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BREAKING ITS FORCE.

Mr. Morton Disparages Effect of German Retaliation.

MEASURES WERE IN GOOD FAITH

The Action Not That of Federated Germany, But Individual on the Part of Separate States—Damage to Our Interests by This Act Overestimated.

WASHINGTON, November 1.—The announcement that the embargo placed upon American cattle by the Senate of Hamburg had been extended to the length of an exclusion of American cattle and dressed meat from every part of Germany was received with surprise by department officials to-day. That Texas fever was merely a ground which Germany could adopt for enforcing retaliatory measures against the United States because of the supposed discrimination against German interests in the sugar schedule of the tariff bill was the prevalent impression.

The German Ambassador, however, assented the Secretary of State to-day that the measure of exclusion was inspired solely by sanitary reasons and had no political motive behind it. Government officials are obliged to take this view of the case, since any other view might seem a reflection upon the Ambassador. Secretary Morton, who has just returned from a trip abroad, had a consultation with Secretary Gresham about the matter to-day, but the stringent measures just adopted were not known. He assured Secretary Gresham that the exportation of Texas fever into Germany by American cattle was altogether improbable, if not impossible, according to the opinion of the experts of the department, who have devoted much time to investigating the disease during the past year, and said he was confident the supposed discovery of Texas fever was a mistake.

When the dispatch from Berlin was received the Secretary of Agriculture he expressed surprise. Exclusion of dressed meats was at a loss to understand, because they are all inspected by competent officials in this country before they are shipped. Texas fever, moreover, can only be carried by live cattle. The live animals exported from this country are also inspected at the ports of shipment to see that they are not diseased.

Secretary Morton said he had no doubt that the German officials intended to act in the interests of the public health in excluding American cattle. The sanitary regulations of that country are unusually stringent upon all such matters. The Secretary thinks that the damage to be inflicted upon American interests by this act is greatly overestimated, as our exports of meat to Germany are comparatively light. From his observation on his recent trip Secretary Morton is convinced the exportation of live cattle cannot be made to pay as well as shipping dressed meats. The establishment of increased facilities for shipping meats in cold storage, he thinks, will greatly increase the American business.

Rewards in Mail Robbery Cases.

WASHINGTON, November 1.—In view of the great number of postoffice burglaries and highway mail robberies the Postmaster-General to-day issued offers of reward as follows: One thousand dollars for the conviction of any person in any United States court of the charge of robbing the mails while being conveyed to a mail car attached to a railway train; \$500 for the conviction of any person in any United States court on the charge of robbing the mails while being conveyed over any post route other than a railway; \$250 for conviction of any person in any United States court on the charge of attempting to rob the mails being conveyed over any post route; \$150 for the arrest and conviction of any person in any United States court on the charge of breaking into a postoffice and stealing, and \$200 reward where the amount exceeds \$500.

Interesting Shell Test.

WASHINGTON, November 1.—A series of interesting tests of shells which will penetrate shells having thin armor and then burst inside was begun at Indian Head proving grounds to-day. Two of these, one made by the Wheeler-Sterling Company and the Midvale Steel Company, were tried to-day. Both were fired with a velocity of 970 feet against a seven-inch nickel steel plate, and both went through the plate and backing into the earth. They were recovered, comparatively unimpaired. Commodore Sampson, chief of the ordnance bureau, says the test showed that both were excellent projectiles. The tests will be continued.

Report of Utah's Governor.

WASHINGTON, November 1.—The annual report of Governor West of Utah was published to-day. He charges the Southern Pacific road with the responsibility for dumping the California Industrial Army upon the people of Utah. He says the expense entailed was about \$5,000, and unless the Territory is reimbursed it will sue the Southern Pacific. He commends President Cleveland for amnesty granted to the polygamists, and recommends the restoration to the Mormon Church of its realty, worth \$285,000.

