

PROTEST TO JAPAN.

EUROPEAN POWERS OBJECT TO TERMS OF TREATY.

Chinese Mainland Inviolate—Envoy of Russia, Germany and France Present the Views of Their Government at Tokio.

Berlin, April 24.—A dispatch received here from Tokio says that the envoys of Russia, Germany and France have formally protested to the Japanese minister of foreign affairs to the incorporation in the terms of the treaty of peace between China and Japan of any of the Chinese mainland in the Japanese empire. The terms of the treaty make the indemnity payable in seven years, with interest at 5 per cent, but if the amount (200,000,000 taels) is paid Japan in three years, no interest will be demanded. Japan gets the right to navigate the Chung Kiang, Soo Chow and Hong Kong rivers, to establish factories and import many classes of goods and machinery free of duty. China agrees to throw open to civilization over 100,000,000 square miles of the richest territory in the empire, having an estimated population of 200,000,000. Six closed cities, the largest in the empire, are also thrown open, and the Yang-Tse-Kiang, Canton and Shanghai rivers are opened to commerce. Many miles of the rivers are to be dredged so that ships of the deepest draught can reach inland cities and markets. Japan will continue the occupation of Wei-hai-wei as a guaranty of the payment of the indemnity.

RECIPROCITY WITH HAWAII.

Sandwich Island Vessels Given Equal Privileges with Our Own.

Washington, April 24.—Reciprocity between the United States and Hawaii in shipping regulations has been brought about by the action of the treasury department in giving to Hawaiian merchant vessels the same advantages enjoyed by American ships. The Hawaiian government has already placed our ships on the same terms as its own. Mr. Hastings, the Hawaiian charge here, says the new arrangement is proving very satisfactory to ship masters in both countries. He has prepared a full summary of our shipping laws for transmission to his government, as the treasury decision practically makes this operative in Hawaii.

Censorship of Armenian News.

Constantinople, April 24.—The Turkish government has issued orders refusing admission into the Turkish empire of any newspapers containing the letter from the special correspondent of the Associated Press in Armenia, received here April 19, announcing that the Armenians were planning a revolt against Turkish rule.

Big Strike Started Over Boys' Wages.

Chicago, April 24.—A strike has been started in the Chicago Shipbuilding Company on the Calumet river on account of the boys who heat the rivets. Yesterday a committee from the men waited upon officials and asked for an advance in wages for the boys from 50 to 75 cents and \$1 per day. This was refused, and nearly all the force of a thousand men at once left. Total suspension of work for some time is feared, as the wages demanded cannot be paid without incurring a heavy loss on the company with its old contracts.

To Advance Rye and Rye Flour.

Cincinnati, April 24.—It is currently reported here the corner in rye and rye flour will try to advance prices to \$1 per bushel and \$4 per barrel. Yesterday rye was held at 75 cents and rye flour at \$2.25, the prices two days ago being 48 cents and \$2.60. It is reported Charles Fleischman, the distiller, yeast man, and banker, is at the head of the corner on rye and that a large commission house here has cornered all the rye flour in the country.

Bible Week Begins.

Washington, April 24.—In response to an address to the clergy and laity of the churches of America, issued by the American Society of Religious Education, the Christian people of the land are expected to observe today and the four following days as "Bible Week." This evening and tomorrow evening all Christians are invited to assemble in their respective places of worship and exchange sentiments on the theme of the Bible's testimony to its own value.

Seven Poles Burn to Death.

Amherst, Wis., April 24.—Seven Poles, who were at work clearing land for A. M. Heffernon in the town of Wild Rose, Waushara county, near the county line of Portage county, were burned to death last night in their shanty. They had been carousing, and it is supposed all were intoxicated when the fire occurred. No one can be found who knows their names.

Lexow Bill Defeated.

Albany, N. Y., April 24.—The police reorganization bill has been defeated in the senate by a tie vote—yeas, 16; nays, 16. Bradley, Coggeshall, Reynolds and Robertson (republicans) voted with the Democrats. Mr. O'Gorman presented in the house a petition to congress and a resolution favoring the annexation of Canada to the United States. The resolution was adopted.

Robbed the Bank.

Plainfield, N. J., April 24.—The First National bank was robbed of \$22,765 Monday. It is thought the theft was committed while there were but two clerks in the bank, when a stranger entered and engaged them in conversation, while a confederate reached the vault through the directors' room.

Market Quiet.

Pittsburg, April 24.—The oil excitement seems to have subsided, at least for the present. At the opening today oil was offered at \$2.12, with no trading. At 11 o'clock it had dropped to \$2.10. The standard price for credit balances remains unchanged at \$2.10.

