

TWENTY-FIFTH YEAR. NO. 129.

LOS ANGELES, SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 6, 1898

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BRITAIN'S BACKDOWN

Exists Only in Editorial Imagination

ORIENTAL TRADE IS WANTED

FOR IT ENGLAND IS WILLING TO FIGHT

Parliament Assembles This Week and the Session Has Matters of Importance on Hand

Associated Press Special Wire

LONDON, Feb. 5.—(Copyright, 1898.)

It is probable that but little further reliable information regarding China will be obtained until the ministers have a chance to sound their assailants during the course of the debate in parliament on the address in reply to the speech from the throne. The explicit statement of the situation furnished to the Associated Press on Thursday last is, however, sufficient insight into the facts, and shows that the press has wasted a considerable amount of hysterical alarm, which, curiously enough, is more prevalent among the government supporters than among the opposition papers. After all, the perturbation will not have been wasted if it serves to convince the government of the terrible earnestness of the country over the matter and how it will resent any weakness or bungling.

It must be remembered that the whole Tallen Wan story never received a shadow of official sanction. As cable to the Associated Press on Thursday last, Great Britain has never demanded that Tallen Wan be made a treaty port. It was merely one of the suggested constituents of the bargain, and if it should be withdrawn it can only be because it is a barrier to the negotiations for the loan.

The object of the condition was to checkmate any scheme for the transformation of Port Arthur into a closed Russian port, and the object was equally secured by exacting from China and Russia together a pledge in regard to Port Arthur similar to the pledge exacted from them in regard to Korea before the evacuation of Port Hamilton, and this will probably be the upshot.

The semi-official statement is entirely correct, notably the specific assurance early in the week in regard to the temporary nature of the Russian occupation of Port Arthur, which was accompanied by the friendly assurance that Great Britain is not bound to Japan by any warlike alliance. In short, there is every reason to believe that Great Britain does not intend to recede an inch from the position which has been officially taken up by Messrs. Balfour, Chamberlain and Hicks-Beach, in the name of the marquis of Salisbury.

Henry Norman, a bitter opponent of the government, writes in the Daily Chronicle that it would be unfair to criticize the marquis of Salisbury so long as he maintains the treaty of Tien Tsin of 1856, and adds:

"In this demand we are irresistible. At least the people of the United States have learned that we are not the land grabbers, gold seekers or monopoly hunters which some of the western senators and Irish politicians represent us to be. They have realized that our aims are theirs. What we want they want—free access to the great untouched markets of the far east. They desire commerce untrammelled by the jealousies, military and political, of the continental nations. That is precisely what we are ready to fight for, to secure for ourselves. Japan, who will fight Russia some day, as surely as tomorrow's sun rises, is, by necessity, on our side. The Germans, in spite of the political intrigues of their government, are also with us; and sooner or later France will give way, or we must fight her. The hour has arrived to permanently settle the Chinese question with Russia. The British were never before so aroused, and should we yield we shall lose the chance of at least standing shoulder to shoulder with other English-speaking great nations. We should wait quietly until Lord Salisbury tells us how the game is going, and when he has spoken the court should know what to say and do."

TALKS ON TARIFF

In the course of an interesting address at Bradford, before the chamber of commerce of that place, on Thursday last, the United States consul, Erasmus S. Day, applauded the marquis of Salisbury's doctrine of free trade in China. He said that America had every sympathy with it, and that the people of Great Britain and the United States ought to lend in shaping the world's thought and action. Continuing, he said they sought the opportunity to achieve great things; would they unite to achieve lasting benefits to themselves and to the world?

Speaking of the tariff, Mr. Day said the overwhelming preponderance of sentiment in the United States was in favor of the protective tariff. The Wilson bill, he added, had sickened the people of the "tariff for revenue only" theory, and that it would not be wise for the manufacturers of Bradford to hope for the speedy enactment of another Wilson bill, "which closed too many mills in the United States to be retried."

WOMAN SUFFRAGE

There will be an unusually determined effort made during the coming session of parliament to carry the woman's suffrage bill. It has no prospect of success, however, until the question assumes the form of a government bill.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH

At a council held at Osborne Thursday, the Queen's speech, to be read at the



THE PUSH AND THE PULL TOGETHER

reassembling of Parliament next week, was approved. It will be the most important pronouncement for years past. Her Majesty is following the events of the Far East very closely, and has the keenest appreciation of the difficulties. She has been most busy recently over dispatches on the subject.

It will be idle to deny that the Parliament reassembling with the air charged with uneasiness and with the prospect of the session will be the most important as regards home and foreign politics. First in interest is the Chinese question. It is known authoritatively that the Marquis of Salisbury has disapproved strongly of the declaration made by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, at Bristol, as embarrassing his negotiations with other Cabinet Ministers.

