

ENGLAND'S EARNESTNESS.

The Szechuen Riots Has the Attention of the British.

VICEROY OF PROVINCE DEGRADED.

The British Consul at Kuehng Insulted. German War Vessels Ordered to Swatow.—An Independent-American Commission to Investigate the Case.

PEKING, Sept. 28.—The British ultimatum of the matter of the Szechuen riots has just been issued. Within fourteen days an edict must be issued degrading the Viceroy of the province, otherwise the British Admiral will act.

The American commission, consisting of the Consul at Tien-tsin and the naval officers, accompanied by Chinese soldiers and interpreters, are starting overland.

New YORK, Sept. 28.—A dispatch to the World from Foochow, China, says: The whole Foochow commission of inquiry into the Haw Sang massacre is disgusted with Chinese official duplicity. All of the members feel that unless they are more strongly supported than now they had better return to Foochow.

The Chinese officials are openly furious toward Christians for giving to the foreign Consuls the names of the murderers. The perfect, it is reported, threatens vengeance upon the departure of the commission.

The magistrate issued three weeks ago an offensive proclamation. On demand of the Consuls another proclamation was issued publicly, but the offensive one was reissued privately to all heads of villages. The result is that disorder is spreading. The commission's position is perilous. The total destruction of the Christians' work is probable.

HONGKONG, Sept. 28.—Obstruction of the inquiry by the foreign Consuls into the Kuehng massacre of August is still kept up by the Chinese officials. Forty men suspected of complicity in the riots have been liberated by the local authorities without the consent of the Consuls.

Mr. Mansfield, British Consul at Kuehng, has been insulted by Chinese soldiers. The Consuls are considering the advisability of returning to Foochow and referring the matter to their respective Governments.

BERLIN, Sept. 28.—The Nord Deutscher Allgemeine-Zeitung says that the German men-of-war in the far east waters have been ordered to Swatow and Chefoo to protect foreigners.

THE CHENG TU AFFAIR. Edict to be Issued soon Degrading the Viceroy.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Minister Denby cabled the State Department today from Peking as follows: "The Yamen have telegraphed the authorities of Shensi to appoint an officer to escort the Commission. The edict will issue in a few days punishing officials and degrading the Viceroy. Will telegraph it."

This message refers to the independent American commission formed to investigate the Cheng Tu missionary riots. The edict to which reference is made is supposed to be about to issue as a result of the French investigation of the Cheng Tu affair, and the Viceroy concerned is probably Lin. It is expected that the American commission, headed by United States Consul Reid, will be on the road from Tientsin to Cheng Tu in a few days.

ENGLAND SENDS A FLEET. British Men-of-War Moving up the Yang Tze River.

LONDON (Eng.), Sept. 28.—The demonstration of a powerful British squadron proceeding up the Yang Tze River is the sequel of the refusal of the Peking government to satisfy the demands of the Marquis of Salisbury for the punishment of the late Viceroy of Szechuen, whom British Minister O'Connor reported to be responsible for the outrages beginning in May at the mission stations at Cheng Tu, which were followed by the massacre at Kuehng.

The Viceroy's term of office expired and he left Cheng Tu, and the Peking government tried to induce Minister O'Connor to believe that the withdrawal of the Viceroy had been enforced and that this action on the part of China ought to satisfy the British government. Lord Salisbury, however, instructed the British Minister that nothing would suffice less than a public imperial decree banishing the Viceroy beyond the frontiers of China, with a statement that the crime for which he was punished was neglect to afford protection to the missions. This action of Lord Salisbury appears to have been prompted by the conviction, doubtless based upon Foreign Office reports, that the Chinese literature abetted by most of the higher officials, foment agitation against Europeans generally and not against the missions alone, and that the degradation of the Viceroy of Szechuen would be a blow to the literature and an effective example to the whole of China.

The decisive attitude of England disposes of the report that the Foreign Office entertained a proposal to withdraw the missionaries to treaty ports. It is understood the United States government, although not actively co-operating with the British government, has been informed of and approves of the latter's plans to protect the missions, which involve the strongest practical measures in the event of the squadron demonstration not proving sufficient to wake up the government at Peking.

German Warships Sent.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—A Berlin dispatch to the St. James Gazette says that a squadron of German warships

has been ordered to Swatow, and that the Catholic missions of the district of Chantung have been placed under German protection.

LOUIS PASTEUR DEAD.

Death of the Distinguished Bacteriologist.

PARIS, Sept. 28.—Louis Pasteur, the eminent bacteriologist, died this afternoon at 5 o'clock. M. Pasteur died at Garches, near St. Cloud, in the environs of this city.

Professor Louis Pasteur has suffered from paralysis for a considerable period of time. About eight days ago he sustained a violent paralytic stroke and yesterday suffered still another attack. He grew worse rapidly and remained in a comatose condition during his last hours.

