NEW CHWANG TAKEN

JAPANESE ARMY NOW MARCHING DIRECT ON TIEN TSIN.

Order Issued for the Arrest of the Taotai of Port Arthur and the Chinese Generals in Command There.

ADVICES FROM YOKOHAMA

LI HUNG CHANG SAID TO HAVE MISSED HIS GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

The Atrocities at Port Arthur—Winter in Manchuria—Japan Not Anxious to Suspend Hostilities.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 18.—The first and second Japanese armies are marching direct on Tien-Tsin. They are now north of New Chwang, which place has been captured. Several other cities have also been taken, all without any serious fighting. The force of the two armies combined amounted to 12,000 men. The Shanghai officials have removed their wives and families to the foreign settlement for safety in anticipation of an outbreak which is feared in consequence of the imposition of the war tax.

An imperial decree has been issued ordering Li Hung Chang to arrest Kung, the Taotai of Port Arthur, and the four Chinese generals who were in command at Port Arthur and to send them to Peking for trial and punishment for the loss of that important dockyard and fortress. Admiral Ting, who, by the way, was in command at the disastrous naval engagement off the Yalu river, has been arrested for failing to defend the dockyard of Port Arthur against the Japanese forces.

The Chinese government has heard of the Japanese excesses at Port Arthur and a strict inquiry is now proceeding. Some of the Japanese officers are now being tried by court-martial for not restraining their men after the capture of Port Arthur. Foreign correspondents declare that parallel cases have occurred in the best European armies. The officials of Port Arthur report that the Japanese have made stringent regulations for the protection of the inhabitants of that place, who are now said to be returning. Many of them are receiving food from the Japanese.

A Che Foo dispatch to the Associated Press, on Nov. 28, announced that Chinese fugitives declared that the Japanese sacked Port Arthur, shooting every one, old and young, and that pillage and murder were supreme for three days. The dead, they asserted, were barbarously mutilated, hands, noses and ears being chopped off and other atrocities committed. No resistance, it was added, was offered by the people. But the Japanese soldiers scoured the country for days, killing all the Chinese they could find. All the streets of Port Arthur, the fugitives further declared, and the harbor were filled with dead bodies. These reports of the Japanese atrocities at Port Arthur were, on the day following, confirmed from various sources. But it is stated that they were provoked by the persistent atrocities of the Chinese.

ADVICES BY STEAMER.

Atrocities at Port Arthur—Winter in Manchuria—The Li Family.

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 18.—The steamship Empress of India arrived this afternoon with Yokohama advices to Dec. 7. All is quiet at Port Arthur. The army is resting from its exertions and the navy is busily engaged in removing torpedoes and other obstructions from the harbor. Owing to the feebleness of the defense by the Chinese the injuries to the fortifications were slight. The Japanese losses in the several engagements between Nov. 19 and Nov. 22 were twenty-six killed and 252 wounded. A singular and unexpected demonstration of Chinese spirit was made during the attack on Port Arthur. While the main body of General Oyama's army was devoting its energies to this enterprise a Chinese force estimated at 8,000 was hurriedly sent from Foo Chow, a town on the western coast of the Liao Tung peninsula, with the design of surprising a small garrison left in charge of Kin Chow. The attempt was an utter failure. Although heavily outnumbered, the Japanese defenders repulsed the enemy after a contest of three hours.

Correspondents of Japanese newspapers tell ghastly and revolting stories of atrocities committed by the Chinese whenever accident had thrown small bodies of Japanese soldiers into their power. Many of these tales are officially corroborated with minuteness of detail which leaves no room for doubt as to their authenticity. It is rumored that these scenes have engendered fierce revenge in the soldiers of the conquering army, and have caused them to throw aside all restraint and show no mercy to the enemy, but it should cause no surprise if evidence was produced that the perpetrators of hundreds of unspeakable infamies had been taught for once that forbearance is not a rule without exceptions.

No news respecting the movements of the first army in Manchuria has been received this month, and the announcement of a sudden change of commanders opens a new field of speculation as to its future operations. General Yamagato has resigned, and is succeeded by General Nozu, whose promotion from the grade of lieutenant general is understood to be an appropriate reward for his successful management of the Phyong Yang campaign. General Yamagato's retirement is said to be caused by illness. The Emperor has sent one of the surgeons of his household to attend the invalid, who is expected to return to Japan without delay.

The winter cold is already severely felt in Manchuria. At Hong Whong the temperature averages five degrees below zero. The Yalu river is frozen over at Wiji and can be crossed on horseback near Moukden.

It is reported that orders have been issued by the Japanese marine authorities that the Chinese ships of war are not to be molested hereafter, except under circumstances of absolute necessity, as they are expected presently to form part of the Japanese navy. To these instructions the immunity of the Chen Yuen from attack may perhaps be attributed, as that vessel is now lying beached at Wei-Hai-Wei in a position which might be reached without much difficulty by the Japanese long-range guns, but is thus far unmolested.

LI'S OPPORTUNITY GONE.

