The Islander.

VOL. 4. NO. 45. FRIDAY HARBOR, SAN JUAN CO., WASH., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1894. PRICE, 5 CENTS.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST.

Condensed Telegraphic Reports of Late Events.

BRIEF SPARKS FROM THE WIRES

Budget of News For Easy Digestion From Different Parts of the States of Washington, Oregon and Idaho—Items of Interest to Pacific Coast People.

There are nearly 500 communicants of the Catholic Church upon the Umatilla reservation.

Mayor Belt of Spokane says he will allow no more glove contests within the city limits. Football, even, will be closely watched.

A recent investigation of the Snohomish county poorhouse is developing a sad scandal connected with the treatment of female inmates.

Philip Kelly and Miss Fannie Strong of Myrtle Point, Or., eloped because they could not get parental consent to their marriage. They are well known in Josephine county.

The hop growers of Brooks, Or., propose sending a delegate to the convention which has been called for January 8 at Sacramento. They meet next Wednesday to select a man.

Rev. Dr. Fercken, having decided to return to his native land in Asia Minor, has tendered his resignation of St. Matthews' Church, Sprague, to Bishop Wells, and has applied for a transfer to the Angelican Bishop at Smyrna.

The Regents of the Agricultural College, Pullman, allowed Contractor Cameron $6,850 on the administration building, but declined to allow the remainder of the estimates and accept the building until some minor details of construction are completed according to contract.

W. W. Walker of a Marion county nursery is improving the Oregon wild dewberry, and says it is a pity that such delicious fruit should be neglected. This berry grows wild in the Willamette Valley, but has been neglected and unnoticed.

Israel Patton was in Ashland, Or., the other day with a wagon-load of bear skins, which he sold. The bears were killed this fall up in the Big Butte country off toward to the head of Rogue river by Mr. Patton and his father-in-law, C. F. Edmondson.

State Food Commissioner H. B. Luce swore out a warrant in Ashland before Justice Luckey last week for the arrest of William Ulrich, manager of the Southern Oregon Packing Company, at Medford for selling adulterated lard. Another case has been started against Ulrich in Josephine county.

There is a scheme on foot to have the legislature form a new county out of portions of Spokane, Lincoln and Stevens counties with Davenport as the county-seat. It is also proposed to add a portion of Whitman county to Lincoln to compensate for the loss of the northern portion of Lincoln county.

At the Kate Drexel Industrial School on the Umatilla reservation Father Cejanale has the general supervision of 117 pupils, who are being instructed with care by several assistant priests and sisters. A new building is about completed, which will be used as a playroom, and also for school entertainments.

A fatal hog disease is prevailing in the vicinity of Dufur, Or., and causing serious loss to many farmers. R. Sigman, who lives about two miles from Dufur, lost six very fat hogs ready for the block. Half of his drove were sick at the time, and these six became suddenly affected with a kind of paralysis, and in a few moments were dead.

The employes of the Oregon Pacific have received their pay. The amount disbursed among them was $6,480, and there was a small balance left in the exchequer. As the receiver applies all the surplus possible in repairs to the roadbed, it will be seen that the track is receiving much more attention than in the early days of his receivership, when the total income often barely exceeded $4,000.

There is a deposit of stone on the Calloway place in Soap Creek precinct, Benton county, Or., that may yet become valuable. The ledge is made up of sheets of stone varying in thickness from the ordinary window pane to one inch, and can be easily pried out of the quarry. When cut up and polished it is equal to the finest Turkish oil stone for putting an edge on razors and other edged tools.

Grand Master Brannin, residing in Pendleton, will endeavor to secure a contribution from the members of the Ancient Order of United Workmen in Oregon to aid the destitute brothers in the drouth-stricken districts of Nebraska. He has written to the Grand Master of Nebraska asking the extent of the suffering among the United Workmen in the jurisdiction spoken of in the dispatches.

The Canvassing Board of Snohomish has finished the canvass. The County Commissioners immediately met and declared the result of the county-seat fight in favor of Everett, throwing out the returns from both Port Gardiner and South Snohomish. An order removing the county-seat was entered fixing the date of removal at January 21, 1895. The people of Everett celebrated the event by bonfires and processions with bands of music.