Brought to Time by Suro.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 1.—It is announced that the Market Street Cable Company, comprising nearly all the street railways of the city and controlling the only roads to the Cliff House, will next week reduce the fare over its lines to 5 cents for a ride from the ferries to the beach. It is supposed that the action of Adolph Sutro in commencing work on an electric road to the Cliff, over which the fare was to be 5 cents, influenced the Market-street system to make the reduction.

On the New Orleans Levees.

NEW ORLEANS, November 1.—Little work is being done along the docks to-day. The colored laborers remained away, owing to the feeling against them by whites. On the Cotton Exchange and in shipping circles it is charged that a reign of terror exists on the front, and negroes cannot be induced to go to work.

TWELVE DOZEN LOST.

The Steamer Wairarapa Wrecked Off the New Zealand Coast.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., November 2.—The Union Line steamer Wairarapa, bound from this port to Auckland, N. Z., was wrecked Sunday evening on Great Barrie's Island off the northwest coast of New Zealand. The night was very dark, and the officers and lookout on the steamer were ignorant of the proximity of the land until the steamer struck on the rocks. Captain McIntosh, the master of the Wairarapa, was on the bridge at the time. He, together with most of the crew, was lost. The sea was rough when the steamer went aground. Attempts were made to lower some of the boats, but several of these were either smashed by being thrown against the side of the steamer before the lines were cast off or were capsized before they could be swung head to the sea. Most of those in the boats perished. Those remaining on board made attempts to rescue them. In the meantime the people on shore were striving to assist the wrecked people. The steamer had two or three life rafts, and these were thrown overboard, but remained attached to the vessel by stout lines. Then some of the passengers scrambled down the side with the aid of ropes and jumped upon the rafts, which were then cut loose. They drifted rapidly ashore, and the people on them were taken off when they came in reach by men, who went out in the water as far as possible to meet them. A line was finally thrown across the steamer and the breeches buoy rigged. A number of lives were saved by this means. Altogether 111 of the passengers and thirty-three of the crew were drowned. Some of the survivors have arrived at Auckland, but the number saved is not positively known.

STORY TOLD FROM AUCKLAND.

AUCKLAND, November 2.—The Wairarapa struck at midnight, when most of the passengers were asleep. They were aroused by the noise of the vessel striking and rushed on deck in great excitement. Life boats were rapidly served out. There were many pathetic and heart-rending scenes. Despite the confusion there was no panic. A heavy sea was breaking over the vessel, and the water was then cut loose. The steamer, after she struck, settled rapidly and was partly submerged. This added to the danger and difficulty in launching the life boats. A large number sought refuge on the bridge, but many were swept from it by the seas. They remained on the rigging, where they remained until daylight, when two of the crew swam ashore with lines, by means of which a sort of breeches buoy was rigged and a number of persons hauled ashore. All who reached the shore were attired in scanty clothing. They remained on the docks for several hours, subsisting on oranges that had been washed ashore.

WORDEN'S CONFESSION.

All of the Defendants Implicated Except Himself.

WOODLAND, Cal., November 2.—Detective C. J. Stillwell occupied the witness stand in the Worden case to-day, and brought out the confession of the defendant, implicating all of the defendants except himself in the train-wrecking. Stillwell said Worden made the statement to him in the county jail. Stillwell was sent for by Worden, who first wanted \$500 to expose those concerned in the wreck. When visited the second time he gave him a statement concerning the wreck, in which Worden admitted hiring the carriage, driving through the line of soldiers and being with the men up to the arrival at the second railroad crossing, where he claims he gave out and returned to Sacramento; also that Compton, a member of the Mediation Committee, bought the wrecking powder and gave it to the wreckers. Worden said Hatch, Barrett, Appelmann, McMann, Dyer and others were in the carriage. Two of the men are now in Oregon, and Barrett is in Oakland. In the confession Worden said that the man who rode on the front seat of the survey wagon after passing the second crossing was Albert Cook, who closely resembles him. The confession gave all the details of Worden's movements on that day, and does not implicate any of the Mediation Committee except Compton. This was the confession which Worden made to Cook before he introduced him to the wreckers. Cook was introduced to the wreckers to make a clean breast of the whole affair if they would release him. The confession is in Worden's handwriting, and he makes no effort to deny the authenticity of it. This closed the case for the people.