Drought Broken in Oklahoma.

Hennessy, Okla., April 24.—The first rain here since October 1 began falling this morning. It is to late to help wheat, but will be invaluable to corn and oats.

AS JACKS-IN-A-BOX.

Chinamen Smuggled Across the Border in Collars.

Montreal, Que., April 24.—There is great excitement in Chinese colony because the scheme of a gang of smugglers who brought about fifty Chinamen into the United States by means of coffins and women's clothes, has been exposed. Sam Kee, the head of the colony, and archsmuggler of human and other forbidden articles of import, smiled as he denied any personal knowledge of the affair, but there is no doubt many of the men passed through here. The customs officials have traced the gang and it is expected important arrests will be made soon. Though the collector here refuses to talk it is well known that several "specials" have gone to St. John, N. B.

There is another gang, however, which the officials appear to be after and which operated by a more direct route. Their specialties are the smuggling of phenacetin, which has taken the place of opium, because opium now gives an exceedingly small profit.

A GREAT LABOR BODY.

Debs' Opinion of the American Industrial Union.

Terre Haute, Ind., April 24.—President Debs of the A. R. U. says he knows nothing about the American Industrial Union organized in Chicago Sunday, except what he has seen in the newspapers. He thought its scope of operations provides a huge task, which if accomplished would make the order the greatest of labor organizations. Speaking of the contempt case against himself in the Supreme court he says he does not believe he or his fellow-directors will ever spend another day in jail. He is confident the Supreme court will reverse Judge Woods.

Decision in a Noted Patent Case.

Cleveland, O., April 24.—An opinion has been handed down by United States Circuit Judge Taft, which decides a famous patent case which has been in court for a number of years. The defendants claimed they had the right of two patents by assignment from Chas. Bradley for a process of separating metals, particularly aluminum, from their ores by the use of an electric current, both to fuse and electrolyze the ores. The plaintiffs, on the other hand, alleged the patent right had been sold to them and that they held letters patent at the department in Washington. The defendants' people also held letters patent and the suit was to determine which party was guilty of infringement.

"Mexico paid Great Britain in just this way, by ceding a small territory to the south of Yucatan, now forming the British settlement of Belize. It was no loss to Mexico, and Great Britain preferred it to money. If Nicaragua offers Great Britain the islands of Paguena del Maiz, of Grande del Maiz, it may raise a direct issue between the United States and Great Britain. The islands are only ninety miles northeast of Greytown, the Atlantic entrance to the proposed Nicaragua canal, and they are on the direct vessel line from the United States to the canal, not far from Roncador reef, where the Kearsarge went down.

The reports from Nicaragua confirm the statement that a blockade of Nicaraguan ports would be Great Britain's means of executing her demands. The understanding is that the blockade will begin next Saturday, giving Nicaragua the three full days intervening to yield to the demands in every particular. There is good reason to believe that the demands will not be altered, reduced, or compromised in the slightest particular, one of the main purposes of England being to administer a lesson to Nicaragua, and, indirectly, to the other powers, as to British methods of redress.

The maneuver will probably be a "pacific blockade," as heretofore explained, care being taken to bring Nicaragua's commerce to a standstill, and yet leave foreign commerce as free as ever. It is said, however, that Nicaragua's coast commerce is very small, so that Great Britain's pacific blockade may develop into a more forcible move in order to make it effective.

As to the landing of British marines at Corinto, which is now understood to be part of the programme, it is stated by officials that this will not menace or endanger the interests of the United States, on other foreigners. The case of the British bombardment of Alexandria is cited to show the British policy toward foreigners at a threatened point. In that case Great Britain wished to strike Egypt, but to do so was compelled to injure some foreign interests at Alexandria. Notice was therefore given that foreign interests would be protected with every precaution possible, and if they were injured, as an incident to the attack, compensation would be made. Subsequently the few foreign interests which suffered were voluntarily remunerated by Great Britain. It is said the same policy will be used at Corinto. Great care will be taken to protect foreign interests and should the latter suffer indirectly, they will be compensated for loss.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador, has not been advised by the home government as to the contemplated blockade and landing of troops in Nicaragua. But in British circles this course has been accepted as certain for some time. Such assurances as Great Britain has given to the United States have been made to Ambassador Bayard in response to inquiries.

ENGLAND AFTER LAND.

WILL TAKE NICARAGUA INDEMNITY THAT WAY.

A Similar Payment Was Once Made by Mexico—Diplomats at Washington Discuss the Central American Problem.