The Premier has also resented the virulence of the press attacks growing out of the so-called back down of the government on the subject of opening the

also serve to introduce the Dreyfus question into the House of Commons for a Radical member will ask the government if it has ever received secrets from the notorious prisoner.

Regarding this week's rumor of the approaching resignation of the Marquis of Salisbury, it should be noted that it formed the subject of gossip in the inner circles of the clubs some days before it appeared in the newspapers. If such an intention exists in the mind of the Marquis, it is apparently due to his present state of health, for though his physician has advised him to lighten his work as much as possible, the appearance of the Premier at Wednesday's Foreign Office reception belied the stories of his poor health. He walked buoyantly and had ruddy cheeks.

AMERICAN FRUITS Germany's action in excluding American "affected" fresh fruits and live plants and shrubs and packages containing the same is laughed at by the author-



MARQUIS OF SALISBURY

port of Tallen Wan and the revival of Count Crot's description of his Lordship as "A lath painted to imitate iron" has emphasized his irritation.

The opposition, however, has decided not to unduly prolong the debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne, and to challenge on the Indian trouble later; but the opposition will try to get the government to unfold its session program at the earliest possible moment.

The Irish members will be much in evidence during the coming session, the government's local government and Catholic University bills affording them a great battleground. In regard to the latter measure, the Dillonites, Redmondites and Healyites have united for common action and with the exception of Messrs. Carson, Lecky and T. W. Russell, all the Irish Unionists will oppose it. The first mentioned bill probably will precede the army bill, which will be the feature of the session and which will

ities here who have to deal with the American fruit shipped to England. A representative of the Associated Press is informed by the Board of Agriculture that there never has been any complaint in this country against American fruit shipped to England. There was some agitation years ago on the subject of spraying trees with arsenic, but, investigations proved that the practice did not harm the consumers and that the same method was followed in England, in Canada and on the continent. All the fruit importers of Covent Garden made similar statements. A representative of one of the biggest firms said that in their experience only one package of American fruit had reached Covent Garden in unfit condition.

Inquiries made among the retail dealers show that they have never heard the slightest complaint against American fruit.

HOME POLITICS

The most interesting feature in home

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TO THE TELEGRAPH NEWS

Sheriff Latimer and his deputies sent to jail pending the continuation of the murder trial.

Canadian engravers charged with making and circulating the new \$100 counterfeit silver certificates.

The northern portion of the state welcomes a good big rainstorm, which ought to reach the southern section by Tuesday.

Visits of United States ships of war to Lisbon taken with very bad grace by Spanish officials and much resentment is expressed.

A count of the money in the United States treasury shows a shortage of \$850, which was stolen by a nigger who hid in a woodpile.

Senator Davis and Assistant Secretary of State Cridler assert that annexation of Hawaii will not enfranchise Mongolian residents of the islands.

District Attorney Childers of New Mexico unearths a wild scheme of miners banded together to dynamite the president and his cabinet and thus secure "land, liberty and leisure."

Debate in the Saturday session of the house is given largely to politics and finance, but the fortifications bill is passed appropriating four million dollars for the improvement of coast defenses.

Ambassador White cables that Germany modifies the prohibition against importation of dried fruits; Berlin advises indicate that instead of being made less stringent the prohibitions are likely to be multiplied.

Supplemental regulations issued for regulation of traffic on the Yukon; lawlessness at Dyea and Skagway leads to a request that martial law be declared and troops be sent to enforce it; relief supplies started for Dyea.

The British parliament assembles this week and the session is expected to be the most important in years; England has not backed down in her Chinese policy and is not likely to do so; social and personal gossip from across the Atlantic.

politics during the week was the revolt of the Liberal-Unionists of the Edgbaston division of Birmingham, led by the Birmingham Post. The Liberal-Unionist in this division outnumber the Conservatives, but the next vacancy was promised to the Conservatives some time ago. Now a large section of the Liberals decline to submit to this, though Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, is said to have "succeeded in browbeating" the executive committee of the Liberal Union Association, which by a good majority, has voted that the Conservatives shall select the successor of Mr. George Dixon, Mr. Chamberlain declaring that if the committee did not fulfill its promise its members practically denied him as their leader. The dissenting Liberal majority (Continued on Page Two.)

TRAFFIC ON THE YUKON

Subject to Very Intricate Regulations

MINERS' RELIEF SUPPLIES

STARTED ON THEIR JOURNEY TO DYEA

Lawlessness at Skagway Leads to a Request That Martial Law Be Declared

Special to The Herald.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The commissioner of navigation of the treasury department today issued some additional regulations governing the navigation of the Yukon. They state that in navigating the river in Canadian territory the usual Canadian regulations must be observed. These permit only vessels having a British registry to carry passengers and cargo from one place in Canada to another. If river steamers, transported into the Yukon, have American registers, they may clear with passengers from a customs station on the Yukon in Canada for ports in Alaska, and vice versa. In cases of emergency, pending the receipt of registry, steamers may proceed down the Yukon for one voyage without certificates of registry.