Not Favoring Jewish Immigration.

WASHINGTON, November 2.—Superintendent Stump of the immigration bureau has received a letter from Baron Hirsch of the Jewish Colonization Association, in which in speaking of Jewish immigration to the United States he says: "Far from favoring this immigration, I have, as you are aware, for the past few years endeavored to turn it to the Argentine Republic, where the Colonization Association has already established many colonies, and it is still establishing others. The association does not object to being to favor Israelite immigration to the United States, but, as far as I am aware, there are no other societies desirous of forcing or inducing them to go to your country or helping them directly or indirectly to that end."

Reindeer Experiment in Alaska.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 2.—Rev. Sheldon Jackson, Superintendent of Schools for Alaska, has arrived in this city, and will leave immediately for Washington. He says the schools of the North are in a very prosperous condition, and that the government herds of reindeer are all doing well, and the experiment of transporting them to Alaska has surpassed expectations. The reindeer has been received from requests have been received from miners and traders in the interior for supplies of reindeer teams to provide transportation. From twelve to fifteen Esquimaux are constantly kept at Teller station learning the latest improved methods of caring for the reindeer from the Lapland herders, who went there last May.

Arrested for Treason.

PARIS, November 2.—Captain Dreyfus, an officer in the French army, has been arrested for treason, it being alleged that he had sold plans of frontier forts to the Italian war officials.

THE DISPENSARY LAW

The Attorney-General Passes His Opinion Upon It.

SUSTAINS TREASURY OFFICIALS

South Carolina Officers Have No Authority to Enter the Government Bonded Warehouses and Seize Whisky for the Purpose of Confiscation.

WASHINGTON, October 31.—The Attorney-General to-day rendered an opinion in the South Carolina dispensary case presented by Governor Tillman, in which he sustains the opinion of the Treasury Department, holding that the State has no authority under the law to enter the government bonded warehouse for the purpose of seizing whisky declared by the State law to be subject to confiscation. In the course of his opinion he says:

"The legal status of distilled liquors in a bonded warehouse of the United States and under the control of the Collector of Internal Revenue is definitely stated and settled by Section 934 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which declare that 'all property taken or detained by any officer or other person under authority, or any revenue law of the United States shall be irrevocably and shall be deemed to be in the custody of the collector, and subject to the orders and decrees of the courts of the United States having jurisdiction thereof.' It cannot be held as has been suggested, and perhaps might well be, that since the tariff act of 1894, the taxes due on distilled liquors in a United States bonded warehouse are paid only by the tender of such taxes by the Sheriff is necessarily ineffectual as against the statute above quoted, since it is beyond the power of an Internal Revenue Collector to accept it, and thus nullify the provisions and defeat the policy of the statute which aims to absolutely exempt such liquors from the operation of the process of a State court. Such tender, which for the reason stated the Collector is incompetent to accept, must be also ineffectual because no officer of South Carolina has been given the right or power to make it, the constitution of South Carolina not authorizing any such tender nor providing any fund which can be used for that purpose."

AGAIN THE SUGAR TRUST.

It is Now Said There Was an Attempt to Bribe the Correspondents.

WASHINGTON, October 31.—The Evening Star publishes the following story, which gives promise of an outcome of interest to the public:

