaux, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, and President Casimir-Perier. The Daily News has information that China is suing for peace; in fact, has instructed her envoys in Europe to submit to the powers the terms which she is willing to offer. It is a formal renewal or repetition on a larger scale of overtures made to the British government a month ago. The News expresses again its approval of Lord Rosebery's effort for joint interference, and speaks regretfully of the reluctance of the powers to see the matter in the same light, and adds:

"No European government can desire to see the disastrous conflict prolonged. Even the United States despite the Monroe doctrine must be anxious for the regularity and security of their trade with Japan. Sooner or later, and better sooner than later, there must be an international settlement. It will be difficult to contend that interference will be premature now."

The Graphic has this dispatch from Rome: According to a telegram from Peking China is disposed to concede peace upon the basis of acknowledgment of the independence of Corea and the payment of an indemnity to be fixed by the powers, and those powers willing to support this arrangement are requested to intervene.

ROSEBERY'S POLICY CONDEMNED.  
BERLIN, November 7.—The Kruezzeitung's correspondent in London has had an interview with Sir Halliday Macartney, counselor of the Chinese legation. Sir Halliday vigorously attacked Lord Rosebery's policy toward the combatants as weak and vacillating, and added:

"When Japan demanded reforms in Corea Lord Rosebery should have prevented further complication by demonstrating to her that it would be impossible to comply with such a preposterous proposal. He ought to have intimated that, if there should be war between China and Japan, Great Britain would not remain neutral. When the Kow Shing was sunk by Japanese men-of-war he let another opportunity slip, allowing the British flag ship to be insulted with impunity. The Eastern people are not likely to forget how the flag may be treated. But Lord Rosebery's sudden attempt to interfere was more remarkable than his previous let-alone policy. It was not solicited nor even condoned by the combatants, and was utterly unwarranted. It was unprecedented in the annals of British diplomacy. England will have to pay the piper eventually. China will reimburse herself for the cost of the war by imposing duties on foreign goods when they reach the barrier stations of the interior. Obviously these duties will fall most heavily on British trade."

## He Finished the Lecture.

CLEVELAND, November 8.—There has been trouble for weeks in the Cleveland University of Medicine and Surgery over the appointment of Prof. Henry L. Payne, city food inspector, as lecturer in chemistry. The students have demanded of the faculty that he be dismissed and another appointed. When Prof. Payne began his lecture Saturday the students set up the college yell. The professor waited till they were through, and started again. Again the yell drowned his voice. For a half hour this was continued. Every one of the seventy-five students threw text books at the professor. The latter finished his lecture amid the most riotous demonstration.

## Opposition to Pullman.

HIAWATHA, Kan., November 7.—The first installment of workmen of the Pullman Company Operative Club reached here from Chicago to-day. Thirty-five families and 115 people were in the party. Fifteen thousand dollars has been subscribed by the citizens of Hiawatha to start the enterprise, and ground for shops will be broken at once. The club is accompanied by Mr. Van Assache, a retired manufacturer of Chicago and a man of large fortune, who will take charge of the works. He is not a member of the club, but believes the co-operative plan is feasible, and will work free of charge until the works are on a paying basis.

## Extensive Flour Mills Destroyed.

KANSAS CITY, November 8.—The Rex flour mills were totally destroyed by fire to-night. The mills were erected at a cost of \$300,000, and were among the largest flour exporters in the West. Their home market was extensive, and the product of the mills was well known in Europe.

## Madagascar Will Resist.

LONDON, November 8.—Private advices state that Madagascar proposes to make a stubborn resistance to France's attempt to enforce her demands.

## THE SALE WAS VALID.

The Last Maybe of the Haytian Republic Case.

PORTLAND, November 7.—Judge Bellingender rendered a decision yesterday in the United States District Court in the case of Price & Wheeler, who sought to obtain possession of the steamer Haytian Republic on the grounds that they were the best and highest bidders at the sale, and charging that there had been collusion and conspiracy between the United States Marshal and Sutton & Beebe, through which the vessel was awarded to the latter. It will be remembered that Price & Wheeler bid \$18,050, which was \$50 more than the bid of Sutton & Beebe, but they only had \$10,000 ready to pay on the purchase.