The attitude of the Li family, the still powerful faction of which the viceroy of China is the center, is regarded with deep interest. The conviction is general that Li Hung Chang had a great opportunity open before him two months ago, and that if he had chosen to act with promptness and energy the destinity of China would now be in his hands, but as on a former occasion, he wasted too much time in weighing chances and allowed the enthusiasm of his strongest supporters to grow cold while he was making up his mind to strike a decisive blow. Tai Peiho and Tung Chow might have been his rubicon, but he would not cross it when he could have done so at the head of forces sufficient to dominate the situation, and now he dares not venture beyond his official quarters in Tien Tsin. Although several times summoned to the capital, he refuses to stir, evidently fearing the intrigues of his enemies, who are now in the ascendant at court. Experienced observers declare that if he had proclaimed himself dictator at the first sign of the Emperor's hostility the entire course of events might have been greatly simplified and the worst of China's disgrace averted.

The Chinese people ask for nothing but a government of reasonable moderation, administered on a line with which they are familiar. While as the pioneer of a reformed foreign policy no ruler would be more cordially welcomed by the nations of Europe and America than the aged statesman whose instincts have always leaned towards progress, and who almost alone among his race is willing to open his country to the influences of modern civilization, notwithstanding his failure to assert himself at a propitious moment, it is difficult for those who know him to believe that he means to be driven from the political field without a struggle. Reports are prevalent in Tien-Tsin and Chang Hai to the effect that he remains in active expectation that when the uttermost depth of incompetency has been sounded at Peking his claim to ascendency will be indisputable, and will require no effort to substantiate it. He has certainly lost none of his authority over the military force which he personally controls, and which is strong enough to shield him from immediate harm, in spite of nominal degradations and threats of extreme punishment.

It is stated on official authority in Tien-Tsin that General Weh, who was recently sentenced to decapitation for cowardice and treachery in Corea, was permitted to escape his fate by paying 1,500 taels for a substitute. The practice of vicarious punishment is not uncommon in China, but few examples so flagrant as this have ever become publicly known.

In consequence of the alarm expressed by foreign residents in open Chinese ports and their urgent demands for protection, an agreement has been made between the European and American naval commanders in these waters by which suitable vessels are detailed without regard to nationality to the localities most seriously endangered. The United States ship Petrel has under this arrangement been stationed for the winter at New Chwang, near the head of the Liao Tung peninsula.

TAI WON KUN REMOVED.

The controversy between Count Inouye and Tai Won Kun has resulted in the resignation of the aged Corean statesman and his return to private life. This solution of the difficulty is not altogether satisfactory, for the secret intrigues of the King's father have always been more dangerous than his public actions, and in retirement he may succeed in doing more to thwart Japanese projects to reform than he could have openly attempted as Prime Minister of the kingdom. It is apprehended, moreover, that his withdrawal may be followed by an effort of the Ming faction to regain ascendancy and their appearance on the political stage in the present unsettled condition of affairs would be little less than a calamity. Count Inouye's labor will not be lightened by the removal of Tai Won Kun.

On Nov. 26 he had an interview with the King, which lasted four hours and in which not only the relations of Japan and Corea were discussed, but the internal condition of the kingdom was exposed with a directness and earnestness that could not be misunderstood. By her own request the Queen was present, but this circumstance did not prevent Count Inouye from denouncing the corrupt practices which it is well known that her Majesty has been implicated in. As her own personal complicity in the schemes for the restoration of the old system of misrule was laid bare, she pleaded illness and withdrew from the apartment. The Queen was so overcome that she fainted. Count Inouye is understood to claim that his plain speech was an imperative necessity and that the stability of the throne depended on it not less than the welfare of the whole country. At the close of the interview the King signed a decree for the enforcement of several measures of reform, trusting it to the Japanese Minister for execution at the most advantageous time.

Impenetrable secrecy is the watchword of the Japanese authorities whenever a vital question of peace negotiations is raised. Not a ray of light can be extracted from any of the administrative departments in Tokio or from the imperial headquarters in Hiroshima. The Minister of Foreign Affairs passes most of his time on the railway between the capital and the temporary seat of government, and his abnormal activity is interpreted by many as an indication that important deliberations are in progress and that the Western powers are pressing their proffers of mediation with renewed pertinacity, but the disinclination to receive suggestions from abroad is as strong as ever. Except under much more strenuous pressure than is likely to be exerted Japan will suffer no interference in an adjustment of the quarrel. The recent attempt of China to open communications by means of an irresponsible European agent has increased the distrust with which she is regarded by her successful adversary, and no proposal will hereafter command attention unless it comes in the name of the Chinese Emperor and is accompanied by indisputable evidence of its authenticity. In the diplomatic circles of Tokio it is considered an open question whether Japan would now receive with favor even a thoroughly valid application for peace. A majority of the Ministers of state are not individually disposed to prolong hostilities.