At the last meeting of the Spokane Ministerial Association it was decided to enter upon an organized crusade against cards, theaters and dancing. The pastors decided that they have been too lax in their treatment of these matters in the past year, and it was resolved to turn over a new leaf with the beginning of 1895. In accordance with this resolution an agreement was made that on the first Sunday in January every minister will preach against card-playing, against dancing and against theater-going.

The Walla Walla Sunday-closing movement with its prosecutions and trials is viewed not with unmitigated pleasure by some there. The Union voices its dissatisfaction in this wise: "Commercial travelers, who were wont to make this place their objective point for laying over on Sunday, now arrange their plans with a view of giving other places the benefit of their presence on this extra day, and according to a careful estimate made by business men here this city has been losing for the last few weeks from $500 to $600 monthly."

MULVANEY'S BRIDE.

She and Her Paramour Taken Back to Salt Lake.

PUEBLO, Colo., December 21.—Captain J. J. Donovan of Salt Lake City arrived here yesterday from El Paso. He had in custody a young man and young woman, who are the chief actors in a thrilling romance of love and robbery. The party left last night for the Mormon city, where the young people will answer for their wrongdoings. About one year ago Mr. Mulvaney, a retired New York merchant, met, loved and married a pretty young woman from Philadelphia. Mr. Mulvaney was wealthy, and he so loved his young wife that he lavished much money on her and bought her precious stones to the amount of $10,000. Wishing to make her a substantial present, he also deeded her property to the amount of $150,000. A few weeks ago Mr. Mulvaney met a young Philadelphian, Charles G. Valentine, at Atlantic City. The Mulvaneys went to Salt Lake, Valentine following. December 1 Valentine and Mrs. Mulvaney, after giving Mulvaney a narcotic, left with his watch and money. Donovan found a clue, and followed the trail and captured the eloping couple just as they were crossing the Mexican line.

GONE WITH AN UGLIER MAN.

SANTA ANA, Cal., December 21.—The list of hobos in Anaheim was decreased by one to-day. C. P. Miller was thereby made a grass widower, and the worldly possessions of his little daughter were diminished $180 and a gold watch. The tramp, with whom Mrs. Miller became so enamored as to leave the bed and board of her husband and rob her child, goes under the name of Joe McCarty, and while he is not prepossessing, he was bright and intelligent enough to captivate the heart of Mrs. Miller, and, with prospects of good food while the money lasts, decamped without leaving a word as to his future address.

SALE OF THE CALL.

The Bids Have Been Received on a San Francisco Newspaper.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 21.—At 2 o'clock this afternoon the various persons interested in the sale of the Call assembled in United States Commissioner Heacock's chambers, and the bids that had been presented were opened. Two of them had been in the hands of the Commissioner since morning, and two more were handed in when the matter was called up this afternoon. There were present at the time Mr. Fitch and Mr. Crothers of the Call-Bulletin, Thos. Magee and Charles Shortridge of the San Jose Mercury, Allis Galpin and a few others. Before the bids were opened all persons except those directly interested were excluded from the room, and it was ordered that no information in regard to the amount of the bids should be given out until further action should have been taken in the matter. This is all that was done to-day, the matter then going over till to-morrow to allow time for additional bids to be presented.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

No Definite Plan Will be Decided Upon for Some Time.

PARIS, December 21.—M. Tournerie, the chief engineer of the new Panama Canal Company, states that, although 800 men are working at the Culebra cutting, a definitive plan is not likely to be decided upon for eighteen months. Fifteen engineers went out a month ago, and eleven of them are about to start on a thorough survey of the Isthmus. They will make borings and test the soil. It may be found advisable to dispose of the waters of the Chagres river by damming it in the mountain valleys and thus form lakes, which can be utilized to supply the power for executing the works and eventually operating the locks. When the survey shall be complete M. Tournerie will go and examine the route personally. Then he will preside over a commission, which will decide whether the work shall be continued or abandoned.

Another Fraudulent Concern.