RELIEF MEASURES

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 5.—(By Associated Press.) The expedition which the United States government is sending into the interior of Alaska with supplies for the relief of miners who are reported to be in want of supplies for Dyea tonight on the steamer Geo. W. Elder. The Elder carried 250 passengers, 51 of whom are officers and enlisted men of the army, who will act as escort to the pack train, which, it is expected, will carry the relief supplies over the passes. About 200 tons of provisions were sent forward by the government from here, and an additional supply will go from Seattle in a few days.

The government has let a contract to the Snow and Ice Transportation company for carrying 150 tons of supplies from Dyea to Dawson, but, as the paraphernalia of the company has not yet arrived on the Pacific coast, it is probable that Gen. Merriam will push on a portion of the supplies by pack train to Lake Le Barge, and there build boats on which to carry the supplies down the Yukon.

It is expected that the 500 reindeer brought from Norway by the government will be landed in Alaska within a month, and, if possible, additional supplies will be taken in with them.

TIRED OF DISORDER

SKAGWAY, Alaska, Jan. 31.—(Via Seattle, Wash., Feb. 5.) A petition is being circulated here and at Dyea, asking the war department to send 300 troops here, that law and order may be preserved. The petition also asks that martial law be declared. The petition is being signed by nearly all the best element. It says: "Passengers and freight are being dumped off at these two points, to the number of 200 a day, which will soon be largely increased.

"In view of the fact that there is no local government in the territory of Alaska, and no one with sufficient authority to execute the laws of the land, much less to prevent crime and disorder, and in view of the large number of the undesirable and criminal classes who are now flocking to our community, to prey upon unwary and innocent pilgrims, and in order to have some one with sufficient authority and in sufficient numbers to prevent disorder and blockades on the trails leading to the Lakes Lindemann and Bennett and to protect the property of citizens of the United States:

"We, the undersigned, petition that immediate action be taken by the proper authorities:

"And, believing this to be an extraordinary emergency, we believe that martial law should be declared in all this part of Alaska, comprising the communities of Dyea and Skagway and the trails leading therefrom to the international boundary, and that sufficient troops, not less than 300, be immediately dispatched to these points to enforce the laws and preserve order."

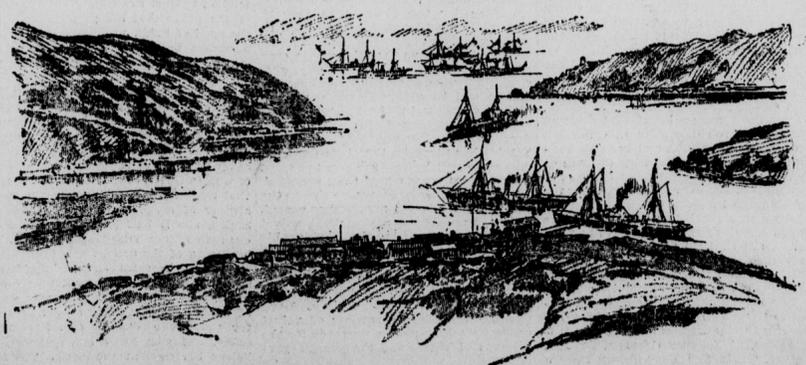
It is stated that Governor Brady will order one of the government cruisers stationed at Sitka to this place to preserve order. The cutter will arrive in a few days.

Good prospects have been found on the Big Salmon river. Prospect holes have been sunk to the depth of forty-five feet, but water interfered with the work before bedrock was reached.

Inspector of Mines McGregor, who started for Dawson some weeks ago with several tons of supplies and a number of horses, has abandoned the trip. McGregor got as far as Lake Le Barge, where he received orders from Major Walsh, administrator of the Yukon district, who is camped at Big Salmon river, to abandon the trip, because of the impossibility to reach Dawson with horses. McGregor has gone to Big Salmon to confer with Major Walsh.

The recent order of the Canadian custom officials at Lake Tagish prohibiting any person to pass there with less than 1000 pounds of provisions for each man has had the effect of stopping many people who had started for Dawson with less than that amount.

A double murder occurred here at 3 o'clock this morning. Deputy United States Marshal J. M. Rowen, formerly city marshal of Mount Vernon, Wash., and Andrew McGrath, a native of Concord, Ont., were shot and killed in Jake



ENTRANCE TO THE GREAT HARBOR OF PORT ARTHUR

If there is trouble in the far east it will probably center at Port Arthur, the Chinese stronghold now occupied by the Russians. Above is shown the entrance to the harbor