# A MATTER OF MONEY

## China's Price of Peace Stated.

## FRENCH SMELL POWDER

### Conditions at Peking Show up Well For the American and Japanese Administrators.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: The China question has virtually reached the money point. The amount of the indemnity to be paid will probably require many weeks of diplomatic consultation. Sir Robert Hart knows better than anybody else what can be paid by the Chinese Government without the complete surrender of her taxing and revenue resources to Europe, but bankers in all the capitals will prefer to have a great loan undertaken by the powers themselves and full financial control established by an international commission for the payments of interest and sinking fund service.

FRENCH MEET CHINESE.

PEKING, Dec. 25.—The French report encountering 25,000 Chinese and capturing five flags and a number of guns and inflicting a great loss upon the Chinese thirty-five miles south of here. The report is generally discredited. According to the rumor, the French did not suffer any losses themselves. It is believed, however, that the French probably met a roving band, which was dispersed, a number of the Chinese being butchered. Li Hung Chang says that he is satisfied that the story is false.

Rev. Mr. Kelly, a Presbyterian missionary, has reported to Minister Conger of the burning by Boxers of nineteen Catholic Christians. He says, however, that his information has been derived entirely from Chinese sources. The Japanese, who have jurisdiction over the territory thirty miles north, in which it is alleged the outrage occurred, will investigate the report.

PARIS, Dec. 26.—A dispatch to the Havas agency from Peking, dated December 25, says the detachment of French troops commanded by General Bailloud were recently attacked by Chinese regulars and Boxers at Thi Tchoou, south of Pao Ting Fu. The puntive expedition took the village after a lively combat. Many cannon and a quantity of provisions and ammunition were secured. On account of the hostile attitude of the population, General Bailloud burned the village and also those villages in the neighborhood. The Chinese loss was 1,000 (?) men. General Bailloud's force sustained no loss. Christian Chinese families have been maltreated by the Chinese regulars.

BRITISH WILL STAY.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—The Foreign Office informed a representative of the Associated Press today that there is no truth in the Pall Mall Gazette's despatch which says there has been a question of the British seceding from the allied command owing to the activity of the Germans in the districts under British protection.

CONDITIONS AT PEKING.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—In the course of a review published in the Morning Post today of the conditions existing at Peking, H. J. Whigham, a well known newspaper correspondent, says there are now a quarter of a million of inhabitants pursuing their ordinary avocations in the American quarter. The markets are in full blast. He adds that the American and Japanese quarters are in all respects the best managed, "showing ability on the part of the Americans to handle a subject people which they have not developed elsewhere to proper advantage."

Continuing, Mr. Whigham says:

"This enormous portion of the city is policed by exactly one company of infantry and a few mounted men under a provost marshal. If only these hard-headed soldiers of the provost marshal type had been given a free hand in the Philippines the task of subjugating the unfortunate islanders would have been much more simple. If the Japanese have come out of the muddle with flying colors they at least have the Americans close behind. It was worth sending an expedition to China if only to get a few hints on transport from the Americans. Their scheme of municipal government could not be bettered by the British, who have learned the business experience in every quarter of the globe. For the point of contrast it is only necessary to walk down the avenue of the Chinese city dividing the United States and Germany. The American side of the street is simply Peking in [illegible] dinary garb of peace, minus its [illegible] gated smells. The opposite side is almost deserted. The Germans have come to the American side for meat and vegetables, and it is whispered that the country people are sometimes robbed as they bring in the produce, except where the gates are British, American or Japanese. That is why the markets in the quarter controlled by these nations are the best."

THE POWERS AND CHINA.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—A cablegram received at the State Department from United States Minister Conger dated at Peking on the 24th instant states, that the formal meeting between the diplomatic representatives and Prince Ching took place on the 24th. Ching presented the credentials of himself and Li Hung Chang, who was unable to attend owing to illness, to the diplomatic representatives, who handed to him the international note. The officials of the State Department are unwilling to venture a guess as to the length of time that will be consumed by the Chinese government in consideration of the note. The last article of the note notified the Chinese government that the occupation of Chili and Peking may continue until the Chinese government has complied with the terms of the note. It may be stated, however, that the United States is not bound or affected by this condition. Our occupancy from a military point of view has been terminat-

and as soon as a suitable successor is [illegible]

[illegible] expected that the main obstacle they will encounter in withdrawing under this condition will be found in the difficulty in obtaining satisfactory assurances upon the Chinese provide to pay indemnities.