At 5 o'clock this afternoon he expired. The end was absolutely without pain. His wife devotedly watched by his bedside. His son, his physician, his daughter and his son-in-law, M. Valterdot, and two children were present when he passed away.

It is believed that the funeral of M. Pasteur will be national in character.

Professor Pasteur has been gradually failing in health for some months and recently the French papers announced the beginning of the end. This report was emphatically denied by his family and friends. They acknowledged the feeble condition of the distinguished bacteriologist, but attributed it to local rather than to general causes.

NOT A CANDIDATE.

Mr. Harrison Declines to Enter the Race for the Presidency.

INDIANAPOLIS (Ind.), Sept. 28.—Colonel John C. New, manager of the Harrison campaign for nominations to the Presidency, and who was United States Consul-General to London during his administration, today authorized an interview in which he says that General Harrison says he does not desire to run again for the Presidency.

"In no sense is he a candidate," said Colonel New, "but the stories that he has withdrawn in the interests of any one are without foundation. In fact, were his advice solicited," continued Mr. New emphatically, "he would select neither Reed nor McKinley as Republican candidates." New positively declined to state whom Harrison would prefer.

The Czarewitch Fast Sinking.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—A dispatch from Copenhagen to the Central News says: The condition of the Czarewitch of Russia is steadily growing worse, and prayers are being said for him daily in the Russian church here.

Departure of Dunraven.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 28.—Mr. Laycock's big yacht, Valthalla, which came especially to witness the America cup races, left this morning, having on board Lord Dunraven and his two daughters, Lady Ellen and Lady Rachel.

An Antarctic Expedition.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—A dispatch from New South Wales says that Premier Reid has invited the Australian colonies to co-operate in a New South Wales Antarctic expedition. Tasmania has accepted the invitation, and the other colonies are expected to do likewise.

One Hundred Inhabitants Killed.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 25.—The town of Huyeda, in the province of Yemen, was overwhelmed by a landslide from the mountain near by, which killed 100 persons.

Speedy Trotting.

DUBUQUE (Iowa), Sept. 25.—A crowd of 6000 people witnessed the three-cornered match race between John R. Gentry, Joe Patchem and Fido! this afternoon. Gentry won three heats easily, equalling his mark of 2:38, and placed to his credit the fastest heat of the year and the fastest third heat ever paced or trotted in a race.

Seventeen British Warships.

CONSTANTINOPLE (Turkey), Sept. 28.—Seventeen British warships have arrived off Lemnos, near the entrance to the Dardanelles. Much comment has been caused by the appearance of the fleet and a distinct impression has been made in official circles here.

Lowered British Records.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—At Catford today A. W. Harris, the bicyclist, rode a mile in 1 minute 58 3/5 seconds. He made the half-mile in 57 3/5 seconds, and the three-quarters in 1 minute 23 3/5 seconds, beating all British professional records.

Cleveland Against Third Terms.

WASHINGTON (D. C.), Sept. 25.—A close friend of President Cleveland says that when the latter visits the Atlanta Exposition October 21st, he will in his address disavow entertaining a third term ambition, and will declare that he does not believe in a third Presidential term for any man.

It's Life Threatened.

YOKOHAMA, Sept. 28.—An attempt was made today on the life of Marquis Ito, Prime Minister and President of the Council of Japan.

The would-be assassin, who is a member of the Anti-Foreign League, was arrested.

Great excitement prevailed when the news of the assault was made public.

Lord Mayor of London.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Walter Wilkin, A. T., Alderman for Lime-street Ward, today was elected Lord Mayor of London for the ensuing year, to succeed the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Benaiss.

Japanese Prisoners' Complaints.

The statements of the eleven Japanese prisoners (including one soldier and ten coolies), who were recently returned by China, show that they were robbed of all the money they had carried with them and subjected to the cruelest treatment and tortures. Every one of them had his hair shaved off in the Chinese style, leaving a lock in the center of the head so as to make a queue in time. When they were returned, they were given Chinese dresses and shoes and four taels each. But this favor was a mockery as the sums they had been plundered of were much more than they received.—Japan Gazette.

AMERICAN ANNEXATIONISTS.

The Cuban Revolution Will Help Hawaii Toward Annexation.

SECY. OLNEY'S COURSE WATCHED.

Plenty of Capital in America Waiting for Investment—Hawaii All Right When Affairs are Settled—Cuba to be Recognized January 1, 1896.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—Hawaii wants to come in also. The little Pacific Ocean Republic is keeping its eyes on the policy of the United States as related to the Cuban struggle for liberty. In the event that the government at Washington recognizes the belligerency of Cuba, Hawaii will make a direct demand on the United States to be annexed.

The Dole Administration, which has all along been in favor of annexation, will make the demand. Advice to this effect were received in Chicago today from Washington. Although Fred W. Job, representing the Hawaiian Republic here, claimed he had not received it as official information, he admitted it was among the strong probabilities.

