

FORMOSANS ARE FIRM

Rebels Now Mistake the Clemency of Foes for Fear.

DRASTIC MEASURES DUE.

In a Short Time Japan Will Teach the Natives a Lesson.

GREAT SPREAD OF THE CHOLERA

Thousands of Persons Dying Daily In Various Oriental Provinces.

[Correspondence of The United Press.]

TOKIO, JAPAN, AUG. 23 (Via Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 3).—The pacification of Formosa is proceeding slowly. It does not seem likely that a campaign on a large scale will be commenced until the second half of September, when the change of the monsoon will make it possible to land troops on the southwest of the island, so that the insurgents may be attacked in the north and south simultaneously.

Meanwhile the Japanese have found it necessary to adopt drastic measures against the Hakkas and hill tribes. At first it was hoped that a conciliatory attitude might induce the insurgents to lay down their arms, but these semi-savage folks do not understand clemency. They mistake it for weakness.

Whatever Japan does is bound to be wrong in the eyes of some of the foreign papers published in Yokohama, and while the foreigners in Formosa itself, as well as the war correspondents with the army, unite in praising the clemency of the Japanese and in acknowledging that the measures now adopted are inevitable, critics in Japan, without any evidence to support their assertions, are endeavoring to make out that Herod himself was a saint compared with the Japanese commander-in-chief, Prince Komatsu, who happens to be one of the most refined and kind-hearted gentlemen that could be found anywhere.

There has been much talk of Japanese aggression in a southerly direction. Appetite comes with eating and, having acquired Formosa, it has been predicted that the Philippines also will soon be added to the Japanese empire. The Madrid Government seems to have shared this apprehension, for it entered into negotiations with Japan and has just concluded a convention for delimiting the boundaries between the two countries.

The cholera has claimed 15,000 victims thus far in Japan, and has attacked 23,000. Nearly 1000 new cases and 700 deaths occur daily in the forty-seven towns and districts where the disease has made its appearance. The places most seriously affected are cities of Osaka and the town of Hiroshima, the former reporting 140 cases daily and the latter 120. These figures are, nevertheless, comparatively small when placed side by side with returns of former epidemics.

In China a far more terrible state of affairs exists. Over 1500 persons are said to be dying every day in Peking, but, of course, that figure must be received with all reserve.

The threatened Cabinet crisis in Japan has been averted by Count Ito's acceptance of the honors conferred on him by his sovereign. This result was virtually inevitable, for had the Count persisted in declining a marquisate and the grand cordon of merit he would not only have played into the hands of his enemies, since his resignation must have followed, but would also have involved the Emperor in a political intrigue.

The Cabinet crisis, though averted by Count Ito's action, has certainly given a fresh impulse for the development of party government in Japan. So long as the clan statesmen held firmly together, no political party outside the Government could possibly develop strength to assume the responsibilities of administration. The so-called clan statesmen of Japan belong to one of three principal coteries—namely Satsuma, Choshu and Hizen. Formerly there were four of these coteries, the fourth being the Tosa clansmen. But these last, under the leadership of Count Itagaki, fell away from officialdom more than twenty years ago.

In 1881 the Hizen men also, under the leadership of the celebrated Count Okuma, separated themselves from the Government and went into opposition, not, however, coalescing with the Tosa malcontents. The politicians of Tosa organized the Liberal party (Fiyu-To), and those of Hizen the Progressionists, the Satsuma and Choshu men remaining firmly united and in office. In the early days of the Diet the common enmity of the Liberals and Progressionists against the Government induced them to combine for its overthrow. It grew gradually evident that the Liberals would become, sooner or later, a government, to which result a marked impetus was given by the necessity for constructive statesmanship imposed upon Japan by the recent war.

The country recognizes that its first business at present is to build ships, organize armies and develop industry and commerce, none of which objects can be accomplished unless the Diet and Cabinet work in some degree of harmony. The Progressionists, however, persist in opposing everything that bears the stamp of officialdom, and their destructive policy has had the effect of bringing the Government and the Liberals into still closer relations. But an entente of that kind is not altogether agreeable to the Satsuma statesmen. Some of them begin to show a disposition to join the Progressionists, and such procedure on their part would, of course, have the effect of driving their Choshu colleagues fairly in the arms of the Liberals.