If current reports are true, there is a syndicate writer in New York, whose name is to be found at the foot of articles in many cities of the Union, who may have a very unpleasant quarter of an hour with the Washington correspondents before the next session of Congress shall end. The story has reached here, vouched for by authority that would seem to be credible, that one of the incidents of the sugar trust campaign in Washington last winter was the raising of a purse by the sugar trust people to be given to this enterprising correspondent to be distributed in Washington among the press people where it "would do the most good" in the opinion of those who furnished the money, and that place was the pockets of those representatives of the press of the country here who, with or without right, were supposed to have influence in Congress and in the making of public opinion throughout the country. There are intimations even that the men who furnished the money did so under the impression it was to be distributed pro rata among the representatives of those who were in Washington in the expectation that the comments upon the operations of the sugar trust would be either less severe or that they would be altogether withheld. It is, of course, assumed that the distributor of this fund was to receive his commission from the money, and that a list was furnished of the names of correspondents to whom this fund was to be distributed, and that the expectation was that it would be expended in part in dinners, in part in ways that would be appreciated by those whom it was intended to reach. If there is anything in this story, it is safe to say that not \$1 of this alleged fund ever passed to the representative correspondents for whom it is represented that it was intended. The man who undertook to distribute this fund did so with the full knowledge that it would not be safe for him to approach any of the gentlemen whose names may have appeared on this pretended list for any such purpose whatever. He not only is not on relations of confidence with them, but he never calls upon any of them when he is in Washington. Efforts are being made to ascertain the truth of this report, and if it shall be found true, the correspondent in question will hear more later, possibly in the courts and probably before a committee of investigation.

NOW A NEWSPAPER TRUST.

Line of Journals to Be Controlled From the Atlantic to the Pacific.

NEW YORK, October 31.—A special to a morning paper from Youngstown, O., says it is said there that a syndicate of capitalists, including Senator Brice and a number of well-known business men in New York and Boston, are buying up a line of newspapers to reach from the Atlantic to the Pacific. If a paper cannot be bought in what they consider a desirable town, they will start one. By co-operation in the telegraph service and by arranging for supplies in large quantities they hope to keep expenses at a minimum. It is said there are no politics in the scheme.

Arrangements have been made, it is said, for the purchase of the Boston Traveller, the Youngstown Telegram, the Kansas City World and the Columbus Press-Post.

Options have been obtained for newspapers in St. Paul, Minn., and St. Joseph, Mo., and propositions have been made for newspapers in other leading cities. James J. McNally of the Telegram here is interested.

ROCKEFELLER SUED.

Heavy Damages Claimed for Fraudulent Representations.

DULUTH, November 1.—Alfred Merritt to-day brought suit against J. D. Rockefeller and F. D. Gates, his private secretary, for \$1,226,000, in which amount he claims he was damaged by what he alleges to be fraudulent representations in the forming of the Lake Superior consolidated iron mines. The plaintiff claims that at various times in August, 1893, in New York city, before he had transferred his interests in various iron mines and the Mesaba railroad, the defendants proposed that the Penokee and Gogebic consolidated mines, which, with others controlled by Rockefeller, were to be taken into the Lake Superior consolidated mines, were solvent and the company prosperous; also the Spanish-American and the Aurora; that their stocks were well worth what Rockefeller was to secure. Mr. Rockefeller and Wetmore promised to lend Merritt, on his consolidated stock money at 40 cents on the dollar of par value. All these representations and promises plaintiff claims were fraudulent. Defendants at the time knew that each of the companies controlled by Rockefeller owed large amounts outside of their funded debt, and that the Penokee Company was at the time insolvent; that instead of making the value of the Lake Superior Consolidated Companies' stock worth 50 cents on the dollar, as Rockefeller promised, and publishing it to the world, the stock of these other mines caused its value to decrease to \$10 per share of \$100.

WHAT IS CONTRABAND?

Treasury Officials Studying Up Authorities on the Question.

WASHINGTON, November 1.—The treasury officials were looking up authorities to-day on the question as to what constitutes contraband of war, in view of the fact that they may be called upon very soon to make a ruling in the matter as affecting exportations from this country to the seat of the Chinese-Japanese war. The proposed consignment of lead to Yokohama, Japan, from Tacoma, Wash., has led them to a study of the authorities which were given the right of consideration enter into the question of what is contraband of war, some of which are: "To whom are the goods consigned? What is the condition of the country and what is the nature of the goods, etc.?" All of these conditions, taken together, go to make out a case of contraband of war, and each consignment of goods must stand by itself. The Tacoma (Wash.) case has not yet been officially brought to the attention of Secretary Carlisle, but the matter is nevertheless receiving investigation as to whether pig lead is contraband or not.