There are commercial interests in Chicago representing several million dollars of capital which have for six months past been considering permanent investments in the Hawaiian Islands. These investments would have been made last summer if the permanency of the Dole Government could have been assured. This assurance could not be given, owing to the fact announced by President Dole and his friends that, although their request for annexation had once been refused by the United States, they intended to renew it as soon as a new administration came into power.

The Dole faction gave it out clearly until within the last month that it would not again demand of President Cleveland that he should take Hawaii under the wings of the eagle. But the recent agitation of the Cuban question, the quasi official statement of Secretary Olney that he intended to recognize Cuba not later than January 1st, and the radical position taken by the government toward England in regard to the Venezuela boundary dispute, have filled the hearts of the Hawaiian colony in Chicago and the Government of Honolulu as well, with hope.

They have watched every diplomatic move between Spain and the United States, and their counselors in Washington today were so confident that Cuba would be recognized that they made the statement that if the United States could afford to separate Cuba from Spain forever, then the Hawaiian Provisional Government had a new basis for demanding annexation.

From semi-official sources it was learned that the course of Secretary Olney in regard to Cuba has been closely watched by Hawaiian commercial agents in Chicago, Washington and New York, and that regular reports have been forwarded to Honolulu.

That which Secretary Olney intends to say to the Spanish Minister, as it appeared in the press dispatches to this country which were known to these Hawaiian representatives on Monday. They forwarded their information to Chicago and sent long mail dispatches to Honolulu.

They also gave out the information that the instant Cuba was recognized, an American-Hawaiian party would spring up in this country which would make it impossible for the Administration to ignore further the claims of the distant islands.

JAPAN'S POLITICAL STRENGTH.

Walter G. Smith's Comparison Between China and Japan.

A large and deeply interested audience listened last night in Golden Gate Hall to an instructive lecture entitled "The War Between Japan and China," delivered by Walter Gifford Smith, assistant city editor of the Chronicle and war correspondent of that paper in Japan, China, Korea and Hawaii, says the San Francisco Call. A hundred stereopticon views from photographs, taken while on the march or under the fire of Chinese guns, were displayed during the narrative, bringing the Oriental campaign vividly before the mind.

Mr. Smith was introduced by Fred d'Evelyn, president of the Geographical Society, and said in part:

The war between China and Japan, although it seemed to come suddenly, was in preparation by the Japanese as early as 1870. For a hundred years the relations between the two nations were strained; but China, then in her bow-and-arrow stage, was not anxious to engage in hostilities.

Not until the summer of 1894 did any European cabinet believe it possible that Japan would take the offensive. China was always regarded as a brooding lion by all the world that have among the greater nations. The Chinese at first refused to receive the Embassadors of foreign nations, and afterward only on condition that they crawl before the Emperor's presence. They held the Japanese to be not men but "baboons," and worthy of no consideration whatever.

A great change came over Japan near the year 1870. Her court was transferred from a fantastic orientalism to a condition bordering on the

modern European. Her Emperor was garbed in European uniform. His wife was attired after Prussian mode. Japan knew the difference between political and geographical greatness. She was ambitious to become the England of the East.

Her army was well clothed, well rationed and well armed. It was under the finest discipline, and had educated officers at its head. Japan, by a system of espionage begun years before the war, had thoroughly acquainted herself with the enemies country. When her troops landed in Korea they even found bundles of fuel stored up, prepared for their use.

The speaker concluded with a glowing eulogism to Japanese valor, and a prophecy of the coming greatness of the island kingdom. Its generals possessed the same fire of patriotism that Marion had when he fought for America's freedom, and its soldiers went to the field of battle hoping that they might die for their country.

To Live in California.

California society will receive an acquisition in the near future in the world-famous personage of Mrs. Langtry. When the divorce is granted the "Jersey Lily" intends to make California her home. She will take up her residence on the \$30,000 ranch which she owns in Lake County.—S. F. Call.

F. M. Swanzy of Theo. H. Davies & Co. has written the Minister of Interior calling attention to the Shone system of sewerage, which has proved a success in many cities having the same conditions to combat as Honolulu has. Mr. Swanzy suggests that Mr. Dodge extend his trip to England where the workings of the system may be thoroughly investigated.

Four western league baseball teams will spend the winter in California. In the spring two of the teams will continue their journey around the world and may possibly stop here and give some exhibition games.

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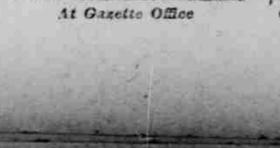
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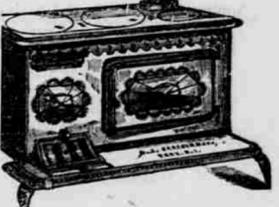
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