MASSACRE OF REFORMERS

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 26.—A special to the Times from Vancouver, B. C., says: News of a further massacre of the reform forces in China and the beheading of twenty-seven of his leaders was received here today in a cablegram sent to W. A. Cheever, secretary of the Chinese Reform Association in America. The engagement took place in a populous section of the Yangtze valley. It resulted in the killing of 1,500 men and the complete demoralization of the reform forces in the district into which the reformers were brought. The reformers here are loud in their expressions of disapproval of the conduct of the campaign by their leaders.

It appears from the details given in the cablegram received today that Long Tom, the reform leader, at the head of a badly armed force of 12,000, paid a visit to Chang Chi Tung, governor of the district, who, though an imperial officer, was believed to be in sympathy with the reform movement. Long was invited to the governor's palace, and, with his 12,000 men, was marched into the city. They left all their arms outside the gates, taking the precaution only to carry their loaded revolvers. There were 5,000 imperial troops in the town, but nothing was feared from them, and a delay of a day took place in order that other reform leaders might be sent for, and when the audience with the governor was finally arranged there were twenty-seven of the leading followers of Kang Yu Wei admitted.

Then a disagreement arose. The governor had the leaders sentenced and taken into the courtyard, where they were beheaded, and in the meantime a secret order had been sent to the imperial troops to descend upon the poorly armed rabble of reformers. The 5,000 well drilled soldiers took the country people completely by surprise, but, nevertheless, the latter pluckily fought their way through and escaped. They carried away their own wounded, but left 1,500 dead on the field and scattered in the streets of the city. The cablegram says that the scene of butchery was frightful.

## YOUNG CUDAHY'S ABDUCTOR?

FORT DODGE, Iowa, Dec. 23.—D. Allie of Omaha, loaded with a large amount of gold coin, for the possession of which he can give no satisfactory explanation, is under arrest in this city on suspicion that he is one of the kidnapers of Edward Cudahy, Jr. He has been identified as a former employe of the Cudahy Packing Company at South Omaha and the Omaha police have sent urgent messages insisting that he be detained till they can investigate his movements.

Allie got off the Illinois Central train at midnight Thursday, having left Omaha at 7:30 that evening. He claimed to have been injured while attempting to pass between two seats in a car and pretended to be suffering great pain. He went at once to station Agent Frantz, who sent him to the general hospital and notified Dr. Ristine, the company's surgeon there.

His actions were suspicious from the start, and when the doctor had made a thorough examination of the man he could find no injury such as would necessitate treatment. Allie, however, insisted that he was in a dangerous condition. He said he was a member of the Methodist church and asked Rev. E. G. W. Pratt of the First Church of this city to visit him. Conductor Tigey, who had charge of the train on which he came, made no report of any accident to him, and did not remember any way in which an accident could have occurred. As the result of its investigation the Illinois Central railroad refused to have anything to do with the case and the hospital closed its doors to the man. When he left he went to the Duncombe House, the leading hotel here.

Whatever his motive in shamming injury, it has brought him into trouble. The police were led by his actions to make inquiries whether a man of his name was wanted in Omaha, but before they got an answer they found that there were much more important reasons for keeping him in sight. A tip as to who he might really be came from a nurse at the hospital, who reported that he had in different pockets and sewed up in his clothes a large number of gold coins in denominations of tens and twenties. She could hardly move his coat without shaking coin to the floor, and he seemed to be the center of a stream of gold. The fact that the elder Cudahy had given $25,000 in gold to the abductors of his son the night before Allie arrived here made her determined to inform the police at once.

He is a man five feet five and three-eighths inches in height. At a random guess he weighs over 150 pounds. He is dark in complexion, shows signs of having been a laborer and would be taken for an Italian rather than an Englishman, which he claims to be. In answering questions which the police have put to him, he claims that his residence is Bombay, India, and that he came to this country last July. He said he had been here twice before. His trade, he says, is that of a confectioner, and he claims to be expert in it.

As to his recent movements, however, he has not been at all satisfactory in his replies. There are two things that the police want to know which he does not explain. One is where he got his gold coin and the other is where he was last Tuesday and Wednesday. His story has been conflicting on the latter point especially.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—A special to the Press from Boston says:

Pat Crowe, who has been charged with being the alleged chief kidnapper of young Cudahy, is supposed to be in Boston and the police are searching for him. It is understood that there is a possible clue in the booking of a stranger on one of the liners due to sail from here this week. This man will not be allowed to depart unless he can prove that he is not Crowe.