Recommendation for the Navy.

WASHINGTON, November 1.—In his annual report to the Secretary of the Navy Judge-Advocate-General Lemly comments most favorably upon the working of the new law permitting sailors in our navy to be naturalized. He says the good effect of this cannot be overestimated, and hopes the time is not far distant when the records of the department will show that the naval service is composed entirely of American citizens. The Judge-Advocate-General renews previous recommendations that laws be passed limiting punishments by courts-martial and establishing an act of limitation for naval offenses, permitting testimony to be taken on the same basis as in the case of civil cases, and that the faults of the present system of examinations for promotion and retirement be corrected, and the establishment of methods similar to those of the army and marine corps.

Colonel Going in the Steamer.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 1.—The steamer San Jose sailed for Panama and way ports yesterday, and it was expected that Colonel Cienfuegos would be one of her passengers on his way to join his young wife at Acapulco. The Colonel was willing, but his purse was light, as his gallant commander, Antonio Ezeta, had left him only steerage passage. Having been released from jail on Saturday, he could not get a ticket until yesterday morning, and then he found the steamer passage to its very limit. Cienfuegos begged to be taken in the cabin, promising to pay the difference at Acapulco, but Purser Garland could not do it, he said, and the Pacific Mail would not. The result was that the ship sailed without him, but he says he will go in the steamer November 18.

Chief Rogers Exonerated.

SEATTLE, November 1.—The investigation before the Police Commissioners of Chief of Police Rogers on charges performed by John Collins ended to-day. Chief Rogers was exonerated of taking bribes or receiving money from gamblers, but ex-Mayor Harry White was exposed by Governor John H. McGraw as having resigned to avoid the publication of the charges that he owned an interest in gambling games while Mayor, of accepting bribes from gamblers in lieu of police protection. Mr. White himself confessed on the stand that he allowed the ordinance to be violated, and declared he should have been impeached then and there.

Failed to Pass.

JACKSON, Miss., November 1.—The Supreme Court has declined to grant a lawyer's license to John R. Lynch, colored ex-Congressman and ex-Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, and who was temporary Chairman of the convention which nominated Blaine and Logan at Chicago, because of his inability to pass the examination required by law. He applied for authority to practice in the Chancery Court of Adams county, where he resides.

Tyann's Will Set Aside.

MODESTO, Cal., November 1.—The probate proceedings in the case of Dr. T. E. Tyann have been set aside by Judge Minor of the Superior Court. Tyann, a millionaire, made a will in San Francisco and disappeared. The will was filed for probate and an administrator appointed. After two years Tyann returned. He then filed a petition to be restored to judicial life, hence the order setting aside the probate proceedings.

IN THE THOUSANDS.

Argentine Earthquake More Terrible Than Reported.

WHOLE CITIES NOW IN RUINS

In One Province Alone Two Thousand Are Dead and Fully Twenty Thousand Homeless—The Capital of the Province of La Rioja Destroyed.

BUENOS AYRES, October 30.—The earthquake which was felt throughout the Argentine Republic yesterday was most severe in the provinces of San Juan de la Frontera and Rio Janeiro. Many churches, theaters and private houses were destroyed. Twenty persons are known to have perished. The inhabitants are in a state of panic, fearing a repetition of the shocks. The government is sending aid to those who have lost their homes, and everything possible will be done to alleviate their suffering. Though the shock was felt in other parts of the country, it was less severe than in the two provinces above named.