The separation would indeed have been consummated had the recent intrigue with respect to Count Ito succeeded, and there would then have been, speaking broadly, two great political camps in the empire, one containing the Choshu and Tosa clansmen under the banner of the Liberal party, the other, the Satsuma and Hizen clansmen, under the Progressionists' banner. The intrigue failed in so far as it concerned a Cabinet crisis, but it afforded a pretty clear idea of the trend of political adjustment and thus brought within sight the day when Japanese Cabinets cease to hold office purely by the will of the sovereign, will accept their mandate from the majority of the lower house, as is the case in other constitutionally governed countries.

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SEVERAL FIGHTS LOST.

Many Killed on Both Sides During the Fierce Encounters.

MACEO'S FORCES ARE ROUTED.

More Federal Troops Arrive to Join the Onslaught on the Rebellious Natives.

MADRID, SPAIN, Sept. 3.—A special dispatch to the Imperial from Havana says that a battle was fought on Saturday between 850 Government troops under Colonel Canellas and a force of 3500 rebels under leader Maceo, in which the latter was defeated after eight hours' fighting. Canellas carried the insurgent camp, capturing a large quantity of provisions and arms. The insurgents carried off their wounded as they retreated, but left thirty-six dead on the field. The Government force lost twelve killed and forty-seven wounded. The dispatch adds that Colonel Canellas was slightly wounded in the engagement.

HAVANA, CUBA, Sept. 3.—The steamer Antonio Lopez arrived here this afternoon with Spanish troops. The soldiers met with an enthusiastic reception.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Sept. 3.—General Linera reports from Palma Soriano on August 31 that at Muerto, a league and a half from Remanganaugas, a large force of rebels under Rabi combined with another body of insurgents and attacked his vanguard, intending to capture his convoy. The rebels were repulsed and dispersed. They left seven dead on the field, and one of their number was taken prisoner. The Government loss was seven killed, including two officers, and twenty-nine wounded. The fight lasted an hour.

News has been received here of an engagement which took place on August 23 near Dos Caminos between a large force of rebels, under command of Antonio Maceo and a party of guerrillas. The Government force lost twenty-five killed. One of the commanders of the Spanish soldiers was wounded and a Spanish lieutenant was taken prisoner by the rebels. The insurgent loss is not known.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 3.—A special to the Times-Union from Cedar Key, Fla., says: To-day Collector Cottrell and deputies, aided by the Spanish spy Hernandez, made another search of North Key. They found another large quantity of arms and ammunition. They also found a quantity of provisions. It is believed that North Key has been used to store arms and provisions, and that they were forwarded to Cuban insurgents as opportunity offered.

ADOPTED A CONSTITUTION.

Various Officers of the Cuban Republic Named by Delegates.

LONDON, ENGL., Sept. 3.—A Havana dispatch says the insurgent delegates at

Najasa have proclaimed a constitution for the republic on a federal basis of five States, elected the Marquis of Santa Lucia president, and appointed various officers, as well as confirming the nomination of Antonio Maceo to be general commander in Santiago, Maximo Gomez in Puerto Principe and Roloff in Santa Clara.

Najasa was proclaimed the Provisional Federal capital. A resolution was adopted permitting farmers to sell their produce in the towns on the payment of 25 per cent ad valorem duty.

A proposal to declare Maceo dictator of Cuba was discussed for six days and was finally withdrawn.

It is stated that Maximo Gomez is inclined to accept conditional autonomy, but Antonio Maceo declines any compromise.

AS TO ENGLAND'S POLICY.

Secretary Curzon Explains in Reference to Armenia.

