

LIU KUN YI UNWILLING.

NOT PLEASED WITH HIS DESIGNATION AS CHINESE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

HE WOULD RATHER BE A PEACE ENVOY TO JAPAN—THAT COUNTRY NOT DESIROUS OF JAPAN—ADVISE THE STORY OF BUTCHERY AT PORT ARTHUR—AGAIN DISCRIMINATED.

London, Jan. 4.—A dispatch to the Central News from Peking says that Liu Kun Yi, the recently appointed successor to Li Hung Chang in the supreme command of the Chinese forces, has postponed his departure for the front for a few days, pleading illness as the cause of his delay. The fact is that the new commander-in-chief shrinks the carrying out of plans for the further prosecution of the war, and is scheming to perfect an arrangement whereby he may be enabled to accompany Chang Ying Huan as peace commissioner to Japan. The latter's departure has in the mean time been delayed. The objection on the part of Japan to receiving Shiao Yoo Liu, ex-Governor of Formosa, as Chang Ying Huan's fellow-convoy, owing to his having offered rewards for the heads of Japanese soldiers, has created a vacancy which Liu Kun Yi is anxious to fill.

Paris, Jan. 4.—The "Figaro's" correspondent at Tokio sends a report of an interview with Foreign Minister Matsui Munemitsu, in which the latter maintains that a conquered Nation alone can properly make proposals for peace. Japan, he says, will kill her way to deal with China without the advice of any foreign country.

Tokio, Dec. 3.—Reference was made in the last letter of this correspondence to reports being current that unnecessary slaughter and even cruelties had been committed by the Japanese at the taking of Port Arthur, and, at the same time, the firm conviction was expressed that such reports were untrue. These reports have now been traced to Chinese sources. They were started from Che-Poo. Meantime the writer of this letter had made inquiries at Hiroshima. The chief secretary has telegraphed him some details in reply, authorizing him to make public the information.

Some official reports had been received, and some foreign correspondents who had returned from the fall of Port Arthur, had visited Count Ito and General Kawakami. They were loud in their praise of the bravery and discipline of the Japanese troops, while they spoke in terms of the average of the American and British troops. The Japanese way in which they had butchered any unfortunate Japanese who fell into their hands or mutilated the dead in any field which for a time remained in their hands. They were not content with killing every male man, but they also killed every female man, and fifteen years and upward to fight. They were armed with rifles using explosive cartridges. In this way many of the populace, who otherwise would have been spared, were killed. Many of the inhabitants of the town, who had been taken to the interior of the country, soldiers, are now returning and are being kindly treated.

MORE INFORMATION WANTED. SECRETARY HERBERT SENDS COMMANDER BARBER TO JAPAN AS NAVAL ATTACHE.

Washington, Jan. 4.—Secretary Herbert, as a result of today's Cabinet meeting, has issued orders directing Commander R. M. Barber as naval attaché to the American Legation in Tokio. He will sail from San Francisco for his new post of duty on January 15. Secretary Herbert has not been securing the intelligence of the American Legation in Tokio, and the information from that quarter that was desirable, the intelligence of Chinese waters, while warships being attached to the country's soldiers, are now returning and are being kindly treated.

OPPOSED TO A ROYAL COMMISSION. A PETITION FOR IT COLLECTED BY THE GOVERNMENT PARTY IN THE ASSEMBLY AT ST. JOHN'S.

St. John's, N. P., Jan. 4 (Special).—A petition presented last night to the House of Assembly, a public meeting, praying for a royal commission, was collected by the Government party. Mr. Morine made a powerful speech in favor of the commission. The petitioners were placed to-day in charge of the Commercial Bank by the Government, for a debt owed the Savings Bank. The loan to the Government by the Bank of Montreal, which was intended to enable the Government to pay the interest on the securities current expenses. The amount and the securities are not yet known.

THE AMERICAN LINE'S NEW MOVE. FIREMEN FOR THE PARIS TAKEN OVER TO SOUTHAMPTON—COMPANY'S ENGINE-ROOM STAFF TO BE SIGNED HERE IN FUTURE.