WASHINGTON, December 21. — The Postoffice Department announces the discovery of another fraudulent medicine scheme, somewhat similar to that broken up by the department, which carried on business at South Bend, Ind. The field of operations this time was at Ashland, O., where a face-wash medicine company, known as the Gem Toilet Company and the Gem Novelty Company, did business. The company also has many other aliases. A fraud order was to-day issued against this business, and a telegram was sent to the postmaster at Ashland, instructing him to stop the company's mail and arrest Mary Stoner for violation of the postal laws and regulations.

Bill Cook and His Gang.

FORT SMITH, Ark., December 21.—Bill Cook and four of his gang had an enjoyable time at Fort Gibson last night. They rode into town about dusk, and took supper at Mrs. Brown's, the regular stopping place for travelers. Bill Cook, Cherokee Bill and Jim French were in the party. They made no effort at disguise, and talked freely with the people. Cherokee Bill is rapidly recovering from his wounds, and expressed himself anxious for another fight. A strong force was made up at Muskogee, and went after the outlaws.

He Used a Scalper's Ticket.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 21.—The trial of the action brought by Frank Pausen to recover damages from the Northern Pacific Railroad Company for being ejected from a train of its cars September 6, 1892, while en route from Seattle to Portland has been concluded in the United States Court. The jury found a verdict in favor of Pausen, and assessed the damages at $321. The claim was for $10,000 damages. On a former trial the jury failed to agree upon a verdict. The trouble grew out of an indorsement upon Pausen's ticket.

The Rebellious Tong Haks.

PARIS, December 21. — Monsignore Mutel, the head of the Catholic missions in Corea, writes that the position of the native Christians is most serious. The rebellious Tong Haks, he says, now threaten to invade the northern part of the peninsula.

THE SILVER SCHEME.

Bland Ready With Substitute for the Carlisle Plan.

RETAINS NATIONAL BANK LAW

And Provides for Coin Notes Redeemable at the Option of the Government in Either Silver or Gold—An Emergency Fund is Also Created.

WASHINGTON, December 20.— Representative Bland of Missouri will move to strike out all after the enacting clause in the Carlisle currency bill now before the House of Representatives and substitute a measure he has prepared for a currency system based on coin and coin notes. Mr. Bland's plan does not interfere with the existing national bank system, but instead of allowing banks to issue notes as the Carlisle plan proposes, Mr. Bland proposes that the government issue the notes, calling them coin notes. These are to be redeemed in gold and silver coin and the government is to coin both metals. The Bland measure would have been offered as a substitute for the pending bill, but as Mr. Walker of Massachusetts has given notice of presenting a substitute embodying the Republican view of the subject, Mr. Bland's plan will be offered in connection with a motion to strike out all after the enacting clause.

The Bland bill provides for the free coinage of silver and for the deposit of gold and silver bullion and the issuance of legal tender notes upon it. The bullion is to be subsequently coined and the coin notes are to be redeemed in gold and silver without discrimination, as may be most advantageous to the government. Provision is also made for issuing coin notes on standard silver coin. All the outstanding gold and silver certificates are to be retired and coin notes are to be substituted therefor.

Provision is also made for the redemption of outstanding greenbacks and treasury notes in gold or silver coin without discrimination. An emergency fund is created so that in case of panic or money stringency the Secretary of the Treasury may, on deposit of United States interest bearing bonds, issue to depositors of the bonds coin notes.

Interest on such bonds is to go to the government while they are on deposit, and should they mature while on deposit they are to be cancelled.

TO FIGHT, IF NEED BE.

England and Russia Would Object to an Invasion of Nanking.

LONDON, December 20.—It is understood that the agreement between England and Russia in regard to the war in the East does not permit any warlike operations in the vicinity of Shanghai. This includes the prohibition of a hostile fleet passing through the entrance of the Yang Tse Kiang river. Japan has recently threatened to disregard this agreement on the ground that the Shanghai arsenal is supplying Chinese with arms, etc. It is believed the third Japanese army at Hiroshima is destined for Nanking. The English and Russian governments have intimated they would prevent this movement, and the recent assembling of the British fleet at Chusan and the Russian fleet at Che Foo is accounted for. It is understood England and Russia have decided to fight, if necessary, to prevent hostilities on the Yang Tse Kiang.

HAI CHENG CAPTURED.