Washington, April 24.—In diplomatic circles opinion is divided as to the outcome of the British-Nicaraguan trouble. The British view, as stated by one in a position to speak with authority, is as follows:

"Great Britain wants no more territory in Nicaragua and has given assurances to that effect. Her only interest there has been to afford protection to Clarence, the Mosquito chief, and as his Indian subjects are well-nigh extinct the policy of the foreign office has been to withdraw from Nicaragua as soon as was expedient. For that reason, Counsel Hatch would have been recalled at an early day if the Nicaraguans had not attempted to drive him out. His return is not demanded because of any service he can do Great Britain there, but wholly as reparation for the indignity and as a warning that such semi-barbarous methods will not be tolerated. As to the cash indemnity it is not possible that Nicaragua cannot raise the money. If it is not in her treasury she can borrow it."

Another view is presented by a Central American diplomat as follows: "The cash indemnity demanded by Great Britain is about \$75,000. But in view of Nicaragua's depreciated silver currency, the amount is actually about \$25,000 in her silver coin. It is no easy task for these Central American countries to raise such a sum, and their credit is not as good at money centers as is the credit of any one of the states of the United States. It would be much easier, therefore, for Nicaraguans to give an island or piece of territory if Great Britain would accept payment in land. There is a large amount of surplus land in Nicaragua which could be readily parted with."

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SHE CANNOT SURVIVE.

Mrs. Parnell Slowly Dying at Her Home Near Bordentown, N. J.

Bordentown, N. J., April 24.—It now seems but a question of a few hours until Mrs. Delta Stewart Parnell will pass away. Since she was attacked by the first convolution yesterday she has rapidly grown worse and is growing weaker every minute. Dr. Shipp, the attending physician, has given up all hope of saving the aged woman's life and as she is too weak to undergo an operation all that can be done is to wait for the fast approaching end. Dr. Shipp believes that if his patient were strong enough to stand an operation that the clot of blood at the base of the brain, which, in his opinion, is the cause of the convulsions, could be successfully removed, and while it might not result in her ultimate recovery, life could be prolonged. Friends of the patient are at her bedside, but she does not seem to recognize any one.

Cuban Rebels Are Beaten.

Madrid, April 24.—The government has received an official dispatch from Havana confirming the announcement that Gen. Bosch had defeated the insurgents near Guayabel, killing ten men and wounding many and capturing a quantity of arms and ammunition.

ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.

Measures of Importance Acted on Yesterday.

Springfield, Ill., April 24.—The valley people made their long-threatened attack upon the Humphreys Sanitary District bill in the senate this morning, when the measure came up on second reading. The discussion continued up to adjournment, and will come up tomorrow as the pending question. Senator Evans called up his bill providing for the retirement fund and pensioning of school teachers, which stood on the calendar as special order on third reading. The bill was again postponed for one week on request of the introducer. Senator Leeper's bill providing for the dissolution of corporations, and providing that the Attorney General may bring suits for the people in any circuit court in the state passed. Senator Howell's bill, appropriating \$40,000 for the improvements at the Normal University at Normal, was advanced to the third reading. Senator Little's bill to repeal the Trust law was a special order on second reading. The first question considered was Paisley's amendment providing that where there is an increase in the price of the commodity used by the formation of pools one-half of the increases shall be to increase the wages of the employees of the consolidation. The amendment was lost and the bill was advanced to the third reading.

After a fierce debate lasting over an hour the house killed the Gibson resolution calling for an investigation of Chicago assessors. The resolution was defeated.

Big Four Train in Peril.

Niles, Mich., April 24.—Two attempts were made last night to wreck the Big Four train known as the "courthouse flyer," near Benton Harbor. The first was made five miles south of Benton Harbor, where the train struck a dummy car which had been placed on the track. The car was demolished and the front end of the engine damaged. Two miles farther along, while moving slowly, the train struck a pile of ties and was delayed two hours. The last accident occurred at Sodus, the most dangerous part of the road, and had the train been running at its regular speed a fatal accident would have been the result, with possibly a great loss of life. There is now clew to the perpetrators.

Germany's Example Good.

New York, April 24.—A special cablegram to the Herald from St. Petersburg, says: "In Russian official circles the change of policy of Germany in regard to the far east is regarded here as likely to lead to a settlement of the question that will be satisfactory to the interests of Europe in the east. It is even hoped that the action of Germany will have the effect of causing England to abandon her present position of isolation, and will lead her to return to the policy of joint action with the other powers, if she is not tied by secret engagements with Japan."