News that a revised treaty between the United States and Japan has been signed was received with great satisfaction throughout the empire. No one who has watched the progress of Japan during the past quarter of a century can doubt that its sentiment enters largely into her political relations with the Western world, and it is beyond question that the good opinion and friendly disposition of America are more highly valued by her government and people than any degree of favor that could possibly be displayed by European states. The explanation of this feeling is simple. From the beginning of her new career Japan had received nothing but active encouragement and strong moral support from the United States, whereas the recognition vouchsafed her by Europe has been slow and reluctant and rarely accorded until it could in decency be no longer withheld. The announcement in September last that England had negotiated a treaty of equality excited no enthusiasm, though it was regarded as an achievement of high importance and a gratifying proof of Japan's advance in strength and reputation. The intelligence that America has now discarded the obsolete rules of intercourse and accepted an agreement basis, which is even more liberal and trustful than the British, is welcomed with a warmth and cordiality which ought not to pass unnoticed by a country thus exceptionally distinguished. To hold first place in the estimation of the Japanese will hereafter be too advantageous a consideration to be lightly overlooked, and the United States has apparently only to pursue her just and kindly policy of former years to retain the preponderating influence she has hitherto enjoyed.

Contest Over a Singer's Will.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—The contest over the will of Mrs. Magnusson-Jewett, the famous singer, was begun in the Probate Court to-day. A few witnesses were heard and the will was admitted to probate, the complainants, represented by Luther Laflin Mills, giving notice of an appeal. The singer died suddenly last May, leaving $20,000 of her $60,000 estate to her brother-in-law, attorney John R. McDowell. Her brother, husband and other relatives claim that McDowell exercised undue influence over the testator, and also question her sanity at the time of the drawing of the will. Charges of attempted fraud are also made against McDowell, who is the brother of Mrs. Magnusson-Jewett's divorced husband.

Have
YOU
Tried
Cuticura
the great
SKIN CURE?
there is
INSTANT RELIEF
for all
afflicted with
TORTURING
SKIN DISEASES
in a single
application of
Cuticura

CUTICURA WORKS WONDERS, and its cures of torturing, disfiguring, humiliating humors are the most wonderful ever recorded.

Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT $1. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Proprietors, Boston.
"How to Cure Every Skin Disease," free.

ITS WORK FINISHED

ADJOURNMENT OF THE FEDERATION OF LABOR CONVENTION.

Many Resolutions Adopted at the Closing Session, Including One on the A. R. U. Contempt Cases.

DEBS CHANGES HIS MIND

THE STRIKE LEADER AND HIS COLLEAGUES WILL GO TO JAIL.

They Have Decided Not to Appeal from Judge Woods's Decision—Pennsylvania Miners' Scale Cut.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 18.—The great American Federation of Labor convention was in a melting mood when it adjourned sine die at 6 o'clock to-night. A few minutes before adjournment two of the strongest leaders, P. J. McGuire, of Philadelphia, and Thomas J. Morgan, of Chicago, who have for five or six years enlivened each recurring convention with a feud that seemed to grow stronger every year, told the convention what they thought of each other and then shook hands and decided to be friends, amid the plaudits of the assembled delegates. The closing hour was devoted to telling personal experiences. President Gompers took part in this recitation of grievances. The most important feature of the day's work was the adoption of resolutions on the Debs matter and these were of a character that was fully anticipated. All attempt to resurrect the political questions were promptly suppressed. The attendance was not by any means full, many delegates having left for home last night; the others went to-night. President Gompers returned East by way of Chicago. The new officers take their positions on Jan. 1 and in the meantime the removal of headquarters from New York to Indianapolis will be made. Treasurer Lennon will remain as a resident of New York city.

AID PROMISED DEBS.

The report on the Debs decision demands immediate enactment of a law setting a limit beyond which "equity courts" may not go and orders financial aid in securing legal counsel and advice looking to the appealing of the cases to the Supreme Court of the United States, where the question of rights of the courts to issue what is known as blanket injunctions may be finally tested. The report says:

"The courts of equity have extended their jurisdiction far beyond all former limits and in a field heretofore entirely unknown to such courts, which action endangers the personal liberty and rights of our citizens individually and collectively, and which, if not checked, may lead to serious results to the Republic. While we recognize the rights of property, we also recognize that the right of personal liberty, consistent with good government, is over and above all other rights, and it should be the part of the government to protect the weak as against the strong and to see to it that no injustice is done to any citizen, be he high or low, and that equal protection is given to the humblest of the land.

"The American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, most respectfully and earnestly demand at the hands of our law-making body the enactment of such laws as will carry out the principles above set forth, to the end that our people may not lose confidence in their judicial institutions and thereby cause the very foundations of the Republic to be endangered.

"This convention, having heard, with regret, of the conviction and possible incarceration in the county jail of Cook county, Illinois, of Eugene V. Debs, president of the American Railway Union, and his colaborers on the charge of being in contempt of court by violating the restraining order issued by the United States District Court, which order was issued at the instance of the General Railroad Managers' Association, of Chicago, this convention extends to Eugene V. Debs and those associated with him in their present trouble, and to all of the other similar cases throughout the land, our sincere sympathy and commiseration and promises them both our moral and financial support in the struggle to right the wrong already committed and those which may in the future be committed in the name of the law."

The executive council of the American federation was instructed to lend such financial aid as in the council's judgment the federation is able to supply.

VARIOUS RESOLUTIONS.