LONDON, ENGL., Sept. 3.—In the House of Commons to-day George N. Curzon, Foreign Secretary, stated that the communications that had been received from the Porte relative to the reorganization of the system of government in Armenia were not satisfactory. The project of the new Armenian reorganization had not received the official support of Germany, Austria and Italy, he said, but the powers were in sympathy with the movement and had in an unofficial way advised Turkey of their favorable consideration of the scheme.

Mr. Curzon declined to state what course the Government would pursue in the case nor would he undertake to say that no action except in a diplomatic way would be taken without Parliament being previously informed thereof. In regard to Sassoun, he said, no difficulty was expected in the distribution of relief.

Sir M. W. Ridley, Home Secretary, stated that the Home Office had no power to order a public inquiry under judicial forms in the case of Mrs. Maybrick, now serving a life sentence in the Working Prison for the murder of her husband.

FIRED ON MOHAMMEDANS.

Fifteen Killed and Fifty Wounded by the Bombay Police.

BOMBAY, INDIA, Sept. 3.—Serious disturbances, resulting from the enmity of the Hindoos and Mohammedans, are reported at Dhulia, a town in the Candeish district, about 180 miles from this city. The trouble began on August 24, when the Mohammedans attacked and routed a Hindu procession.

On Sunday last they had a procession, which was headed by a band of music. A mob of Mohammedans obstructed the way, notwithstanding the efforts of the police, who escorted the paraders. Then some one ordered the police to fire and the command was obeyed. Fifteen Mohammedans were killed by the volley and fifty more were wounded.

Causes Much Indignation.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Sept. 3.—Alarming news was received in this city from Labrador. It was that a Canadian cruiser, armed with Gatling guns and other weapons, had seized a number of Newfoundland schooners fishing in the waters of Canadian Labrador and conveyed them to Bradon on the charge of violating the Canadian fisheries law. The information is incomprehensible here and caused much indignation.

Explosion of a Shell.

BERLIN, GERMANY, Sept. 3.—During the illuminations at Breslau in honor of Sedan day yesterday, a grenade shell, supposed to be empty, exploded with great violence, killing several persons and injuring four.

Five Warships Ordered.

GLASGOW, SCOTLAND, Sept. 3.—It is reported that the Government has ordered the construction of five warships in the shipyards on the Clyde.

BOGIES IN HIS SPEECH.

President Jenkins' Talk at the Congress of Trades.

OPPONENTS OF LABOR.

Challenged to Show by Their Accounts Where They Get Their Funds.

AMERICAN DELEGATES GREETED

An Uproar Caused by a Ruling Excluding Certain Classes of Ex-Workers.

CARDIFF, WALES, Sept. 3.—At to-day's session of the annual trades union congress, President Jenkins delivered the inaugural address. He denounced the independent labor organizations amid constant interruptions. He declared that the anti-labor and anti-trades-union party had been privately subsidized by the opponents of organized labor and challenged them to produce their accounts showing where they got their funds.

J. H. Wilson, M. P., of the National sailors' and Firemen's union, moved a vote of thanks to President Jenkins, but Delegate Peter Currie objected to the political bogies which the president had introduced into his address. He therefore moved that it was the sense of the congress that such expressions were a departure from precedent and that the offensive passages in the address be stricken out.

David Holmes, vice-president, ruled the motion out of order, and the vote of thanks moved by Wilson was carried.

Mr. Holmes then introduced Samuel Gompers and P. J. Maguire as respectively ex-president and president of the American Federation of Labor, who were present as American delegates in obedience to the call issued by John Burns, and the congress accorded them an ovation.

Mr. Wilson challenged the action of the parliamentary committee in excluding certain delegates, and offered a motion declaring that such action was unconstitutional. Mr. Mawdsley of the Amalgamated Association of Cotton Spinners, maintained that the reforms instituted by the committee were necessary.

Delegate Currie denounced the intrigues which had proceeded prior to the meeting of the congress against men who had grown gray in the service of the workmen and whom the new rules were especially framed to exclude.

Ben Tillett of the Dock, Wharf and Riverside Workers' Union threw blame upon John Burns for dictating a policy intended to ruin trades-unionism.