A correspondent at La Rioja, capital of the province of the same name, telegraphs that the city has been ruined by last night's earthquake. The churches and schools and public edifices are all thrown down. The people are camping out in the neighborhood. Comparatively few were killed, for there was a general rush into the open country. The first shock came at 4:30. At times the shocks lasted twenty seconds. The scene was a horrible one, women shrieking and fainting on every hand when the walls came crashing down. Two sisters of mercy were killed and many more are now entombed in the ruins. The Governor fears that the killed and wounded throughout the province must number at least 2,000, as many of the outlying towns also suffered. From San Juan come reports that the shocks continued during the night, but were slight in character. Not a house in the town is without damage.

Couriers continue to arrive here with news of the damage wrought in the various departments and towns. The village of Del Abordon has been completely swallowed up in the huge gaps which opened in the ground. The national government is sending special trains with food, tents and every kind of assistance as well as laborers to clear away the wreckage. La Prensa has opened a public subscription list and the town of La Rioja has contributed 10,000 miles. It is estimated that at least 20,000 people are homeless.

South of Buenos Ayres only a slight shock was felt. The wave appears to have passed away to seaward near the mouth of La Plata river.

The earthquake which has been destroyed by the great earthquake, is the capital of the province of La Rioja in the northwest of Argentina. It contains about 4,500 inhabitants. The province is rich in minerals, and manufactures wines and brandy, but its situation inland is an obstacle to the development of its resources.

BRIGHT OUTLOOK.

Hawaiian Sugar Crop of Next Year Will Be a Success.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 30.—The outlook for the Hawaiian sugar crop of 1895 is very flattering. For years this industry has been in a depressed condition. This has been due in part to successive seasons of drought. The dry seasons have taught the sugar growers a lesson. Most of them no longer depend on the elements alone for their water. Immense reservoirs for the storage of water have been built in the mountains, where the rainfall is always very heavy. From these reservoirs the water is conducted to the plantations across hills and sandy places by means of wooden or iron aqueducts in some cases as far as ten miles. For one the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company has expended nearly \$150,000 in the development of its water supply this year and now has over seventy miles of ditches. The sugar crop of 1894, which will begin to come into the market very soon, is estimated at 150,000 tons.

Money From This Section.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 30.—The Japanese of the Pacific Coast are doing a great deal to help the mother country to carry on the war against China, and have already sent \$10,000 to the War Department, and a like sum will probably be sent by the next steamer leaving for the Orient. When the war between the two nations broke out the Japanese of this city formed a society for the purpose of aiding the Mikado to carry on the war to a successful issue. The society has made no attempt to disseminate the money shall be used, and leaves that to the department at home.

His Property Seized and Sold.

LONDON, October 30.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Central News says all the Soo Chow property belonging to Sheng and the Taotai of Tien Tsin, has been seized and sold by the government in obedience to orders from Peking. Sheng is the official who bought German rifles for 600,000 taels and sold them to the government for 3,000,000. When the fraud was discovered Li Hung Chang slapped his face. The seizure of his property followed quickly upon the denunciation of the Board of Censors.

Fraudulent Chinese Certificates.

WASHINGTON, October 30.—Commissioner Miller scouts the idea that there has been a wholesale issue of fraudulent Chinese certificates on the Pacific Coast as represented by Special Agent of the Treasury Hurley. He has forwarded Mr. Hurley's report to Internal Revenue Collector Wellborn of San Francisco for examination and report.

Germany and Samoa.

BERLIN, October 30.—The Colonial Secretary under the Presidency of the Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg has petitioned the foreign office against a double protectorate of Germany and England in Samoa. The society demands that, if any change be made in the agreement, the protectorate shall be made exclusively German.

AFTER PORT ARTHUR.

The Besieged City Expected to Fall in a Short Time.

LONDON, October 31.—A dispatch to the Times from Shanghai says it is reported there the Japanese have completely surrounded Port Arthur, and that the Chinese forces defending that place cannot hold out long.

The Central News' correspondent in Tokio telegraphs: It is not believed here that the Japanese will attack Port Arthur before the end of the week.

TOO MANY PRISONERS ALREADY.

TOKIO, October 31.—General Nornu, who commands the advance force of the Japanese army, has abandoned the pursuit of fugitives from Kulienciao, as he does not wish to be burdened with any more Chinese prisoners. The Japanese march upon Feng Huang Cheng has begun.