The court held that the sale was advertised for cash at an upset price of \$15,000, and, therefore, any intending bidder should have prepared himself with at least that amount of money or its equivalent. Under the circumstances, therefore, plaintiffs were not deceived and could not claim that the Marshal had misled them in any respect. It did not appear that the Marshal had subjected the petitioners to inconvenience in the payment required not necessarily incident to any sale, and which they could not provide against and to which all other bidders were not equally subject. It did not appear that the Marshal had acted unfairly to them in any way. The fact that he was at first willing to waive cash payment as to \$6,050 of the purchase, but subsequently, and while the situation of the petitioners remained the same, receded from that position, as he might probably do, was evidence of this. The exceptions to the petitions were allowed.

Mr. Mallory, counsel for the petitioners, gave notice of his intention to appeal.

The decision of the court was very gratifying to Messrs. Sutton & Beebe, as it exonerates them and Marshal Grady from what they regard as the unjustifiable charge of collusion.

## THE SANCTIFIED BAND.

A Verdict of Guilty Rendered in the Virginia Courts.

ONANCOOK, Va., November 7.—The trial of the leaders of the sanctified band on Chinoteague Island was concluded in the Accomac County Court to-day with a verdict of guilty in the cases of Joseph B. Lynch, the leader of the band; William J. Chandler and Sarah E. Collins. John C. Collins, the husband of Sarah Collins, was allowed to go free, the jury believing him to be weak-minded and under the control of his wife. The jury was out an hour. A motion to set aside the verdict on the ground that it was against the law and evidence was overruled. Notice of appeal was given. Lynch and Chandler went to jail, and were followed by women who cheered them on their opportunity of being martyrs to their faith. Lynch said as he entered his cell that he was "glad to serve God in a dungeon." During the trial the members of the band, many of whom were witnesses, encamped about the place and publicly held their peculiar services that wound up by an indiscriminate salutation embracing a good hug and a resounding kiss.

## LEGAL BUT BRUTAL.

The Shot Failed to Kill, and the Murderer Was Smothered.

SOUTH McALESTER, I. T., November 7.—Solon Lewis, the condemned Choctaw murderer, was shot at Wilburton at 10 o'clock this morning by Sheriff Pursley. The bullet from the Sheriff's Winchester missed the condemned man's heart, passing through his body an inch above the nipple, and he had to be strangled to end his sufferings. Sheriff Pursley anticipated trouble, having just before the execution received a letter from Lewis' friends threatening vengeance. He had over 100 armed deputies on the scene. Arrived at the place of execution, the condemned man offered prayer, and followed the prayer by a short talk. He then pulled off his coat, vest and boots, and the Sheriff painted a cross just above his left nipple. Lewis then sat down and was blindfolded. While two men held his hands the Sheriff retraced his steps five feet and fired. The bullet went clear through the murderer's body, but missed his mark, and Lewis, throwing back his head, sank groaning to the ground, the blood spurting from the wound. To end the horrible work the Sheriff was finally compelled to take hold of the man's nose and smother him to death. He lived thirty minutes after being shot. Twenty-six other Indians are under indictment for the same murder for which Lewis was executed. When they come to trial trouble is anticipated, as their sympathizers are aroused. Lewis was 54 years old.

## Captain Dreyfus' Confession.

LONDON, November 9.—The Post's Paris correspondent says that Captain Albert Dreyfus, who was charged with high treason in having sold French military plans to Italian agents, had confessed his guilt. He betrayed for money the names of the French spies abroad, and also sold plans describing the positions of the artillery of the Fourteenth Army Corps in the event of war with Italy. His treachery was prompted by a desire to recoup gambling losses.

## In the Society Islands.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., November 8.—The natives of Raatean, one of the Society Islands, have persistently opposed the French since the occupation of the group. The situation has become serious, and the Governor has applied to France for five war ships and 3,000 men to subdue the rebels. The Raateans are well armed and determined.