LONDON, December 20.—A Tokio dispatch says Japanese Lieutenant-General Katsira captured Hai Cheng December 13. The Chinese garrison numbered 5,000, while the Japanese numbered only 1,500. The Chinese retreated toward Liao Vang. The losses were trifling.

Asks for Information.

WASHINGTON, December 20.—Representative Pence of Colorado has introduced a resolution asking the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the probable revenues and deficiencies for the current year; whether internal revenue taxation or customs duties can best meet possible deficiencies; what revenue would be yielded by taxing ale, beer and fermented liquors from $1 to $1.25 per barrel, and what revenues have been or will be gained by the increased tax of distilled spirits.

Portland's Public Building.

WASHINGTON, December 20.—Senator Dolph has introduced an amendment to the sundry civil bill, providing an appropriation of $150,000 for the Portland public building, with the further provision that the Secretary of the Treasury may contract for the completion of the building. The Senator says this amendment will be favorably reported from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, which will give the amendment a parliamentary status. It will then be incorporated in the appropriation bill.

Entire Mine on Fire.

SEATTLE, December 20.—The whole Newcastle coal mine appears to be on fire, and it is feared that the entire mine will become a wreck, involving a loss of $500,000 to the Oregon Improvement Company. Coal creek is pouring into it, but it will take several weeks to thoroughly flood the mine, and when the fire is extinguished it will take four or five months to pump it out. About 250 men are made idle.

Bearer of Relics.

ROME, December 20.—United States Ambassador MacVeagh gave a dinner to-day to the officers of the cruiser Detroit, which brought home the Vatican relics exhibited at the Columbian Exposition. A solemn reception of the officers by the Pope is now regarded as uncertain.

Another Lexow Spasm.

WASHINGTON, December 20.—The police department of the city may be lexowed after the holidays. Some startling tales of alleged corruptness have come to light, and a searching inquiry has been under consideration for the past week.

RIOTING AT BELIZE.

Caused by Trouble Between Employers and Employes.

NEW ORLEANS, December 20.—News received here this afternoon from Belize, British Honduras, under date of December 14 is to the effect that there has been considerable rioting there in consequence of the refusal of the employers to pay the wages demanded by the men. The laborers are principally those employed in mahogany and logwood cutting. They sought an interview with the Governor, and complained of the low rate of wages paid them, asking him to interfere in their behalf. The delayed reply of the Governor was to the effect that, while he felt much sympathy for the men, he could not see his way clear to interfere between employer and employe.

The laborers were very much exasperated at the reply, and toward evening of the day the reply was given they congregated in large crowds and began rioting. They proceeded to break into and rifle large stores; and, while no one was seriously hurt, many were badly bruised. When the mob reached Multrie's store it was confronted by the clerks armed with revolvers. They fired over the heads of the mob, and wounded a man and a woman. The mob then rushed into Cramer's store, and carried off a large number of watches. The mob finally attacked the police station, having been but slightly opposed by the constabulary, and the entire city was at its mercy. At this time Captain Macallister of the British gunboat Partridge, realizing that the violence ought to be checked, landed a force of marines and stationed them. The riot act was read to the mob, and when a heavy gun had been put in position the violence was checked. The British gunboat Pelican also landed a force.

On the 12th an attempt was made by the strikers to rescue eleven prisoners as they were being transferred from the police station to the jail, but the blue jackets drove them off. Wednesday Cramer & Co. posted a notice offering to pay woodchoppers $15 per month—the amount the strikers demanded.

ANNEXATION OF CANADA.

The Full Text of Senator Gallinger's Resolution.

WASHINGTON, December 20.—The following is the full text of the Canadian resolution introduced to-day by Senator Gallinger:

Whereas, we believe that the political union of the two great English-speaking communities who now occupy and control North America will deliver the continent from danger of war and securely dedicate it to peaceful industry and progress and lessen the per capita cost of government defense; insure the rapid development of its boundless natural resources; enlarge its domestic and foreign commerce; unite all interests in creating a systematic development of its means of internal communication with the seaboard by rail and water East and West; protect and preserve its wealth, resources, privileges and opportunities as the undisputed heritage of old; immensely add to its influence, prestige and power; promote, extend and perpetuate government by the people and remove forever the causes most likely to seriously disturb cordial relations and kindly intercourse to the motherland; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we invite Canadian people to cast in their lot with their own continent, and assure them that they shall have all the continent can give them. We will respect their freedom of action and welcome it when they desire it into an equal and honorable union."