Lucky Baldwin Is Frank.

San Francisco, Cal., April 24.—"Lucky" Baldwin, the famous millionaire owner of race horses, has filed a most extraordinary demurrer to a complaint in the seduction suit brought against him by Miss Lillian Ashley of Boston, Mass. In his demurral the rich horse owner states that his reputation is such that any woman of the world should have known he was deceiving her, and she should have not been in his company. Baldwin has been in the central figure in many suits for seduction and breach of promise.

Half a Million Short.

Tacoma, Wash., April 24.—The experts who are examining the books of Paul Schulze, late general land agent of the Northern Pacific railway, have found that his defalcation amounts to over \$500,000, instead of a few thousand, as was at first supposed. The shortage, it is said, may even reach the enormous sum of \$700,000. The embezzler, who was one of the best-known railroad men in the country and an influential resident of Tacoma, committed suicide a few days ago.

FAVOR AMERICAN WHEAT.

Washington, April 24.—Consul George W. Roosevelt at Brussels reports: "I am informed that the association of Belgian millers is opposed to any legislation that would interfere with the importation of wheat from the United States. It is the opinion here, however, that the Belgian house of representatives will pass a bill in May or June next, imposing a duty of 29 cents per hundred kilogrammes (220 pounds) on flour coming into Belgium from all countries."

Gen. Booth Will Become a Citizen.

New York, April 24.—Gen. Barnard Booth of the Salvation Army has renounced his allegiance to Queen Victoria and in two weeks will become an American citizen. He has made formal application at the county clerk's office in Jersey City for the necessary papers. Gen. Booth's first papers, which he brought with him, were taken out in New York in 1889 under the law of New Jersey.

AMERICANS IN TROUBLE.

London, April 24.—Edward A. Weber and Louis H. Perlman, the two Americans who were arrested here July 17, charged with fraudulent advertising, and who were subsequently released on bail, did not appear this morning when they were called for trial. Their bail was forfeited and warrants were issued for their arrest.

LIBERAL UNIONIST ELECTED.

London, April 24.—In the election for member of parliament to represent the middle division of Norfolk, Mr. R. T. Gordon, liberal-unionist, who at the last election unsuccessfully contested his seat against Mr. C. Higgins, Q. C., home-ruler, was elected by a vote of 4,112, defeating Mr. F. W. Wilson, radical, who polled 3,904 votes.

PROF. SANDERS FOUND GUILTY.

Fresno, Cal., April 24.—Prof. W. A. Sanders has been found guilty of the forgery of the name of William Wooton, a wealthy rancher near here, who has been missing over a year. It is believed that Sanders murdered Wooton and forged the documents transferring his property to himself.

STRONG AT THE CLOSE.

WHEAT SOMEWHAT HIGHER AT CHICAGO.

Heavy Sales of Cash Stuff—Corn Weak, with a Fractional Advance at the Close—Provisions Inactive and Lower—Wall Street.

Chicago, April 24.—The routine news of the session did not settle the wheat trade to either a bull or bear market. From 5/4 cent gain at the start prices broke 1/4 cent for May and 1 cent for July. From noon May rallied 1/4 cent and July 1/4 cent. Then an easier market at midday May declined 1/4 cent, and July lost only 1/4 cent, holding 1/4 cent premium, whereas the spread at the close yesterday was 1 cent. May sold 60/4 cent to 59/4 cent, to 60 cent, to 59/4 cent. July sold 61/2 cent to 60/4 cent and held 61 cent. Liverpool came firm by morning cables, and after messages quoted futures 1/4 cent higher. The shipment of nearly 600,000 bushels from this port received some attention. At the same time withdrawal from store was 247,000 bushels. Northwestern country elevators reduced stocks 310,000 bushels. Against the market were the heavier northwest receipts of 255 cars and the light export clearances of 180,000 bushels of wheat and flour. Armour agents reported 250,000 bushels cash wheat sold early and another house reported 200 bushels No. 2 red wheat sold at 60 cent from Peoria elevator. Beerbohm, in a recent journal, claimed to have cable advices that the Argentine crop is more than half shipped. Prime was out with a bulletin saying the American surplus has gone to live stock and that practically all the wheat in the country is piled up in Chicago houses. An hour before the close there was a spurt of selling, and May sold at the low point of the day again at 59/4 cent, and July was off to 60 cent. On confirmation of sales of cash wheat by Chicago houses aggregating 600,000 bushels or over, wheat got a second strong rally at the close. Last prices were 59/4 cent May, same as yesterday; 61/4 cent July, 1/4 cent over yesterday.