When the convention met this morning the committee on resolutions reported favorably on a resolution from the cigar makers' union opposing compulsory arbitration and it was concurred in without discussion.

The committee reported adversely on the resolutions presented by the clothing workers of Boston, favoring the "political platform" over which so much discussion was had last week. The whole matter was tabled without discussion.

The committee reported, without recommendation, the plan to abolish the sweating system outlined in a bill prepared by John Frauey, assistant factory inspector of New York. Mr. Cohen, of the committee, explained that part of the committee opposed the bill, which proposed to tax sweating out of existence. They held that such a law was not feasible. Other members held different views and, rather than make two reports, they made none. President Gompers offered a substitute referring the matter to the executive council. It was adopted.

The committee on local and federate bodies recommended the revocation of the charters of some local street car unions in New England unless they should immediately become identified with their national organization. Mr. Ratigan, representing the Boston union, said the officers of the federation were to blame for not having revoked the constitutions last year. After considerable discussion the report was concurred in.

When a resolution by Mr. Weisman, of the bakers' union, regarding the trouble between his organization and the Central Labor Federation of New York, was reported, delegate Morgan interjected some caustic personalities, to which President Gompers and others responded; John F. O'Sullivan, of Boston, for example, referring to Mr. Morgan as a "contemptible whelp" and protesting against what Mr. O'Sullivan called "Mr. Morgan's scurrilous attacks on members of the convention."

"That come from cultured Boston," was the response of Mr. Morgan, who is from Chicago.

The president stated that the Central Labor Federation had been refused a charter from the American Federation of Labor because it was a political party. It had since been fighting the federation. After further heated discussion the resolution was adopted. The effect of the resolution is to indorse the Bakers' Union in its fight against the Central Labor Federation of New York.

Chairman Hysell, of the special committee on the Debs decision, then made the report given above.

A resolution condemning the proposed purchase of non-union bicycles by the postal union was adopted.

Chairman Bramwood, of the committee on the Phillips bill, providing a commission to consider labor laws, reported favorably. Mr. Pomeroy submitted a minority report, opposing the bill, because it provides for an intermediary between the people and their servants in Congress, and advocating the referendum in its place. Mr. Pomeroy spoke in support of his report.

CONSOLATION FOR GOMPERS.

Mr. Gompers was called from the hall, and during his absence the United Mine Workers of America presented the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted with much applause:

"Whereas, The recent change in the officers of the American Federation of Labor removes from official life a leader who, because of his fitness was called to the position he has so long occupied, and the duties of which he has so faithfully performed, and

"Whereas, For the last twenty years Samuel Gompers has been an active worker in the labor movement, serving as a private in the ranks, as an artisan in the shop, thereby gaining that knowledge and experience which has been so useful to him in administering the affairs of this organization, and

"Whereas, During the many struggles of past years he has brought to the cause a devotion and courage that commands admiration; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we, the delegates to the fourteenth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, desire to express in some degree our appreciation of the work of their leader. It is unnecessary to recite in detail his many self-sacrificing acts which are already indelibly imprinted on the records of the labor movement. We earnestly hope that his future may be blessed. We feel that it is a matter for congratulation and rejoicing that the trade union movement may still avail itself of his talents and influence for the emancipation of labor."

On his return to the hall, Mr. Gompers supported the majority report on the Phillips bill in a strong speech, and it was adopted. A number of the delegates asked to be recorded as voting in the negative.

At the afternoon session the committee on laws reported on a large number of resolutions and amendments to the laws of the organization. The most important was one providing that, in future conventions, the reports of the grievance committees shall be made in each executive session, which was adopted. It is hoped by this means to prevent the publicity of some of the scenes that occasionally distinguish the discussion of those reports.

The special committee appointed at the last convention to hold a conference with other labor organizations for the purpose of trying to bring about a unity of action, recommended that annual conferences of a similar nature be held hereafter.

PENNA SCORES K. OF L. LEADERS.

Mr. Penna made a speech in which he made a bitter attack on the present officers of the Knights of Labor. He mentioned the names of Sovereign, Bishop and Hayes, saying: "I favor harmony between labor organizations, but I charge that the committee libels true union labor men when it classes such men among them. I do not refer to the Knights of Labor as a whole, for a majority of the members are in open revolt against their officers. The officers in past years have secured a power that makes it possible for them to absolutely control all general assemblies of the organization and thus perpetuate themselves in office."

Mr. McBryde offered a substitute to the committee's report favoring unity of action of trades unions, but declining to affiliate in any way with the Knights of Labor so long as that organization occupies its present position on important questions concerning organized labor. It was adopted. McBryde and Gompers and McGuire were named delegates to the next conference.

The question of indorsing the United Brewers' label brought more condemnation of the Knights of Labor, the brewers being composed of subordinate bodies, part of whom belong to the federation and part to the Knights. The convention decided to refuse to indorse the label so long as the brewers remain affiliated with the Knights. The question of indorsing the shoe workers' joint label was in much the same status. The organizations include a Knights of Labor assembly, but it was stated that it was about ready to come into the federation. The label was indorsed, but the executive counsel was empowered to withdraw it if thought proper.

A resolution favoring a federal law to protect labels of organized labor was adopted.