CONFIRMED BY BAKER.

Mosquito Indians Incorporated With Nicaragua.

WASHINGTON, December 20.—The Department of State has received a dispatch from Minister Baker at Managua, saying that the Mosquito Indians have surrendered their rights under the treaty of Managua, and have become incorporated with Nicaragua. This surrender, it is understood, disposes of the last vestige of the claim of sovereignty by the Mosquito Indians over the Mosquito reserve set apart by the Managua treaty of 1860 and the award of the Emperor of Austria thereunder. It also terminates any ground for continued pretext of a British "protectorate" over the Mosquito reservation, and greatly simplifies the right of transit across the isthmus.

After Dry Natural Gas.

ANDERSON, Ind., December 20.—The Indianapolis gas trust began a new experiment in natural gas production yesterday on the Waddell farm, nine miles east of Noblesville. Twelve gas wells will be drilled on a section of land. Near the center a well will be sent down into salt water. To this well a powerful pump will be attached and the water drawn out. This will be done with a view of keeping the other wells dry. The experiment on a large scale is the result of one made a short time since by Superintendent Shackleton, when he put a pump into a wet well, and in less than forty-five minutes had a half-a dozen wet wells in the vicinity flowing dry gas. Many gas companies and citizens were present to learn the result.

Delivered Over to Mexico.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., December 20.—Giraldo Saiz, who was Captain of one of the bands of so-called Garza revolutionists, who made a raid on San Ignacio, Mexico, two years ago and massacred and burned the bodies of the garrison of Mexican troops at that place and escaped into Texas, was yesterday delivered to the Mexican authorities by United States Marshal Ware. The delivery was made on the authority of an extradition order issued by Acting Secretary Uhl of the State Department at Washington.

Howgate's Case.

WASHINGTON, December 20.—Captain Henry Howgate pleaded not guilty to seven indictments brought against him for embezzlement while disbursing clerk of the signal service when arraigned today before Judge McComas of the Criminal Court. Counsel were also notified to appear before the court next Saturday to arrange for the date of the trial on the other three indictments, two for embezzlement and one for forgery.

NOW AFTER TIEN TSIN

First and Second Japanese Armies Join Forces.

NEW CHWANG HAS BEEN TAKEN

The Two Armies, Amounting to Seventy-Two Thousand Men, Are Marching Direct to Tien Tsin—An Outbreak Anticipated in Shanghai.

NEW YORK, December 19.—A dispatch to a morning paper from Shanghai, dated December 18, says: The first and second Japanese armies are marching direct to Tien Tsin. They are now north of New Chwang, which place has been captured. Several other cities have also been taken without any serious fighting. The force of the two armies combined amounts to about 72,000 men.

FROM THE FRENCH CAPITAL.

PARIS, December 19.—A dispatch from Shanghai says the first and second Japanese armies have joined each other north of New Chwang and are now marching direct to Tien Tsin.

AN OUTBREAK FEARED.

SHANGHAI, December 19.—The Shanghai officials of the native city have removed their wives and families to the foreign settlements for safety in anticipation of an outbreak, which is feared in consequence of the imposition of the war tax.

TIEN TSIN POORLY DEFENDED.

LONDON, December 19.—The Times correspondent in Tien Tsin says that there are only fourteen shells to each gun in the city's defenses. This scarcity is due largely to the action of the Peking Board of Finance, which has curtailed the supplies of ammunition for years.

THE FIGHT NEAR FENG HUANG.

YOKOHAMA, December 19.—In fighting near Feng Huang the Japanese lost twelve killed and sixty-three wounded. The Chinese had 139 killed.

WERE SOLDIERS IN DISGUISE.