DEFEAT CAUSES CONSTERNATION.

TIENTSIN, October 31.—News of the defeat of the Chinese north of the Yalu river has caused consternation here. Chinese officials do not attempt to deny the serious nature of the disaster.

ESCAPED FROM PING YANG.

LONDON, October 31.—A dispatch from Moukden state that General Tso's force was not annihilated in the battle of Ping Yang. The greater part of it escaped, and reformed under General Nieh. It is believed at Moukden that the Japanese will require a much larger army than they possess to secure the Chinese palace treasury.

GENERAL OTAMA'S ARMY.

LONDON, October 31.—The Japanese legation here has a dispatch saying a second army under General Oyama left its rendezvous in Corea October 23, and made a successful landing at Talien Wanswan.

THIRD JAPANESE ARMY.

LONDON, October 31.—The Times published a dispatch from Yokohama saying that a third Japanese army, numbering 30,000 men, is assembled at Hiroshima.

IN A NEW LIGHT.

General Wallace Thinks the War May Make China Our Competitor.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 31.—General Lew Wallace said in an interview that he fears the present war between Japan and China will ultimately lead up to the competition of China as a producer with the United States and with European nations. Speaking on this subject, the General said:

"When China finds from the results of the war with Japan that a complete change of methods is necessary, she will not confine her regeneration to methods of warfare. The greater danger is that she will become a factor in business life. If you consider the Chinese in California a menace at 75 cents a day, how will the world regard them at 5 and 10, as they are found at home? Suppose the effect of the war should drive them into manufactures, for instance, how will other nations compete with their cheap labor and habits of abstemiousness, which enable them to live for so little? Are we of this country, for instance, to meet a wage of 5 or 10 cents a day with a similar wage as the only means of successful competition. We talk of overproduction now; what will it be with China as a great producer instead of a great market?"

General Wallace thinks that the perception of this possibility by European nations will compel them to interfere to bar the progress of the victorious Japanese before they get too far.

American Cattle Abroad.

WASHINGTON, October 31.—Secretary Gresham has made a very strong representation to the German government as to the injustice to the United States of the order prohibiting the importation of American cattle and fresh meat into Germany. He has protested the action was taken without sufficient evidence of the existence of disease among the cattle exported from the United States or its contagious character or harmful effects. There is some reason to hope our government will be able to secure a suspension of the order, for a time at least, to afford an opportunity for further investigation, and one reason for this belief is founded on the change in the German Chancellorship.

Five of the Gang Captured.

MUSKOGEE, I. T., October 31.—Charles Beck with twenty Indian deputies this morning captured five of the Cook gang of outlaws. The men under arrest are Joe Johnson, Mose Price, Dick Reynolds, Jim Bates and Lou Perry. The capture was made midway between Wagoner and this city. The rest of the gang are in hiding near Wagoner, and the Indian police, Sheriffs and Deputy Marshals are scouring the swamps.

Much Suffering From Drought.

SIoux FALLS, S. D., October 31.—W. J. Wagner, traveling agent for the Great Northern road, has returned from a trip through the northern part of the State, which was severely stricken with the drought. He reports the people there in destitute circumstances. Near Oceola and west of it whole townships were left by the sun and wind as dry and barren as a desert, and stock was rendered worthless, as there is no feed. One family was found eating horseflesh.

Will Go Out of Business.

MONTEREAL, Quebec, October 31.—The steamship line, which has plied for years between Montreal and Liverpool during the summer months and Portland and Liverpool during the winter, is to be wound up. This action has been decided on owing to the great falling off in receipts caused by the depression in the shipping business during the last few years.

Should be Taken Care Of.

WASHINGTON, October 31.—Gerardus H. Wheeler, claiming to be Mayor of Atlantic City, was arrested yesterday morning. He said he had come here in answer to a telegram sent him by the President, who, he said, was going to appoint him to a foreign mission.