Henry Broadhurst, M. P., charged that the parliamentary committee in their closing had gone beyond their instructions.

Mr. Wilson, having made the closing speech of the debate on the question, the president announced that a vote would be taken immediately on the resolution which provides for the exclusion of delegates who have ceased to follow the trades they are alleged to represent.

resulted in favor of the action of the committee. The vote showed a representation of 604,000 trades-unionists in favor of the committee and 57,000 against. The congress then adjourned until to-morrow.

The Cruise of the Kite.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Sept. 3.—Captain McKenzie of the Gloucester fishing schooner John F. McKenzie makes an important statement respecting the Peary steamer Kite, given out by his mate yesterday. The Kite did not reach Holsteinberg until July 27, instead of the 15th. She met with stormy weather, overran Holsteinberg sixty miles and had to engage an Eskimo pilot to take them back. All the members of the party are in splendid health.

Humbert Reviewed the Troops.

ROME, ITALY, Sept. 3.—King Humbert reviewed the troops and witnessed the military maneuvers at Aquila yesterday, after which, accompanied by Queen Margherita, he started for Monza, his Majesty being on horseback. The horse which the King was riding stumbled and fell, throwing his rider with some violence to the ground. The King, who was fortunately unhurt, remounted his horse and proceeded on his journey.

Russia Ready for Japan.

VIENNA, AUSTRIA, Sept. 3.—The Politische Correspondenz publishes a dispatch from St. Petersburg saying that Russia has very little faith in the intentions of Japan and is preparing for all eventualities. The Russian squadron in the East Asian waters will be increased at that point.

Archduke Ladislav Badly Wounded.

BUDA-PESTH, AUSTRIA, Sept. 3.—It is learned that Archduke Ladislav, who was wounded by the premature discharge of his gun while out shooting yesterday, was much more seriously hurt than at first reported. He is now said to be very dangerously wounded.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

A Typhoon of Unusual Fury Spent Its Strength at Kuchinotsu.

Thirty-Six Vessels Blown Ashore and All the Crews Drowned.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Sept. 3.—A Herald special from Victoria, B. C., says: A destructive typhoon of unusual fury spent its strength at Kuchinotsu shortly before the last steamer sailed. All foreign ships in the harbor were blown on shore. With a few exceptions the houses in the town were entirely destroyed or partly wrecked.

Thirty-six vessels became total wrecks and the crews were all drowned. The wreckage, lashed by the awful fury of the gale, pounded to death hundreds of men, women and children clinging to the floating parts of the vessels littered over the sea. The loss of life was enormous. The crew of an American steamer spent the day in rescuing the drowning.

An Irishman named McGuire rescued a large number with a lasso from the lifeboat.

The damage done by the floods in Gifu prefecture, Japan, is very alarming. Six hundred and eighteen villages suffered, 399 bridges were washed away, 20 people were drowned and 22,226 persons received relief.

Collapse of a Platform.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL., Sept. 3.—The platform on which the Labor day exercises were being held gave way yesterday, thirty persons going down to the ground. Many were hurt, but only three seriously.

NO CHOLERA CAME OVER.

Rigid Investigation of the Story About Deaths on the Belgic.

Pacific Coast Ports Too Well Inspected for the Entry of Contagious Diseases.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 3.—Surgeon-General Wyman of the Marine Hospital service has instituted a rigid investigation into the facts in regard to the arrival of the steamer Belgic at San Francisco. This is the steamer that is supposed to have brought cholera-infected Chinese and Japanese to Honolulu, and then to have proceeded to San Francisco, where her steerage passengers passed the quarantine officials and were landed. Press reports stated that the Belgic landed at San Francisco with three dead Chinamen in the steerage, all of whom had died from cholera, August 31. Surgeon-General Wyman had wired Dr. Godfrey, in charge of the Marine Hospital at San Francisco, giving him an abstract of the press dispatches and directing him to investigate them.