A report to the effect that 25,000 Chinese were defeated and their flags captured by the French near Peking is discredited in communications from Peking.

It is said that Minister Wu thinks the terms of the allied powers very hard and hopes for further concessions.

# COMPANY MUST PAY

## Merricourt Wins Suit for Insurance Money.

## LOWER COURT IS UPHELD

### The Supreme Bench Lays Down Law in Decision in the Well-known Case.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

After running the gauntlet of the Circuit and Supreme Courts and being subjected to a trying trial, Andrew J. Merricourt, of this city, won his suit against the Norwich Fire Insurance Company, the Supreme Court yesterday rendering a decision in his favor, and sustaining the judgment of the Circuit Court. In all, Merricourt receives judgment against the company for a little over $2,900, to which is added interest. The decision was written by Justice Galbraith, Chief Justice Frear, and former Judge Stanley, sitting in place of Justice Hartwell, concurring.

The case has attracted much attention both in the courts and in the community, on account of the many sensational developments which arose during the trial, matters not strictly a house novel constituted to Judge Gibson of the Fourth District, who heard the case without a jury, and who rendered a decision in favor of the plaintiff. Judgment was entered against the insurance company for the amount of the policy. The company claimed that the fire was incendiary.

During the trial one of the jurors, Captain Cluney, was accused of having said things in regard to the case prejudicial to the company. It was claimed he had made statements that would have disqualified him. Affidavits by a local detective were put in evidence, but the court ruled that Captain Cluney had been prejudged and was entitled to sit on the case. There were two policies involved, one was for the house and the other for the contents. The Circuit Court jury returned a verdict against the defendant company for the full amount of the house policy claimed, amounting to $2,250. As contents their verdict was for $2,569 with accrued interest. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court on exceptions and errors, sixty-nine in all.

The Supreme Court states the law relative to the case as follows:

The latitude allowed to counsel in the cross-examination of witnesses is largely in the discretion of the trial court, and it is not a proper course for reversal, unless such discretion has been oppressively abused.

Where proofs of loss are prepared in the office and under the advice and instruction of the company's authorized agent, the company thereby waives the right to object to defects in the proofs.

Evidence of previous fires in which the plaintiff had suffered loss and collected insurance, not admissible unless the previous fires were a part of the system of frauds of which the fire in question was an essential step.

An instruction asked by the defendant and modified by the court and given in the following language: "If you find that the insured did not truly state his interest in the property covered by either of the policies, as by stating that he owned property which in fact belonged to his wife, and did so deliberately, knowing the statement to be false, then such policy is void and the plaintiff cannot recover"—held to be a correct statement of the law.

The trial of the cause commenced on Tuesday and closed Saturday evening; on Friday morning defendants' agent and attorney learned of certain rumored misconduct of one of the jurors indicating, on the part of the juror, strong bias and prejudice against fire insurance companies. Notice of this fact was brought to the attention of the court, and the trial continued to verdict without objection. Held, that the defendant did not use proper diligence to entitle it to make the alleged misconduct of the juror the basis of a motion for a new trial, that by silence and inaction it waived such right, if any existed.

CITIZENSHIP COSTS $4.

Judge Estes Has Raised the Fees for Naturalization.

Citizenship has become more expensive since the opening of the new century. Judge Estes has decided that with the glorious prospects of the next 100 years the becoming a citizen of the United States should have some value. Hereafter all foreigners who swear allegiance to Uncle Sam will be required to pay $4 each.

Formerly citizens were made in the United States District Court for $3 and a 10-cent stamp. This was a low fee, especially when compared to what the Territorial courts were charging. The local courts charged a man $5 for the privilege. The additional $1 fee is made for the purpose of increasing the revenues of the court.

A PROMINENT CHICAGO WOMAN SPEAKS.

Prof. Boza Tyler, of Chicago, vice president Illinois Women's Auxiliary, in speaking of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, says: "I suffered with a cough that this winter which threatened to run into pneumonia. I tried many other remedies, but I received no relief. Mine was one of the cases which yielded to Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and I found it was pleasant to take and it relieved me at once. I am now well and I recommend it to my friends as the best cough medicine made." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.

Hives are a terrible torment to little folks, and to some older ones. Doan's Ointment never fails to give relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

The London Times declares Great Britain cannot accept the China peace document as amended by the Berlin


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