

THE PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

MANY FACTS ABOUT AFFAIRS AT CLEMSON COLLEGE.

President Craighead's Intelligent and Valuable Report—A Bird's Eye View of the Work at the Best Agricultural College in the South.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 21.—President Craighead, of Clemson College, in his annual report says that 635 students have been enrolled during the past year and they are about equally divided between the two leading departments of Agriculture and Mechanical Engineering. The college covers fully the work in the college and on the grounds. The newspapers have already covered at different times a great deal of what is contained in the report, but the following are parts which will be of interest:

"At the beginning of the session the Board authorized the President to take steps to fatten and slaughter best foreign pigs, instead of purchasing by contract as in the previous year. Accordingly a slaughter-house was built about a mile to the rear of the dormitory and pens made for both hogs and cattle. By this arrangement nearly \$1,000 dollars has been saved the college, as the actual cost of beef has been but 14 cents per pound net, against 27 cents of last year, and as nearly 100 hogs have been fattened with slops from the kitchen.

"The Horticultural Department, under the efficient management of your painstaking horticulturist, Mr. J. F. C. DuPre, has made unmistakable progress. He has kept the mess hall supplied with choice vegetables, and has increased the number of plants for the use of the students during the winter 7,000 three-pound cans of tomatoes, okra, corn and beans. The canning factory, more fully equipped at a cost of \$150, has proved to be a profitable investment, as well as a valuable object lesson for the horticultural students, who do most of the canning.

"During the year the best foreign vegetable has been built on the horticultural grounds, the green house improved and enlarged, and the valuable collection of flowers belonging to Mr. DuPre purchased for the college. The gardens have been indeed a laboratory for the large number of students who have worked with Mr. DuPre. For all accounts of the work done in this department and of its needs for the coming year, you are referred to the excellent report made by the horticulturist."

"President Craighead says electric lights have been put in the laundry, station building, hospital, mechanical hall and in most of the professors' houses without cost to the college.

"Professor Craighead recommends that German and French be made optional in the junior and senior year, and says that "no man can keep abreast of the progress in agriculture, physics, electricity, or, in fact, in any department of science, who is unable to read German and French periodicals. Without a knowledge of these languages, therefore, our students who wish to become professors of agriculture, experiment station workers, editors of agricultural papers, and writers of agricultural papers, will be handicapped."

"To prevent too much crowding in the senior year, where some freedom of choice of studies should, I think, be granted, the services of another instructor will be needed, so that at least two courses in physics and veterinary surgery, mineralogy and geology, or any other branch included in the curriculum for which no instructor has been employed."

"About \$900 has been spent on a library and it is kept open four hours under care of a cadet librarian. President Craighead says that \$2,000 more is needed for books. There is also a reading room, supplied with leading periodicals and daily newspapers.

STUDENT LABOR.

"An important problem is that of student labor. Discussing it President Craighead says:

"The student labor problem is, I think, gradually solving itself. The professors in the Academic department have cheerfully consented, whenever called upon to supervise, to the use of their own hands, and the management and direction of student labor was left largely in the hands of the president. Subsequent experience will no doubt modify and perfect our plan, but I am more firmly convinced as the year opens up, that all students should be required to perform a certain amount of purely educational labor, for which they should receive no pecuniary reward. Practical work in the chemical, physical, botanical, biological and entomological laboratories is educational labor, required of all students taking these courses, and should evidently receive no compensation whatever. In like manner, students taking courses in agriculture and horticulture should be required to do a certain amount of such work as is practically necessary to the completion of their courses on the farm and gardens, nature's own laboratories. So also should mechanical students be required to do a certain amount of purely educational work in the foundry, the wood shops, and the machine shops, for which it would be also to expect any remuneration. It is certain that the mechanical students should be required to do much practical work in surveying, leveling and the like. All work of this kind is not only practical, but educational in the highest sense. To abandon this in our scheme of studies is to turn out theorists and day-dreamers, whose heads are crammed with useless stuff which their hands can never turn to practical use. A certain amount then of real practical labor, such as the board and professors in charge consider necessary, should, I think, be exacted of all our students, and for which they should receive no money. Here compulsory labor should end.

"In addition to this, there will always be an indefinite amount of pressure in monetary matters, to withdraw themselves from real practical labor, such as the board and professors in charge consider necessary, should, I think, be exacted of all our students, and for which they should receive no money. Here compulsory labor should end.

"I would recommend that agricultural students take shop work eight hours per week throughout the Freshman year, instead of taking two hours per week throughout the four years, and that this work be devoted to wood work two-thirds of the time, and blacksmith work one-third of the time. With Freshman year students only, this would give the equivalent of 133 men to wood work for the entire session.

"One instructor cannot well handle over twenty men in a class. This would make six or seven classes, each working eight hours per week, making a total of at least forty-eight hours per week of instruction to be given, which I consider wholly beyond the power of any one man to do properly. If we adhered to the present plan, I estimate that the number of hours per week will be practically the same as before, and still require two instructors.