A reply was received from Dr. Godfrey to-day stating that these Chinamen did not die from cholera. No evidence has been adduced tending to show that there was cholera on the Belgic at any time, either before or after leaving China, but the Marine Hospital service, taking the worst view upon the supposition that cholera did exist, is looking into the whole matter thoroughly, and within a few days all the steerage passengers will be located. The sanitary inspector at San Francisco, the port where the Belgic landed, is under the supervision of local health officers, although the quarantine apparatus is controlled by Federal officials, who disinfect and otherwise care for vessels after they have been sent here by local authorities.

The Pacific Coast appears to be well guarded and it does not seem probable that a cholera ship could make an entry anywhere on the coast without detection. The quarantine stations at Port Townsend and San Diego, the remaining principal ones on the Pacific Coast, are under the control of the Marine Hospital service, and at other minor ports sanitary inspectors have been appointed who will act in conjunction with the local health authorities. Cholera has never been brought to this country from the Pacific side and there is little fear that it can enter even should it prove true that it reached Honolulu in a form more or less malignant.

GENERAL BARRETT'S MISSION.

Not Likely to Succeed in Securing New Arms for the Guard.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 3.—General A. W. Barrett, adjutant-general of the California State militia, visited the War Department to-day. He consulted with a number of officials with a view to having the California militia supplied with the new arms.

The gun now used by the militia is the Springfield rifle of the 1875 pattern. General Barrett wishes to exchange them for the new 45-caliber Springfield. It is not likely that he will be successful, as the law provides for the purchase of arms by the States out of the allotment made by Congress.

HEAVY DEFICIT SHOWN.

Treasury Expenditures for Two Months Thirteen Million Over Receipts.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 3.—The official comparative statement of Government receipts and expenditures for the current fiscal year to the end of August, issued from the treasury to-day, shows

receipts for the two months of the current fiscal year of \$58,022,394, against \$75,230,945 for the corresponding months of the last fiscal year.

The expenditures for the like period were \$71,156,246, against \$68,305,219 for the last fiscal year. The receipts show a gain in customs as compared with the two months of the last fiscal year of more than \$9,000,000, due almost wholly to the duty collected on imported sugar.

In internal revenue a decrease of \$27,000,000 is noted, caused by heavy withdrawals of spirits from bond during July and August, 1894, to escape the increased tax put on by the new tariff bill. The treasury deficit for the fiscal year caused by excess of expenditures over receipts is stated at \$13,115,854. Last year, for a like period, the receipts had exceeded the expenditures by \$6,921,726.

Pacific Coast Patents.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 3.—Patents to Pacific Coast inventors have been issued as follows: Joseph B. Brown, Salem, Or., steam cooker; John M. Browning, Ogden, Utah, assignor to Winchester Repeating Arms Company, New Haven, Conn., magazine fire-arms and box magazine bolt gun; two patents; Alexander B. Cairnes, San Diego, extension fire ladder and truck; Hersey A. Clifford, San Francisco, voting machine; Rebecca M. Ford, Oakland, car coupling; Otto Kauffman, Sacramento, electrical annunciating target; Frank Lewis, Pleasanton, nozzle for garden hose; Joseph Pettibon, Oakland, car axle box; John L. Richter, Alameda, gas regulator; Alice Stewart, San Francisco, steam cooking apparatus; George A. Turner, San Francisco, curling iron-holder.

Conference on Banknote Troubles.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 3.—General Coppinger, commander of the Department of the Platte, his aid, Lieutenant Hutchinson, and Commissioner of Indian Affairs Browning had a conference this morning with Secretary Lamont and Major Davis in connection with the Banknote Indian troubles.

Bank Note Circulation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 3.—The National banknote circulation outstanding on August 31, was \$212,240,173, an increase during August of \$967,275. The circulation based on bonds was \$187,970,433, an increase during the month of \$1,472,910.

Phoenix Flour Mills Burned.

EVANSVILLE, ILL., Sept. 3.—The Phoenix flour mills in this city, owned by J. L. Knauss and Louis Eiler, burned to the ground to-night at 10:30 o'clock. The loss is estimated at \$110,000; insurance about half. The fire originated in the boiler-room.

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