SECRET ALLIANCE IN THE EAST

Russia and China Have Come to a Confidential Mutual Understanding.

Startling Forces Will Give the Orientals Aid in Their Hour of Need Against Other Powers.

Vancouver, B. C., Dec. 14.—Chinese papers assert that 2,000 men are to be hanged now to Lord Charles is wanted to appear as the leaders of the new army of the future.

Hong Kong papers declare that reports published of the existence of a secret treaty between the Russian and Chinese governments are probably true. It is stated that a large force under Russian officers is to be created in Eastern Asia.

The secret treaty existing between Russia and China is reported to be as follows: Until the reorganization of the Japanese army is completed, Russia promises China shall have no assistance of Russia's army and navy to depend upon. Japan is at present unable to cope with one thousandth part of the army and navy that remain in the hands of Russian officers.

The Chinese government shall make a proper pecuniary compensation to the Russian officers after the terms of service are complete. The withdrawal of the Russian army in Liao Tung and Port Arthur shall depend entirely upon the orders of the Chinese government, and he may be called upon to render assistance at any time.

An agreement has been concluded between the Japanese and Chinese governments for the payment of an indemnity for Japanese consuls at Port Chin.

Foreign ministers at Pekin have received letters announcing a case from Kang Yu Wei, the Chinese reformer, in the letter addressed to the foreign ministers, it is stated that the writer has received secret instructions from the imperial court. Kang Yu Wei is an instance of the Russian minister to Switzerland, a conspiracy of the empress dowager and prime minister against the throne by the use of force, while assisting the pretensions of the young emperor's home minister. It is asserted that if the effort proved successful the German minister abroad be rewarded with a concession of mines in Shantung. It is reported that the letters sent to the other ministers were of a similar nature. There is no doubt that a really strong representation from the foreign ministers backed by a movement on the part of the people would put the emperor ready on his throne again. The presence of some two thousand foreign residents and troops in Pekin has had a remarkable effect already.

Manzini is to be sent to have recently expressed to Viscount Takashima and Marshal Mori, a very responsible view in regard to the future of the Japanese empire. "There is no man in China who can pursue her from the impending conquest," said Mr. Manzini, "and it is by no means impossible that it will be so by or by. All elements at remaining it. Indeed, the marquis would not be surprised to see China find a not late overtake China within a rather short space of time, say three years."

The armored cruiser Kaiser, the German flagship in Chinese waters ran on a rock and had to be launched in Bonnar bay.

The Japanese government is making inquiries of the new French ambassador as to whether it will consent to a treaty with France coming into operation on July 11th next year instead of August 4th.

A Siberian paper says that a syndicate of Russian capitalists has been formed to start Franco-Russian enterprise in various parts of Asiatic Russia. The first will be the opening of a network and among its aims are the following: The exploitation of Siberian timber forests; the extension of trade with and among its aims are the following: The exploitation of Siberian timber forests; the extension of trade with six of the chief towns of the far East, including Port Arthur, at various points along the great Siberian railway and the construction of a factory for the making of high explosives for mining purposes in one of the mineral zones of eastern Siberia. A syndicate has also been formed to arrange for steamship traffic on the river and the coasting trade of Amur and maritime territories. A Franco-Russian company, the "Nord Mine," has been formed, same paper, has undertaken to connect both ends of the great Siberian railway by sea with Vladivostok.

HOME FOR CHRISTMAS.

American Peace Commissioners Will Sail on a Cruiser on Saturday.

Washington, Dec. 14.—Spanish shipping is not to enjoy preference in treatment in the Cuban and Porto Rican trade under the terms of the peace treaty. Something of that kind was to be brought about in negotiations that must follow between the United States and Spain as part of the project for the restoration of commercial relations, but so far it has not been provided for, although the peace commissioners made a special request that the privilege should be accorded.

The text of the treaty has not yet been received at the department of state. The document is so long that the expense of cabling it to Madrid would be very great, and would not be warranted in view of the fact that the government already has the unofficial but practically accurate outline of the articles.

The American commissioners are expected to sail Saturday which will bring them to their homes by Christmas. They will be accompanied by them, and it is believed that the documents will not be published before it is delivered to the senate, notwithstanding the widely diffused information that it is to be printed as a red book.

CHINESE PROBLEM.

England and Russia Promise to Arrive at a Solution.

London, Dec. 15.—The Vienna correspondent of the Standard says: It is asserted here from Berlin that Russia and London statesmen of information that serious misunderstandings have arisen between Russia and Great Britain over the solution of the Chinese problem. Vienna hears nothing of any such conference that it would be impossible to have developed considerable friction between Russia, Germany, the United States and Japan.

Senate Confirms Nominations.

Washington, Dec. 14.—The Senate today confirmed these nominations:

Nathan O. Murphy of Arizona, to be governor of Arizona.

Prof. Page Thelin of Northport Co., commissioner to sell for the benefit of Alaska the public land thereof.

To be Receiver of Public Moneys: Nicholas J. Favel, Chadron, Neb.; H. Clete Ohls, Alamo Charles Ellis, at Huron, S. D.; E. E. Garrett, at Rapid City, S. D.; Samuel B. Morton, at Sac and Fox agency, Okla.; Morgan Wilson at Guthrie, Okla.; at Lander, Wyo.

To be Registers of Land Offices: F. M. Bartlett at Alamosa, Col.; at Rio Frio, Ariz.; William V. Adams, Lander, Wyo.

Orientalism—P. W. Phillips of Pennsylvania, Alabama; Charles Ohls, John L. Kennedy of Illinois; of Indiana, B. A. Smythe of South Carolina, John M. Thurston of Nebraska, New York, M. D. Rachford of Indiana.

Also a long list of consul promotions in the army and navy.

Women Doctors of Old.

The medical profession, it may not be generally known, has had many skilful women practitioners since remote antiquity. Women practitioners have been practising in Rome since the days Caesar, and in Greece since the days of Hippocrates. Agnodice was a Greek woman who studied medicine in Alexandria, and practised in Athens, at that time it was unlawful for women to practise medicine, and Agnodice was prosecuted with success. Among the women of Athens who practised medicine with success and attained celebrity were Aspasia, Lais, Sotira, Philista, Elephantis and Cleopatra, the last named was finally released.

NOT ALWAYS SHUNNED.

Thirteen Was at One Time a Lucky Number.

Although many persons are very superstitious in the matter of thirteen, and absolutely refuse to sit down at a table where that number is present, and although there is no fact that will cause so much consternation as the discovery after the company is seated that there are thirteen at the table, there was a time when thirteen was considered a lucky number, and was sought after by those who wished to be favored by the gods. And Wednesday, Friday and Sunday were considered to be peculiarly lucky because they were the days on which the Romans used to begin their wars, and the days on which the Romans used to begin their wars, and the days on which the Romans used to begin their wars, and