

insurgent bands defeated and dispersed in the province of Matanzas. Troops have been dispatched to break up these bands.

Colonel Aldecoa has been promoted to the brigadier generalship for bravery in defending a convoy of troops and provisions at Guayamaro and in action at Tunis.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Sept. 24.—The steamer *Empress of India* arrived from the Orient today. Japanese papers state that the government has under consideration a proposal to issue bonds for the \$100,000,000 war loan approved by the Diet at the last session. The amount expended on the war was nearly 150,000,000 yen.

The Salvation Army has commenced war on Japan. Lieutenant Echelune, a Japanese, has charge of the forces in Japan.

On the 10th inst. 682 cases of cholera and 476 deaths were reported in Japan. Up to the 6th of September 33,928 cases and 25,756 deaths had occurred since the outbreak of the plague.

Eighteen Russian convicts who escaped from Saghalien have been arrested by Japanese police near Hakodate. Five escaped again from prison, but the remaining thirteen were handed over to the Russian consul and sent to Saghalien.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 24.—Henry C. Payne, Thos. F. Oakes and H. C. Rouse, receivers of the Northern Pacific railroad, tendered their resignation to Judge Jenkins late this afternoon. Judge Jenkins will take the matter under advisement, and will decide on Friday, the 27th. The resignations give a complete history of the appointment of the receivers, and dwell upon the subsequent litigation. Reference is made to the attack made upon the receivers by President Ives, in the Washington courts. The proceedings are set forth, and excerpts made from the opinion of Judges Gilbert and Hanford.

ASTORIA, Ore., Sept., 24.—The Norwegian Methodist conference, which has been in session in this city for several days, completed its labors and adjourned after the announcement of the following appointments by Bishop Bowman for the Utah district: Emile Mork, presiding elder; Brigham and Ogden, Emile Mork; Ephraim, Peter M. Elleisen; Hyrum and Logan, C. Arveen; Provo circuit, to be supplied later; Richfield, Ole O. Twede; Salt Lake, Francis Hermans; St. Charles and Ovid, to be supplied.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 25.—All the records for speed in long distance travel by railroad were broken this morning by the New York World's special train which carried this morning's edition from New York to this place. The distance between Albany and Syracuse—148 miles—was covered in 130 minutes, an average of 68.3 miles per hour.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—At today's session of the Irish convention, O'Neill Ryan, of St. Louis, chairman of the committee on resolutions, read the following "Declaration of Principles": "The people of Ireland are a sovereign people; Ireland is by nature separate from every other country and liberty is the birthright of her people. Ireland was known throughout Europe as a nation long before the dawn of Christianity, and was the

home of civilization when England was still barbarous. England's claim to authority over Ireland originated in force and has been maintained by corruption and coercion. They have never ripened into the right to rule. The title by conquest has never been perfected inasmuch as the Irish people have continuously, by constitutional agitation of revolutionary movements, resisted England's power and endeavored to destroy her unlawful supremacy. Ireland is deprived of almost every civil right, which the American people most dearly cherish. Unexampled cruelty and brutal vindictiveness have been the distinguishing features of English rule in Ireland. England has destroyed Ireland's industries and ruined her commerce; she has placed upon our statute book laws making it a crime to educate an Irish child; she has burned Ireland's school-houses and destroyed her churches. She has driven into exile or left to perish in her dungeons, thousands of men whose only crime was love of Ireland. Every measure for the last century looking towards legislative independence of the Irish people has either suffered defeat in the Commons, or been arbitrarily rejected by the Lords. England has violated every treaty and broken every pledge, and almost with every year of the century, she has imposed upon Ireland brutal laws of coercion and some of the most drastic character is now upon her statute books. To the pleas of the people for justice and their prayers for mercy, England has responded with the scourge and the scaffold, and yet today, Ireland, enthralled but not enslaved, crushed but not conquered, is in spirit a nation. It has become evident after many years of earnest endeavor to obtain a measure of independence from the English government by peaceful agitation, that appeals to reason for justice are futile. It is left, therefore, for the men of Irish race to proclaim again the truth recorded by all history that the liberties of the people and the independence of the nation cannot be achieved by debate, but must be won upon the field of battle, and we declare our belief that the men of Ireland who are being driven into exile or into their graves, sent to their native land, by English misgovernment are entitled by the laws of God and man to use every means in their power to drive from the country the tyrant and the usurper, and we believe Ireland has the right to make England's difficulty her opportunity and use all possible means to create that difficulty.

"In view of these facts, the members of this convention appeal with confidence to their American fellow citizens and all lovers of liberty to co-operate with them in aiding the people of Ireland in the achievement of the same measure of liberty enjoyed in these United States."

Distinct from the "declaration of principles," Chairman Ryan also submitted, on behalf of the resolutions committee, three separate resolutions as follows:

"Resolved, That we earnestly protest against the continued incarceration in English prisons of Irish patriots; that

we consider it inhuman and against the policy of civilized nations to keep in prison men who have acted only in the interest of their country and human liberty, and that the release of these men is imperatively demanded, not only by the Irish people, but by civilization.

"Resolved, That this convention expresses the hope that the people of Cuba, who are struggling for political independence and the establishment of a republic, will be successful, and we extend to them our heartfelt sympathy.

"Resolved, that this convention, recognizing the importance to the Irish nation of preserving the language, literature and music of the people, commends the work now being done by the Gaelic league and the National Literary society in Ireland and by the Gaelic societies of this country, and earnestly trusts that our people will give them hearty co-operation and generous support."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Reports coming here to officials and to the diplomatic representatives of eastern countries indicate that the Slavonic, or Russian influence is becoming dominant, and that the Anglo-Saxon or English influence, which has hitherto been uppermost in the development of the east, is being systematically and surely eliminated from the control of China and the east. This evolution is regarded as of great importance.

The advance of Russian influence and the retirement of the British has come by stages, none of which has been sufficient in itself to attract marked attention, but all of them combining toward complete Russian supremacy.

At the close of the recent war Russia dictated the evacuation of the Liao Tung peninsula and the great fortress of Port Arthur which had been captured by Japan. It is now believed by those in a position to be officially informed of the situation that it is the ultimate purpose of Russia to occupy Port Arthur and that the formal evacuation by the Japanese will be followed before long by a Russian entry under Chinese approval. After Russia had dictated the retirement of the Japanese from Port Arthur the Russian government advanced the sum necessary to pay the first installment of the indemnity to Japan. The amount reached \$100,000,000 in gold, including the war indemnity and the payment for the release of Port Arthur. This has been followed within the last few days by reports of the establishment at Shanghai of a Russian bank which will be a medium of China's financial dealings with Russia. These are some of the principal events which are regarded by those in official positions as tending towards Chinese dependence on Russia.

While Russia is thus making her hold on the east secure, the English influence is being thrown off by a succession of events, some of them threatening to occasion serious trouble. The Chinese have dismissed Sir Robert Hart from the head of the customs department. Sir Robert was the principal representative of English influence in China. He had modeled the Chinese customs service on English lines and officered