Southampton, Jan. 4.—The Belgian steamer "Friedland," Captain Nickels, from New-York December 21, for Antwerp, arrived here this morning and landed 24 firemen, comprising the American boiler-crew of the steamer "Paris," which sails for New-York to-morrow. English laborers are greatly displeased at learning that the American line will employ a crew of firemen from the staff in New-York, instead of Southampton as formerly.

TRANSATLANTIC LINES MAY CONFER. LIVERPOOL, JAN. 4.—According to "The Liverpool Shipping, Telegraph and Daily Commercial Advertiser," the transatlantic steamship companies are seriously considering the holding of a conference for the purpose of deciding what steps should be taken to check the competition now existing among the various lines.

MASSAGE INSTITUTED FOR SEKKI PACHA. LONDON, JAN. 4.—"The Standard" correspondent in Athens telegraphs:

An exalted personage in Yania, Turkey, declares that the Pacha, who is president of the military court in Yania, has instituted a massage for Christians there. The Pacha has a number of honorable and innocent Christians, members of some of the best families in the city.

ASKING PROTECTION FOR MISSIONARIES. WASHINGTON, JAN. 4.—In the Senate this morning Mr. Hale offered a memorial in the interest of the American citizens of the United States living in Armenia, whose lives, property and lawful occupations, the memorial says, are frequently imperilled. The memorial shows that in Asiatic Turkey there is a permanent force of nearly 250 American missionaries who hold over \$2,000,000 worth of American property. In the Eastern Turkey mission there are 50 adult missionaries, who have under their charge 50 churches, 100 schools, 100 hospitals and a large medical work. The memorialists ask that the Government should take the necessary steps to secure for its consular protection in the eastern part of Turkey, from which Americans there are completely shut off.

LIVERPOOL STEAMSHIP TERMINAL PLANS. LONDON, JAN. 4.—Concerning the proposed expenditure of £35,000 by the Liverpool Dock Board in improvements, Mr. Glynn, chairman of the Works Committee of the board, says that, in addition to the construction of a landing-stage for Atlantic line steamers, it is intended to construct a railway station at the pierhead, which will be connected by rail with the London and Northwestern Railway Company's Waterloo station. The scheme for the improvement of the pierhead is to-day being pushed forward with all possible expedition.

LONDON, JAN. 4.—The Liverpool correspondent at Liverpool denies the statement that the North German Lloyd will open a Liverpool service.

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RUSSIA AND BULGARIA. SOFIA, JAN. 4.—Zankoff, the notorious agitator and leader of the Russophile emigration, arrived here to-day. He is expected to hold a public meeting in Sofia, and it is believed that a reconciliation between Russia and Bulgaria could be effected easily now, but in this case would be an orthodox Bulgarian dynasty.

THE GREAT RAILROAD WHICH UNITES THE NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN PARTS OF SWEDEN, AND WHICH MEASURES 1,500 KILOMETRES (ABOUT 1,200 MILES) IN LENGTH, HAS BEEN OPENED LATELY. IT RUNS FROM THE FAMOUS MINING DISTRICT OF GALLIVARE, IN THE NORTH, TO MALMÖ, IN THE EXTREME SOUTHERN PART OF SWEDEN, AND IS OPERATED BY THE STATE.

In Chile, according to "El Ferrocarril," of Santiago, two new railroad lines are about to be constructed. One line, for the building of which twenty-one mercantile firms are asking concessions from the Government, will unite Paltos with the nitrate fields of Tarapaca. The other line, which will connect the districts of Oquimpe and Melipilla with the central railroad between Santiago and Valparaiso.

The tremendous scandals and national robberies which have recently been discovered in France in regard to Army and Navy contracts, the beneficiaries of which are already in jail, have incited some French manufacturers and merchants to start a patriotic society capable of filling Government orders in an honorable manner. It may appear strange to those people ignorant of the real spirit of French revolution, that the society, headed by a French revolutionist, M. Elie May and Bedouch, both of whom are leaders in the revolution of the Commune. They spent in New-York some of their years of exile from France; and now that they have returned to their commercial pursuits in Paris, they have conceived the idea of benefiting their country and its soldiers by offering their Government contracts on a more honorable basis, and without the usual contractors' handling of soldiers and sailors.