WASHINGTON, December 19.—The Japanese legation to-day received another telegram from Matsu, Minister of Foreign Affairs, regarding the reported atrocities by Japanese soldiers at the fall of Port Arthur. Dispatch says the government is not yet in possession of the full facts, but has ascertained the following circumstances: Many Chinese soldiers both at Port Arthur and those who came in from the outlying fortifications taken by Japanese soldiers discarded their uniforms, and it is now known to be certain that nearly all the Chinese killed in plain clothes were soldiers in disguise. The Chinese inhabitants (presumably a majority) of Port Arthur left before the engagement, though a few remained, having been armed and ordered to resist the Japanese and fire upon them. This they did, and in the confusion of the fight it was impossible to distinguish them from the Chinese soldiers. The Japanese army entering Port Arthur was greatly excited by the sight of the fearfully mutilated bodies of their comrades, some of whom had been burned alive and some crucified. Notwithstanding this the discipline of the army was maintained. Numbers of Chinese prisoners were taken and kindly treated. The wounded who could be moved are on the way to Tokio, and will arrive in a few days.

THE RED CROSS IN THE WAR.

WASHINGTON, December 19.—An official telegram was received by Miss Clara Barton, President of the American Red Cross Society, to-day from the Japanese legation to correct the erroneous statements going the rounds of the press, that the Red Cross had been rejected by Japan, etc. The Japanese Minister very courteously volunteered to ascertain the facts from his government, and as a result the following message was received by him from the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Tokio, dated December 16, 1894:

"After the fall of Port Arthur a Chinese steamer entered Port Arthur with a few foreigners on board, who stated that they belonged to a so-called private Red Cross Society of Tien Tsin, and asked that the wounded Chinese should be delivered to them for treatment at Tien Tsin. They produced certificates from Li Hung Chang and some foreign Consuls. Our military authorities replied that, while they appreciated the philanthropic spirit which prompted this action, the Chinese wounded were prisoners of war and could not be allowed to be taken to their own country, which was hostile to Japan, even though the request was made through the good offices of the Consuls of neutral powers. They added that the Japanese field hospital would care for the wounded Chinese, for which purpose it had abundant facilities, and requested the Chinese vessel to leave the harbor within a specified time."

Not Ready for Allotment.

WASHINGTON, December 19.—Secretary Smith of the Interior Department has written a letter to Senators Teller and Wolcott of Colorado, disapproving the bill for the location of the Ute Indians on lands in severalty in the western part of their reservation. He says they are still in the blanket stage and unfit to take lands in severalty.

Favor Restricting Immigration.

WASHINGTON, December 19.—Senator Quay to-day presented a voluminous petition from the citizens of Pennsylvania urging the passage of the pending bill restricting immigration by excluding anarchists and other undesirable applicants for admission and establishing a consular inspection abroad.

Northern Pacific's Mineral Lands.

WASHINGTON, December 19.—The Senate Committee on Public Lands to-day authorized a favorable report on the bill providing for a commission to examine and segregate the mineral lands for Montana and Idaho within the Northern Pacific land grant.

Waite to Lecture in the East.

DENVER, December 19. — Governor Waite will go East to lecture immediately after the expiration of his term, January 8. His first lecture will be delivered at the Auditorium in Chicago January 12. From Chicago he will go direct to New York.

ANTI-REVOLUTION BILL

Introduced in the Reichstag, But That Body Adjourns.

BERLIN, December 19.—Dr. Neiberling, Imperial Secretary of Justice, introduced the anti-revolutionary bill in the Reichstag to-day. He said it was not intended to upset public opinion; nor was it a disguised anti-Socialistic law, but it was directed against excesses of a criminal nature and against the work of revolutionists seeking to undermine the State. The Secretary of Justice then proceeded to refer to several inflammatory pamphlets which have recently appeared. Interruptions of Socialists were so frequent and of such a nature that the President of the Reichstag, Herr Von Levetzow, was compelled to several times call them to order. Dr. Neiberling then produced a revolutionary broad sheet, which he asserted was intended for circulation in the barracks of the soldiers. He added: "The aim of our opponents can only be obtained by overthrowing all order, and I trust the majority of the House will support the government against this enemy who deny everything sacred to people." Herr Singer moved adjournment of the Reichstag, expressing a doubt whether a sufficient number of Deputies were present to enable a vote be taken. After roll call it was found that Herr Singer's point was well taken; consequently Herr Von Levetzow, President of the Reichstag, adjourned debate on the anti-revolutionary bill until January 6.

PARLIAMENTARY CONFLICT COMING.