The Outlaws Not Intruders.

WASHINGTON, October 31.—The Department of Justice has decided that, as the outlaws committing depredations in Indian Territory were not intruders, the United States has no authority to employ its regular troops to act as a posse.

A GERMAN UPHEAVAL.

Chancellor and Prime Minister Have Resigned.

THAT OF CAPRIVI IS ACCEPTED

Decided Difference Regarding the Treatment of Socialism Brought About the Crisis—Immediate Cause of the Chancellor's Resignation Not Clear.

BERLIN, October 29.—The report that Chancellor von Caprivi has handed his resignation to the Emperor and that it has been accepted is confirmed. Count Eulenbuck, President of the Ministerial Council, has also resigned. Dr. Miquel, the Prussian Finance Minister, it is rumored, has been appointed President of the Council, and Prince von Hohenlohe Schillingfurst, Governor of Alsace-Lorraine, has been offered the Chancellorship. Before offering the Chancellorship to Prince Hohenlohe the Emperor consulted with the envoys from Bavaria, Wurttemberg, Saxony and Baden. It is reported that Prince Hohenlohe declined the office, owing to his age. The Emperor has summoned General Count Waldersee, the political soldier, who was conspicuous in the final intrigues against Bismarck. The general inference is that he intends to make him Caprivi's successor. Should Waldersee become Chancellor, the office of Prussian Premier probably would be given him shortly after, and thus the division of the two posts, which was effected at the time of the school bill crisis, would be ended.

The immediate cause of Chancellor von Caprivi's resignation is not entirely clear. It is known, however, that the differences between him and Count Botho Eulenbuck had grown too sharp to be ignored or compromised. Caprivi at first was thoroughly opposed to severe steps against the Social Democrats and the anarchists, while Eulenbuck favored extreme measures. Under pressure from the Emperor the Chancellor is said to have yielded several points during the week, but his master only led him into trouble with the Emperor's Ministers, in whose Council he presided. Several Ministers opposed his proposal that the Reichstag amend the penal code so as to deal more severely with the Socialists. The individual States, they said, should be left to legislate within their own borders for the suppression of Social Democracy and anarchy. The Chancellor was equally embarrassed when the question of financial reforms were broached. The envoys made several demands for changes in the financial relations of the States to the Empire, and the Emperor manifested out of sympathy with all of them.

Caprivi is believed to have been crushed between the Emperor and the Federal envoys, not going far enough to suit the former and going too far to suit the latter. The difficulties of his position were increased, moreover, by the intrigues of Miquel and Eulenbuck, who for more than a year have spared no effort to discredit his policies and diminish his influence with the Emperor. One of the Chancellor's last acts before offering his resignation was to notify the Reichs Bank that the decree prohibiting advances on Prussian stocks had been cancelled as no longer necessary on either economic or political grounds. The Emperor had arranged to leave Potsdam to-day to hunt in the neighborhood of Blankenburg, but he gave up the trip in view of the disruption of his Cabinet.

The Cologne Gazette says that the Chancellor tendered his resignation to Emperor William Tuesday, but that it was only accepted at an audience given by his Majesty to Caprivi to-day. The Emperor endeavored to induce Caprivi to withdraw his resignation, but the Chancellor was obdurate and refused to do so. William is credited with holding the opinion that the separation of the Chancellorship and the Prussian Premier's office was a failure, and that it is imperative to reunite them. Among the many reports as to the cause of the crisis is one that Caprivi displeased the Emperor by expressing his disapproval of his Majesty's speech at the recent presentation of colors to 132 regiments. The Emperor at that time hinted that the half battalions would soon be made full ones. The Chancellor, not only disapproved of this speech, but also opposed the publication of it in the Reichs Anzeiger. It is due to his opposition that the speech has not yet appeared in official form.

She Protected Her Home.

PERRY, O. T., October 29.—A terrible duel was fought between Miss Agnes Jones, a young lady about 21 years of age, and Sam Bartell, 35 years