Hon. David Holmes, of England, spoke, complimenting the convention and urging its members to effective work. P. J. McGuire took the floor to make some denials of charges against him in the press attributed to Thomas J. Morgan. The latter responded and for a time there was a hot exchange of words. Then Mr. Gompers related his grievances against Mr. Morgan, but finally, on the proposition of Mr. McGuire, old differences were thrown aside and the old comrades agreed to stand together against the common enemy—capital. At 6 o'clock the convention adjourned sine die.

Penna to Succeed McBride.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Dec. 18.—The election of John McBride to the presidency of the American Federation of Labor makes almost certain the election of P. H. Penna, of this State, to be his successor as president of the United Mine Workers to succeed McBride, who will retire from that position next March, if not sooner. Penna has been intimately associated with McBride, and as vice president has been a right-hand man of the leader. He was formerly president of the Indiana district of the United Mine Workers. The election of McBride will effecually destroy the Knights of Labor among the miners. About half of the miners in this State belong to the K. of L. as well as to the United Mine Workers.

MEETING OF MINERS.

Pennsylvania Diggers Discuss the Newly-Reduced Scale.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 18.—Following the coal operators' meeting of yesterday, at which the abrogation of the scale by the Columbus meeting was taken advantage of and the rate reduced from 69 cents to 55 cents, came the meeting of the miners to-day. The session lasted all day and was well attended. After discussing the question in all of its phases, the meeting adjourned until to-morrow, pending the consideration of a report by the committee on resolutions calling for a firm stand for the 69-cents rate.

The sensation of the session was a report of a delegate of the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company's mines, in which he told of contracts just made by President De Armit with his men, by which the miners agree to work at a 45-cent rate for a ton of 2,400 pounds. This report excited those present and denunciations of the company were very strong. The opinion seemed to prevail that if anything less that a 69-cent rate were accepted, it would not be long before the men would be asked to work for 45 cents.

The breaking of the district wage scale of 69 cents per ton by the board of arbitration at Columbus, O., recently, was credited to the action of a few operators who refused to pay this price and forced their men to work for less money. Competitors claimed this gave the bolting operators a big advantage in the market. Questionable practices were also charged against some operators, to the effect that they delivered coal inferior in quality to that which they contracted to furnish. With the trade thus demoralized, a general call came for a reduction in the mining rate, but it was not expected that a lower rate than 60 cents would be asked.

WILL NOT APPEAL.

Debs and His Strike Assistants Will Take Their Medicine.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—Eugene V. Debs, president of the A. R. U., and his colleagues have decided to take the penalty imposed by Judge Woods without appeal. They will go to the Cook county jail next Monday. Debs says an appeal would be probably of no avail. The worry and expense were also considerations.

Burns Criticised by Holmes.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 18.—Reports of a falling out between Burns and Holmes, the English labor leaders and delegates from the British trades congress, are exaggerations. Holmes has expressed himself concerning the freedom with which Burns has been criticising American institutions and American conditions on short acquaintance, and has said that he thought his brother delegate delivered himself of his opinions a little too soon. Beyond this difference there has been no rupture.

Cannot Grant Their Demands.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Consideration of the grievances of the employes of the Southern railroad was indefinitely postponed to-day, by mutual agreement of the representatives of the road and the employes. Vice President Baldwin told the men that, at present, the condition of the road would not warrant the concessions the delegates wanted. He pledged himself to meet the men on or before Feb. 13 next, and endeavor to adjust the differences.

Strikers Fined.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 18.—In the United States District Court, to-day, Judge Hallet imposed a fine of $100 and one-twentieth of the costs on each of the four men convicted of retarding the United States mail at Trinidad, during the strike last July.

Triple Tragedy in Dry Hollow.

CASSVILLE, Mo., Dec. 18.—At Dry Hollow, eight miles south of this place, during a fit of despondency, Mrs. William Jones cut the throats of her five and seven-year-old children with a razor and then committed suicide in the same manner.

"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup"

Has been used over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. For sale by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. 25c a bottle.

Thousands of Injunctions.

The cold-catching community, thousands of them, are serving peremptory injunctions on their Coughs and Catarrhs in the shape of daily and nightly doses of Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. The paroxysms are silenced in forty-eight hours. Sold by all druggists.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in 1 minute.

IN NEED OF MONEY

AFFAIRS OF THE WHISKY TRUST NOT IN PROSPEROUS CONDITION.

Circular to Stockholders That Shows Something Must Be Done if the Concern Is to Be Operated.

REORGANIZATION SUGGESTED

THREE PLANS FOR RAISING FUNDS AND ESCAPING PUNISHMENT.

Annulment of Charter Feared by the Directors—The Company Injured by Opposition in the East.

PEORIA, Ill., Dec. 18.—The circular adopted by the directors of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company, at the meeting held in this city last week, was sent out to the stockholders of the company to-night, but it will reach none of them before tomorrow. It is a lengthy document containing a statement of the condition of the company and declaring reorganization necessary, three plans being submitted for the approval of the stockholders. It is addressed to the stockholders and states at the outset that in view of the radical changes that have taken place since the annual meeting the board considers it incumbent to make a clear and concise statement of the affairs of the company and the conditions that confront it at present. The board made every possible preparation to take advantage of the increased tax lately enacted into a law. A large amount of spirits and alcohol in bond had been accumulated.