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that Liverpool shipowners are sceptical. They believe that the paying limit in size has been reached. With the Lucania and Campania, they think, the Cunard people have cut the time between New-York and London almost to the minimum. They regard the Cunard system of passenger transportation as a remarkable advance. At Queenstown, for instance, a Cunard agent yesterday boarded the Lucania and delivered a lecture on the service which specified the routes and destinations of all pieces of baggage. These forms were attached to the baggage and were carried to the Cunard office at Liverpool. The Lucania anchored in the Mersey at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. The docking and customs examination lasted for an hour and a half, and at 4:10 the passengers started for London.

AUSTRIA ALSO PROTESTS. SHE WANTS THE DISCRIMINATING SUGAR DUTY REMOVED. HER ACTION IN LINE WITH THAT OF GERMANY. AND SHE, TOO, MAY BAR OUT AMERICAN FOOD PRODUCTS.

Washington, Jan. 4.—Baron von Hengelmueller, the new Minister of Austria-Hungary, to-day presented to Secretary Gresham a formal protest from his Government similar to that presented by the German Ambassador on August 8, protesting against the discriminating duty of one-tenth of a cent per pound on sugar coming from countries paying an export bounty thereon, as provided by the Tariff act. The protest, as in the case of Germany, is based on the fact that the action of Congress cannot be reconciled with the most-favored-nation clause which governs the economic relations of the two countries. This clause appears in the existing treaty with Austria in almost identical terms with that in the treaty between the United States and Prussia, upon which the German protest was based.

It is probable that Congress will be informed of Austria's protest and attention will again be called officially to the matter. From the similarity in wording between the latest protest and that of the German Ambassador, it is evident that the two countries are acting in concert in the matter, and it seems probable that Austria will still further follow Germany's lead by instituting a policy of retaliation against the food products of the United States.

BLAMING THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT. DR. BARTH SAYS THAT THE NEW TARIFF LAW INFRINGES UPON THE TREATY OF 1858.

Berlin, Jan. 4.—Dr. Barth, Radical Unionist Member of the Reichstag, in an interview to-day said that the members of the Government, as well as other men in politics, fully appreciated the loyal statements of Secretary Gresham, and declared it to be a pity that the United States Congress, in consequence of their meagre information upon the subject, should have passed a discriminating tax law infringing upon the treaty with Germany of 1858. Dr. Barth said that he had repeatedly proved himself a friend of the American, and he desired to emphasize the fact that all the German political parties agreed in the opinion that the American Government was now wrong. He hoped, for the sake of both countries, that the tax would be repealed. He said, as the Agrarians had seized the opportunity to attempt to force the Government to resort to retaliatory measures. He had written during the last summer to ex-Senator Carl Schurz, then in Washington, and had also influenced Chancellor Caprivi, who had later on, as the time in Berlin, to draw the attention of the United States Government to the treaty.

CROWN PRINCE OF SIAM DEAD. LONDON, JAN. 4.—The Central News correspondent in Bangkok says that Siam's Crown Prince, Prince Chulalongkorn, died to-day of asthma. He was sixty years old.

TRADE AND FINANCE ABROAD. THE LATEST CUBAN PAPERS AT HAND CONTAIN MANY PARTICULARS RELATIVE TO THE SUGAR CROP. THE FIRST INSTALLMENT OF THAT NEW CROP RECEIVED AT HAVANA CONSISTED OF 1,624 BAGS OF CENTRIFUGAL, COMING FROM THE SAN MANUEL PLANTATION OF SEÑOR FRANCISCO PIA.

An important innovation is about to be made in the sugar industry in Cuba. According to "El Telégrafo," of Trinidad, the owners and workers of the plantations in that district are about to agree to the suppression, during the sugar season, of all religious festivals, cock fights and other celebrations, which cause a suspension of operations and the loss of several days for labor at the most important time of the season. The agreement, it is proposed, shall hereafter take place only after the close of the working season.