BERLIN, December 19.—The Governor of the Zwickau district has dissolved the Social Democratic organization within his jurisdiction on the ground that it is a society without the rights of a corporation. Wilhelm Stolle is the Social Democrat who sits in the Reichstag for the constituency. This summary action with Mr. Koehler's defiant utterances in the Reichstag are taken by many radicals and Social Democrats to indicate that the government is steering straight for a parliamentary conflict. Several opposition Deputies say that the Emperor evidently seeks to govern with a Federal Council as suggested by Councillor Roessler in a recent pamphlet, but without a Reichstag.

The anarchist meeting called to protest against the anti-Socialist bill was a fizzle. Waroenecke, the mechanic who got a permit for the meeting, was arrested yesterday for writing a virulent article in Der Sozialist, and nobody could find a hall for those who responded to his summons.

THE ITALIAN SCANDAL.

Premier Crispi Accused of Having Purposely Avoided Debate.

ROME, December 19.—The political crisis continues to absorb public attention. Ex-Premier Giolitti has gone into the country, where he is followed and watched by detectives. There is no doubt news of the proroguing of Parliament has created a bad impression throughout Italy. It is interpreted as indicating that Premier Crispi intends to remain in power in spite of the opposition.

Ex-Premier Rudini in a letter to the electors accuses Premier Crispi of having purposely avoided debate in the Chamber of Deputies on the Banca Romana scandal by forcing prorogation.

THINKS CRISPI'S FALL IMMINENT.

LONDON, December 19.—The Daily Chronicle correspondent in Vienna contends that Crispi's standing with the King has been shaken and his resignation may be expected at any moment. He thinks that Crispi would not survive his fall long, as he has been apoplectic for some time.

The Times correspondent in Vienna says that it would be difficult to exaggerate the profound impression made there by the exposure of the scandals in Italy. He hints that the revelations are likely to prevent the renewal of the triple alliance when its period shall expire. Some newspapers regard Crispi as proved guilty, others not.

GIOLITTI SAID TO HAVE FLED.

VIENNA, December 19.—A dispatch says Signor Giolitti, ex-Premier of Italy, passed through this city last evening on his way to Berlin. It is reported he has fled from Rome to avoid being arrested.

Consular and Diplomatic Bill.

WASHINGTON, December 19.—The consular and diplomatic appropriation bill was reported to the House to-day. It carries an appropriation of $1,562,118, which is a decrease of $1,800 from the appropriation for the current fiscal year. Three thousand dollars are appropriated as compensation for the services of John Bassett Moore in compiling the diplomatic correspondence of the revolution. The salaries of the Consuls at Cape Town and Venice are increased $500. The bureau of American Republics receives $28,000, which will be offset by the amounts paid by the other governments for the support of the bureau.

Great Lakes to the Atlantic.

WASHINGTON, December 19.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Vilas gave notice of an amendment to the sundry civil bill, providing for the appointment by the President of a commission of three persons to act with any similar committee appointed by Great Britain or the Dominion of Canada, who shall investigate and report upon the feasibility of such canals as would enable vessels engaged in ocean commerce to pass between the Great Lakes and the Atlantic Ocean.

Purchased by a Syndicate.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., December 19.—All the Rock Spring coal mines have been sold to a syndicate of Chicago capitalists representing a capital of $12,000,000. The Union Pacific railway, however, retains its coal lands. These mines have been producing from 6,000 to 7,000 tons monthly. It is believed that the syndicate controls the Illinois, Indiana and Ohio mines, and has recently made investments in Kansas and Nebraska.

An Old Concern in Trouble.

PHILADELPHIA, December 19.— Job Batti's Sons, one of the oldest establishments in yarn and carpets in Kensington district, are financially embarrassed, with liabilities aggregating $200,000. A member of the firm said: "The present trouble was caused by Miller & Satterfield, who put the Sheriff on us for a $10,000 claim. They also charged us with obtaining goods under false pretenses."

THE ARMENIAN HORROR

Statement From American Foreign Missions Board.

MORE OF THE HORRIBLE DETAILS

The Position of the Missionaries of the American Board Within the Turkish Empire is an Extremely Delicate One Indeed.