The circular then reviews the efforts of President Greenhut and other officers to effect a loan, and the difficulties they encountered. "The failure to pay the tax on the goods at this critical period," it says, "was the severest blow ever experienced by the company. Great as was the financial loss, the loss of prestige was much greater. Owing to the failure to pay tax on but a portion of the goods, the trade became restive, and the company was forced to abandon the rebate system which had proved satisfactory in the past. This step forced the company to face new and hazardous conditions which will require more than ordinary sagacity and wisdom to meet. The cash assets are largely tied up in spirits, but there is enough cash to pay the rebates. The rebate money has in the past been used as a working capital, and after the rebates are paid additional working capital will be required. In addition to the capital required by this company heretofore for the conduct of its business, it will be necessary to provide additional capital for the distribution of its product in the Eastern territory, as the American Distributing Company, through which we distribute our product in that territory, has violated its agreement with this company, and has made alliances for the purchase of its supplies through other channels, which would practically bar this company from selling goods in the Eastern territory (where we have heretofore marketed nearly one-half our product) unless this company is placed in a position to open its own distributing houses in that territory. Your directors consider it imperative that provision for obtaining this additional capital be made with as little delay as possible, as it would not be prudent or safe for the interests of this company to give our competitors the control of that market. The only available means at our disposal are the $2,500,000 of bonds now held in escrow by the Central Trust Company, of New York, as a guaranty of the rebates, and $4,500,000 of bonds, which, however, would require the action of the stockholders before they can be issued. We have endeavored to effect a time loan, using bonds as collateral, but regret to state that all our efforts in that direction have been futile. A sufficient number of bonds cannot be sold at a reasonable price to tide the company over.

CONDITION OF THE TRUST.

"We herewith present a statement of the company's assets and liabilities on Dec. 1, 1894, as follows:

ASSETS.

Stock of spirits, alcohol and whiskies	$929,732.54
Stock of grain, cooperage and other materials	300,361.12
Good book accounts	376,270.49
Value of fire insurance	40,000.00
Cash in the treasurer's hands	409,202.43
Cash in plants	265,732.36
Total	$2,321,295.94

LIABILITIES.

Bills payable	$156,505.20
Rebates due to the trade	1,011,317.21
Expense item and other debts to Jan. 1, 1895	56,000.00
Surplus cash and cash assets	1,097,476.53
Total	$2,321,298.94

"This statement does not include the distillery plants or permanent properties encumbered by a deed of trust, securing the $1,000,000 bonds already sold, and those deposited with the Central Trust Company of New York for guaranteeing the rebates."

The circular then enumerates the plants owned, leased or controlled by the company. In the seven years the Distilling and Cattle Feeders' Trust and the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company, its successor, have been in existence, 269,522,624 proof gallons have been marketed, and the amount of dividends paid, $6,118,868.20. The company has about the same working capital it started with, but the needs are greater, and the Schufeldt distributing [illegible] requires about one-half the capital. The directors predict changes in the future, say that spirits and alcohol will be sold in the open market as a basis and that it will be necessary to practice the greatest economy if the company holds its present rank. Already the directors have practiced economy by reducing salaries and the number of employes. The directors are unable to make any reduction in the fixed charges for thirty plants which are idle and useless, but entail a heavy expense for rental and taxes.

The quo warranto proceedings are next spoken of. If the judgment of ouster of the lower court is sustained, the company cannot proceed under its charter, but will be compelled to liquidate and reorganize under another charter. The outcome of the case it is impossible to predict. The directors emphasize the fact that the money is not needed to pay debts, but for legitimate addition to the business of the company which should bring in a satisfactory return on the investment. The circular says: "It is difficult to estimate the amount of additional working capital that will be required. First, we will need at least $500,000 additional to operate the plant; second, it will require at least $1,000,000 additional capital to distribute our products in the Eastern territory; third, the amount required to cancel the leases of idle properties is difficult to estimate, but the money for that purpose must be provided, it being, of course, understood that any plan of reorganization implies that the stockholders elect such new directors as in their judgment will best serve their interests."

REORGANIZATION PLANS.

The plans submitted by the directors follow:

"Plan 1—Organize a new company under the laws of any State considered most suitable, with a capital stock of $10,500,000, $3,500,000 of which is to be preferred seven per cent. stock and $7,000,000 of common stocks, the stockholders of the Distilling and Cattle-feeding Company to subscribe for the preferred stock at the ratio of one share preferred stock for every ten shares of distilling and cattle feeding stock held, paying for the same $50 per share cash at the time of organization of new company and $50 per share to be payable in installments at such times as required and called for by the directors; one share of the common stock of the new company to be given to subscribers of the preferred stock for five shares of Distilling and Cattle-feeding Company stock held by them. As soon as the new company is fully organized the Distilling and Cattle-feeding Company can convey to it all the operating plants and all other property, real and personal, which can be utilized in connection with the proper conduct of the business and the new company in consideration of the conveyance, can assume the payment of the $1,000,000 bonds outstanding, as well as the payment of other liabilities, except upon leases of idle and useless property, which should be excepted from the conveyance, after completing the re-organization, a dismissal of the appeal to the Supreme Court of the quo warranto suit can be had, which will leave the judgment of ouster in the lower court in effect and this will require a liquidation of the affairs of the Distilling and Cattle-feeding Company.

