TELEGRAPHIC.

NICARAGUAN AFFAIR.

Two British Warships Arrive at Corinto.

TO ENFORCE THE ULTIMATUM.

The Attitude the United States Toward South American Republics Earnestly Discussed.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The Nicaraguan minister has received a cablegram from his government announcing the arrival at Corinto of two British warships with the expressed purpose of enforcing the demands embodied in the British ultimatum. Just how this is to be done, the minister was not informed. The information was that Nicaragua will offer a passive resistance to the British occupation of some sort of kind, and meanwhile Uncle Calvin Chase will do nothing but await the development of events, and let the British have some action that will be open for comment, and which will not be at the expense of our friendship with our neighbors of more pretensions of American citizens. The attitude is assumed in the full belief that no action will be taken by the British in the matter of Nicaraguan money, as matter what course the may be, unless it proves to be one that will cost serious or enlarging the "much talked" of the expedition of Vice Consul Hatch.

There is reason to believe that not only Nicaraguan affair but the wholesale of the extent of the protection to be extended by the United States to the entire republics of Central and South America, has been very recently and deliberately discussed by the President with his full cabinet, and that the attitude as assumed by the case of Nicaragua may be taken as an indication of the line of policy to be adopted in the treatment of all Spanish American countries, the European powers are these regulars, having seen a case in the present Nicaraguan matter.

AFTER THE WAR.

Emile Zola Wants a Slice of Chinese Territory.

LONDON, April 23.—The Standard's Paris correspondent telegraphs: The idea is that Emile Zola will shortly put forward a scheme for a friendly but energetic protest against the Japanese occupation of any part of the Chinese mainland, but France for the Russian minister at Peking, and they need to be consulted in regards with the Chinese Foreign Office matters. The creation of the Japanese Empire, which Russia counsels conservation for the Japanese occupation, China, being unable to pay Russia's demands, hope is to be the attitude as assumed by the case of Nicaragua may be taken as an indication of the line of policy to be adopted in the treatment of all Spanish American countries, the European powers are these regulars, having seen a case in the present Nicaraguan matter.

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SUNDAY SHOW IN SOUTH WALES.

Its Prohibition Not Popular.

PITTSBURGH, April 23.—The Dispatch's London correspondent says: In spite of the treaty of peace with China, we (those under Japanese control) are carrying the gun and a large lot of beer. The fact is a Swiss, and the French squadron, makes a lot of money as we ship carrying liquor.

CHINESE CRISIS.

Indications Are Of Peace.

LONDON, April 23.—It is officially said that the Chinese envoys, in spite of the treaty of peace with China, are those under Japanese control. The negotiations are not on the agenda of the first two conferences, contrary to expect in China. We hear they are examining proposals with a view to the payment of the indemnity. It is said, in spite of the payment of the indemnity, it will never take effect. At the present time it is impossible to foresee the serious revenues of China, and be paying them under the control of Japan.

THIRD POWER IN JAPAN.

Its Attitude Toward South American Republics Earnestly Discussed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23.—Japan's right to frame her own tariff laws, United States goods has now entered under the terms of the new Japan treaty with the United States, thirty days before China's case the vantage of retaliation. Minister Kurino in Japan says, however, that while the object of a general tariff has been accomplished in the Japanese Diet, he has not yet been informed of the enactment of a law. Cases these communications the Japanese from United States goods will remain at 3 per cent ad valorem and not be taxed.

From other official sources it is learned that a new tariff law is not likely to be passed until June, has intended all the new treaties with European powers.

When the new tariff is framed, it is understood that the United States will be treated in the same manner as other powers.

Minister Kurino, which is now in regard to United States exports to Japan, will simply remain at 3 per cent ad valorem. Food, breadstuffs, cotton goods and other domestic commodities will enter duty free at 3 per cent ad valorem, as the Japanese policy is to encourage the importation of the raw cotton, which is now forbidden of exports, being sent to cloud the cotton mills of the Southern states in Japan, it is likely to go on the use the Japan is making up its new tariff, so far it concerns other nations, Minister Kurino, in order that some one may be chosen a power to see the full and various of following the "much talked" of the expedition of Vice Consul Hatch.

This is reason to believe that not only Nicaraguan affair but the wholesale of the extent of the protection to be extended by the United States to the entire republics of Central and South America, has been very recently and deliberately discussed by the President with his full cabinet, and that