MRS. NAVARRO THANKS THE PRESS. LONDON, JAN. 4.—Mrs. Navarro, formerly Mary Anderson, has consented to be presented to the New-York press by her husband, who has been during her recent illness. She is convalescent.

DISCUSSING A CUP RACE. "THE FIELD" MAKES SOME CRITICISMS OF THE ACTION OF THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB. LONDON, JAN. 4.—"The Field" to-morrow will publish a long leader on the negotiations for the cup race. After commenting on "Forest and Stream's" trenchant and logical assault upon the deed of the writer says:

On this side, like "Forest and Stream," we concur with the writer in his opinion that the cup race is not a fair and liberal. Then why on earth does not the New-York Club agree to attach New-York to the cup race? They already have altered the deed twice. If they had the right to do that they can alter it again. It is true that they were made trustees of the cup by the Royal Yacht Squadron, but they have not altered the deed since. Neither had the New-York Club. They were made trustees of the cup by the Royal Yacht Squadron, but they have not altered the deed since. Neither had the New-York Club. They were made trustees of the cup by the Royal Yacht Squadron, but they have not altered the deed since. Neither had the New-York Club.

The general meeting of the Royal Yacht Squadron was held at noon on January 2, while the New-York Club was in London. Therefore, there will be no chance of communicating with the New-York Club during the meeting on the 2nd. It is possible that the Royal Yacht Squadron may express an opinion and appoint a committee to consider the matter. The unfortunate may prevent a race next autumn.

THE DEBATE IN DETAIL. MR. LODGE SPOKE, IN PART, AS FOLLOWS: AT THE BEGINNING OF THE SESSION I INTRODUCED A RESOLUTION ASKING FOR THE REPORTS AND CORRESPONDENCE OF ADMIRAL WALKER IN CONNECTION WITH HIS RESIGNATION. IN SO DOING WAS BECAUSE I BELIEVED THAT MY MOTIVE would be of great value to us in our political and observations of a distinguished and able naval officer. It was, however, a matter of great importance to us in our political and observations of a distinguished and able naval officer.

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worthy of diplomatic organs in Continental Europe. Zankoff, then in exile in Vienna, said that the only way for Prince Ferdinand to fix himself firmly upon the Bulgarian throne and insure the succession to his descendants was to bring up Prince Boris, the infant son, in the Greek orthodox religion. The immediate cause of the Bulgarian revolution, which to religion, and it had been decided that he should be brought up in the orthodox faith. But the service of Chamber, elected under the pressure of the dictatorial Ministry of Stambouli, had repudiated that decision at the same time it consented to the marriage of Ferdinand with the Catholic Duchess of Parma. Unless he complies with the condition indicated by the terms of the Bulgarian revolution, already fragile, may be seriously endangered, for the Bulgarians will protest against any unwillingness on the part of the Emperor to consent to the way toward a reconciliation with Russia, to which the Balkan principality owes its autonomy. It may happen that the Emperor's consent will be evaded by the Princes consenting to follow the advice of Zankoff and making his son a member of the Greek orthodox religion. The Emperor's consent will be evaded by the Princes consenting to follow the advice of Zankoff and making his son a member of the Greek orthodox religion.

"CUCKOOS" HARD PRESSED. CLEVELAND'S HAWAIIAN POLICY UNDER FIRE IN THE SENATE.

THE ADMINISTRATION'S APOLOGISTS FORCED TO ADMIT THAT THE RECALL OF THE PHILADELPHIA WAS AGAINST ALL PHRENE-DEMENT-LIVELY DEBATE ON THE LODGE RESOLUTION. (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) Washington, Jan. 4.—Mr. Lodge's resolution of December 21, requesting the President to inform the Senate why a United States warship is no longer stationed at Honolulu, raised a lively discussion in the "liberative branch" to-day, which ended, as so often happens, in the resolution being talked out of all its privileges and sent to the calendar. Messrs. Lodge, Hale and Aldrich conducted the debate on the Republican side, while Messrs. Butler and Gray figured as the chief apologists of the Administration, their consuming desire seeming to be, however, not so much to defend the President's programme of removing the Philadelphia from Hawaiian waters as to save the Administration the embarrassment of answering Mr. Lodge's pointed and searching inquiry.