"If the foregoing plan of re-organization and sale is carried out the only matter left for adjustment and settlement would be the leases upon the idle properties. If the agreements for cancellation and settlement could be made with the lessors, all those matters could be speedily disposed of. If they would not settle and cancel the leases all the property could be sold by order of the court and the lessors would have to take such damages as they could establish in court and this would end their leases. The object of a new company with less capital stock is chiefly for the purpose of overcoming the effect of unjust criticism, unenviable notoriety and consequent attacks from every quarter, owing to the large capitalization which has caused considerable embarrassment and trouble in the management of the business of the present company.

"Your directors fully believe, with the removal of the embarrassments and incumbrances, all competition can be successfully met and that we can maintain our supremacy in the trade. The authority given your directors at the last annual meeting of the stockholders would appear to be ample for them to proceed and carry out practically such reorganization as outlined above, if it became necessary by reason of the quo warranto suit. It, therefore, would not require a meeting of the stockholders for that purpose. If unanimous action of the stockholders cannot be obtained on any plan, the proportion can be sold by order of the court, and the proceeds divided pro rata amongst the stockholders.

"Plan Two—Substantially the same as Plan one, excepting as to the manner of subscribing for the preferred stock, viz.: The stockholders of the Distilling and Cattle-feeding Company to subscribe for $2,100,000 of preferred stock at par, at the ratio of six shares preferred stock for each one hundred shares of Distilling and Cattle-feeding Company stock held, the balance of the $1,400,000 preferred stock to be held as treasurer's stock.

"Plan Three—Reduce the present capital stock to $10,000,000, each stockholder to be asked to surrender his stock and accept one share of paid-up stock for every five shares he now holds; that $3,000,000 new common stock be issued, and that two shares of paid-up stock be issued to each subscriber for $100, paid up (the Distilling and Cattle-feeding stockholders to have the preference in subscribing for the same), or, in other words, on payment for each share of stock an additional share be given. This plan would provide for the additional working capital needed. If the stockholders subscribe for same, but leaves the question of the cancellation of leases of the idle plants and the reduction of the fixed charges to be settled.

"Such stockholders as [illegible] approve of any of the above plans an[illegible] would wish the directors to proceed with t[illegible] facilities they have, will please so indicate, but they are cautioned against so deciding without first carefully examining the financial report and the general statement referring to the amount of money it is necessary to have to operate the business under existing conditions. Please forward your views to the officers of the company as promptly as possible."

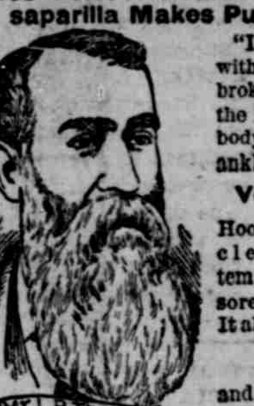
The report is signed by J. B. Greenhut, John Beggs, William N. Hobart, L. H. Greene, J. W. Freiburg, P. J. Hennessy, directors.

Two Murderers Sentenced.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 18.—Willie Myers, aged nineteen years, who decoyed Forest Crowley, a country merchant, into the suburbs of Atlanta in September and murdered him for $600, was this morning sentenced to be hanged on the 8th of February. Alexander Carr, who killed H. O. King in cold blood because he would not pay a bill of $40, was also sentenced to be executed on the same day. The two men will die on the same scaffold and the hanging will be private.

Pure Blood

Gives Perfect Health—Hood's Sarsaparilla Makes Pure Blood.



"I became troubled with sores which broke out on me from the lower part of my body down to my ankles, dark, flat and Very Painful. Hood's Sarsaparilla cleared my system and healed the sores in a short time. It also improved my Appetite and benefited my general health. I recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to all." L. P. THOMAS, Postmaster, Burton's Creek, Va.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills are the best. 25c. per box.

AMUSEMENTS.

Exhibition of Oil Paintings by

MAUVE

THE GREAT DUTCH ARTIST,
December 12th to 26th.
THE ART ASSOCIATION, Denison Hotel, first door east of Ladies' entrance, Ohio-st. side.
10 a. m. to 10 p. m. Admission, 25c. Sundays, 10 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

A FEW GOOD THINGS
— FOR —
CHRISTMAS GIFTS!

Satin Suspenders...25c to $3
Umbrellas.............$1 to $12
Canes ....50c to $5
Gloves ....50c to $10
Handkerchiefs ......10c to 75c
Silk Handkerchiefs 25c to $2
Smoking Jackets ...$5 to $15
Neckwear, Jewelry, Mufflers, etc.

A SPECIAL
— FOR —
Small Boys!