BOSTON, December 18.—The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions more than any other missionary organization in America centralizes its work in behalf of Armenians in Asiatic Turkey. Its Western Turkey mission began in 1819, its Eastern Turkey mission in 1836 and its Central Turkey mission in 1847. These three missions comprise fifteen stations and 286 out-stations. There are forty-five missionaries, one medical missionary in Eastern Turkey, forty-two married women and seventy-three unmarried women. They employ 791 native laborers. These laborers occupy 299 places. The Sunday schools number 264. The adherents are estimated at 46,864. There are 112 churches with a membership of 11,181, of which 498 were received within a year. The educational work is extensive. There are four theological schools; thirty-one colleges, high and boarding schools for boys; twenty colleges, high and boarding schools for girls, and 372 common schools containing 16,833 pupils. The contributions of the natives last year to the American Board amounted to $34,758. These facts do not include the work in European Turkey.

Numerous inquiries have been received from the press and from others in the United States, which have induced this organization to furnish the following statement relating to affairs in Turkey:

"We are not unconcerned by the reports of the massacres in Eastern Turkey. The position of the missionaries of the American Board within the Turkish Empire is an extremely delicate one. Sympathizing deeply on one side with all who are suffering by reason of poverty, oppression and misrule, they have yet been loyal to the government under which they have lived, and have never countenanced sedition or rebellion. It has been their blessed privilege while preaching the gospel of Jesus Christ to aid the poor, to protect, as far as possible, the oppressed and to deliver from unjust officials multitudes who have been arrested or imprisoned. It is not necessary for our missionaries after these scores of years of devotion and devoted labor for the native race of Turkey to prove their sympathy with the suffering and oppressed by joining others who, at a safe distance from the scene of danger, are passing vigorous resolutions in condemnation of the wrongs inflicted. They are doing their best amid no little peril to themselves in the interests of those for whom they have long labored; but our readers can well understand that for the sake both of the helpless and for the helped it is inexpedient for us to present a full statement of all we hear and believe. Some things we may properly say prior to the full investigation of the alleged atrocities, which we trust will be made by the representatives of both our government and of the European powers.

"In the Sassoun region, south of Moosh plain, there are, or were many villages inhabited by Armenians. These people were systematically robbed of their flocks by Kurds, and in the latter part of the summer the Armenians pursued the robbers in their endeavor to recover their property. In the fight which resulted some of the Kurds were killed, among whom were some who were enrolled as Turkish soldiers. When information was given that the Armenians had killed some of the Sultan's troops the charge of rebellion was made and orders were sent to put down the insurrection. The result was these lawless and uncontrolled soldiers made indiscriminate slaughter of the people who had sought to defend their property. In the horrible massacres which followed thousands were slain, some state 6,000, others 10,000. The details of this horrible affair are not obtainable even by those near the scene. They will never be obtained unless foreign governments insist upon a thorough investigation conducted by foreigners. The poor people are in terror, and do not tell the truth unless under protection. A document has been prepared near the scene of the carnage purporting to give the judgment of the people that the thousands slain in Talvorie met their just deserts, and expressing regrets that it had been thought best to send Consuls to investigate since there has been no need for their coming. The value of such a document will be understood when the methods for securing signatures are known. But such investigations should be most vigorously pushed, either to relieve the government from unjust charges, if the statments are incorrect, or, if they should be proven, to bring about the conditioning punishment of the guilty parties."

The Ministers W'l Act.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 18.—The clergymen of the city are arranging for organization of a movement in this city similar to the Lexow plan for the improvement of municipal morals. Rev. J. Cumming Smith, pastor of Trinity Presbyterian Church, who has had verbal and written communication with Dr. Parkhurst, took the initiative. A union movement has been inaugurated by the local organizations of the Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist ministers to take concerted action. If the California Legislature does not appoint an official purification committee, the ministers will conduct the investigation themselves, with the aid of citizens generally.

They Will Marry the Girls.

WINFIELD, Kan., December 18.—The Osage Indian boys, Hank and Charles Mashaw, attending business college here, eloped Saturday morning with two girls, who were sisters. They were headed for the Osage nation, and expected to receive annual payments. They were stopped at Dextur, twenty miles from here, and brought back. They say they will marry the girls.