Both Mr. Butler and Mr. Gray were driven by cross-questioning to admit that the recall of the Philadelphia and the apparent abandonment of the Hawaiian station constituted a marked departure from the time-honored diplomatic policy of this country. Yet they blindly urged that the Administration be delivered from the necessity of divulging the reasons for this abrupt reversal of attitude. Mr. Aldrich added a spice of the sensational to the debate by intimating pretty plainly that the withdrawal of the Philadelphia was the result of the visit paid to President Cleveland last summer by a delegation of Hawaiian Royalists—an intimation which was not very vigorously repelled by Mr. Cleveland's "cuckoo" defenders.

As the resolution was carried to the calendar by the expiration of the "morning hour," it is probable that it will not be taken up again except by courtesy for purposes of debate. Yet this afternoon's discussion shows plainly to what straits the apologists of Mr. Cleveland's Hawaiian policy have been driven and what little real sympathy the President and Mr. Gresham can now command even in an ostensibly friendly Congress.

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FLAMES IN A LUNATIC ASYLUM. THE ILLINOIS SOUTHERN HOSPITAL, PARTLY BURNED.

DEMENTED INMATES, PARALYZED WITH FRIGHT, SAVED FROM A TERRIBLE DEATH—ONLY ONE LIFE THOUGHT TO BE LOST. Anna, Ill., Jan. 4.—The centre section and the south wing of the Illinois Southern Hospital for the Insane, comprising over half of the entire building, were destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning. The north wing, machinery, laundry and kitchen departments were saved. The south wing contained the quarters of the female patients, the male patients being quartered in the north wing. All the patients, to the number of 1,000, were, it is thought, safely removed to the other buildings. It is reported that a female attendant, Ida Anderson, has been burned, as no trace of her can be found. The physicians, officers and employees in the burning building took to the streets at an early hour. The fire was discovered at 1:30 p. m. on the roof of the centre section of the main building, and the danger bell was rung to alarm the guards and arouse the inmates. The fire spread so rapidly that the hospital employees instantly realized that it could not be controlled by the meagre fire apparatus with which the institution is supplied, and some of the guards rushed through the halls and corridors unloading doors and opening windows to be marched and carried to other buildings. The fire department, the hospital contained nearly 1,000 inmates, and the section which was destroyed was occupied by over 200 women. In the south wing of the building were located about 300 women and children, and the north wing of the building was set apart for the men, and at no time was this section in danger. As soon as the guards gave the alarm, the inmates, women being the majority, were rushing to the farther corner of their cells, threw themselves in a heap on the floor or cot, and in many cases it required the united efforts of several employes to convey them to places of safety. They were carried to the north wing, where they were confined to the centre section of the south wing. The department were located the quarters of the physicians and other employees. The extent of the damage to the building is not yet known. It is believed that it is fully covered by the flames. Several times some of the patients broke away from their guards and attempted to rush back into the burning building, but they were quickly caught, however, and in cases where they were violent were bound to other patients by straps and ropes. A message was sent to the fire department asking for the help of the Fire Department of that city. A special train was quickly made up, and the firemen reached the scene at 2 o'clock. The flames of the fire were soon held and four big streams of water poured on the burning building. The flames were confined to the centre section of the south wing. The department were located the quarters of the physicians and other employees. The extent of the damage to the building is not yet known. It is believed that it is fully covered by the flames.

EDMUND CLARENCE STEDMAN. THE MEETING IN HONOR OF THE MEMORY OF THE GREAT ROMANECER.

MANY WELL-KNOWN PEOPLE PRESENT—SPEECHES BY EDMUND CLARENCE STEDMAN, THE PRESIDING OFFICER; DR. EDWARD EGGLER, STON, DAVID CHRISTIE MURRAY, GEORGE W. C