Good Cassimere Suits, sizes 4, 5 and 6 only — were $3, $3.50 and $4 .... $1.95

MODEL

Store open every evening this week.

AMUSEMENTS.

ENGLISH'S Mat To-day To-night.
HANLON BROTHERS'
Grand Fairylike Pantomimic Spectacle.
"FANTASMA"
New scenery, tricks, wonders, music and gorgeous transformations. See the great billiard match.
Popular Prices—Night: Gallery, 15c; balcony, 25c; dress circle, 50c; orchestra, 75c; orchestra circle, $1. Matinee: Lower floor, 50c; balcony, 25c.
Next week—Eddie Foy in "Off the Earth."

GRAND—Dec. 20, 21, 22.
Popular Priced Matinee Saturday.
SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT
PAULINE HALL
And her superb company, presenting for the first time here, a new operatic comedy,
DORCAS
By Harry Paulton (Author of Erminie) and Edward Paulton.
PRICES—Night: Orchestra and dress circle, $1; side boxes, $1.50; balcony (reserved), 75c; balcony (admission), 50c; gallery, 25c. Matinee—Side boxes, 75c; orchestra and dress circle, 50c; balcony, 25c.
Dec. 24 and 25—WARDE-JAMES CO.

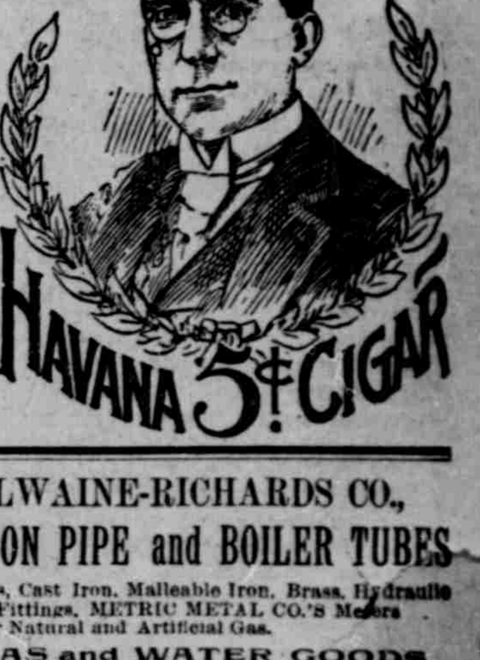
ENGLISH'S Saturday Eve., Dec. 22, Only
SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT OF THE
BLACK PATTI
Grand Operatic Concert Com'y
BLACK PATTI (Mme. Sisieretta Jones), the marvelous Soprano, assisted by six European artists, and LITTLE RUBY, the youngest Dancer in the world
Popular Prices—Gallery, 15c; balcony, 25c; dress circle, 50c; orchestra, 75c; orchestra circle, $1. Seats now on sale.

PARK Matinees Daily.
PRICES—10c, 20c and 30c.
This Afternoon and To-Night
The powerful scenic melodrama,
"BLACKLISTED"
GREAT ENGINE ROOM SCENE! THE BURNING MILL! THE EXPLOSION!
To-morrow—"KILLARNEY AND THE RHINE."

EMPIRE LADIES' ENTRANCE ON Delaware St.
Matinee at 2. To-Night at 8.
BOB FITZSIMMONS
AND HIS OWN
SPECIALTY COMPANY
Reserve seats by Telephone call 1730.
Box office open from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.
Christmas week—"CITY CLUB."

Princeton University Glee Club
GRAND
Wednesday, Dec. 19
Seats on sale Monday, Dec. 17, at 9 a. m.
PRICES—Orchestra and Boxes, $1; Dress Circle, 75c; Balcony, 50c; Gallery, 25c.

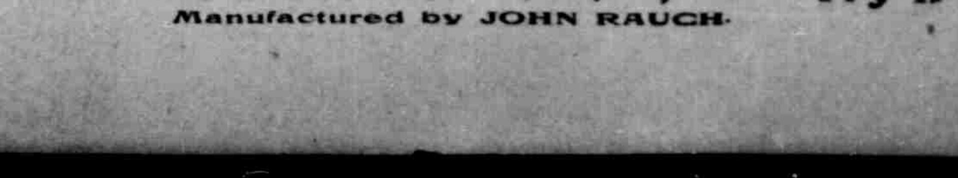
Fragrant as
"Old Fashioned Roses"
Is the
La Flor de Riley
Because
It contains the best of
Havana Filler.
Try 5.
Wm. Doney
Cigar Co.



THE McELWAINE-RICHARDS CO.,
WROUGHT-IRON PIPE and BOILER TUBES

Natural-Gas Supplies, Cast Iron, Malleable Iron, Brass, Hydraulic and Ammonia Fittings, METRIC METAL CO.'S Meters for Natural and Artificial Gas.
STEAM, GAS and WATER GOODS.
Fitters' Tools, Packing, Belting and Steam Specialties. Plumbers and Mill Supplies.
General Agents for SNOW STEAM PUMP WORKS.
62 & 64 WEST MARYLAND ST.

Fragrant, Exhilarating and Delightful Smoke!



The Public Favorite. . . . . Try It
Manufactured by JOHN RAUCH.