"All the professors make reports of their work and recommendations for the future of the college. The hospital physician, Dr. A. M. Redfern, also makes a report. He says that 384 students were treated in the hospital

PRISONERS IN THE PEN.

INTERESTING STATISTICS ON CRIME IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Annual Report of the Superintendent of the State Penitentiary—The General Condition of the Prison—Other Facts of Note.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 21.—The annual report of the superintendent of the State Penitentiary to the General Assembly, just issued, makes an interesting reading. It presents an array of facts bearing on crime in South Carolina which affords an interesting study. Superintendent Neal says: "On the 31st of October, 1893, there were confined in the State penitentiary 1,033 convicts. Received from county courts during the year, 669; recaptured, 36; total 1,738. Lost by expiration of sentence, 535; by pardon, 50; by escape, 36; by death 51; killed attempting to escape, 1; killed accidentally, 2; transferred to the asylum, 1; total lost, 676; leaving this day in confinement, 1,062; making an increase of 29 over last year.

"We have made during the year many improvements, having now a perfect system of water works and sewerage; no better to be found anywhere. "We had the misfortune to lose by fire the hoistery mill on the 25th of April, which had just been completed and improved at a cost of \$4,000. I am glad to report that the hoistery mill has been rebuilt double the size of the old one, and substantial and convenient, at a cost of \$15,000. The improvements inside of the yard have been upwards of \$30,000. Feeling the necessity of more land, to use the convalescing and cripple, and such labor as we could not hire out or send out on farms, we rented 475 acres of land for three years near the yard. We planted 100 acres in cotton, 50 in corn and 25 in potatoes, &c., from which we have made at the low price of farm produce, about \$4,000 worth, which was almost a clear profit. I am glad to report that the crops this year are all good, with few exceptions, altogether a good average. At the best estimate which is possible for me to make at this date, I would say that we have on hand and to be gathered, 850 bales of cotton, 10,000 bushels of corn, 8,000 bushels of oats, 3,000 bushels of peas, 300 bushels of wheat, and at the low or present prices of farm products we will be able to pay the 7,000 now due on the DeSaussure farm, and all other outstanding indebtedness of the institution and to have on hand at least \$10,000 in cash to begin the next year's operations.

"We have purchased during the year seven head of mules and horses and have now on hand sixteen head, all in good condition and most of them young and valuable. We will have 150 head of fine pork hogs to kill this winter, and also have on hand thirty head of milch cows. "I would especially call your attention to the fact that this institution has been heavily drained during the past fiscal year by Clemson College and the Girls' Industrial School at Rock Hill and the South Carolina lunatic asylum, as follows: Clemson College, cash, \$1,937.03; labor, clothing, etc., \$4,122.22; Girls' Industrial School, cash, 1,372.50; labor, clothing, etc., 12,948.00; South Carolina lunatic asylum 1,170.950.

"Total, \$22,850.33. "So you will see that this institution has been taxed during the year by the institutions to the amount of \$22,850.33 besides furnishing four or five convicts and one guard to the State house the entire year free of charge, as required by law. I would especially call your attention to the small death rate and list of escapes, both of which have been remarkably low this year; the recapture of prisoners for the year has been equal to the escapes; I feel sure that under the new plan and sewerage system which we now have, our death rate will be much smaller in the future than in the past. In reference to the food, clothing and sanitary condition of the institution, I would refer you to the report of our efficient physician, Dr. D. S. Pope. It gives me much pleasure to commend the faithful and efficient chaplain, Rev. A. P. Norris, and for the spiritual condition of the prisoners would call your attention to his report. I would beg to thank the board of directors, officers and guards for their kind treatment, which I have at all times received at their hands; our relations and business transactions have been most pleasant during the year. For the business transactions of the office I would call your attention to the full and complete report of our competent clerk of board and bookkeeper, R. E. Burk."

"The report of the board of directors of the same institution shows that the actual and estimated profits of the institution for the past year were \$27,302.55.

CONVICTS IN PRISON.

The following is the report of Capt. Eber C. Allen, as to the total number of prisoners in confinement, October 31, 1893: Received under sentence from that date and recaptured, 705

From which deduct— Discharged by expiration of sentence, 535; Discharged by pardon, 50; Escaped, 36; Died, 51; Killed trying to escape, 1; Killed accidentally, 2; Transferred to the asylum, 1; 676

Leaving in confinement, October 31, 1894, 1,062

Males, white, 91; Females, white, 1; Males, colored, 929; Females, colored, 41,1062

Of the above number received, there were— Males, white, 63; Females, white, 1; Males, colored, 579; Females, colored, 28

The number of convicts received from each county was as follows: Abbeville, 20; Anderson, 14; Aiken, 20; Beaufort, 20; Barnwell, 28; Berkeley, 36; Charleston, 71; Chesterfield, 16; Chester, 23; Clarendon, 16; Colleton, 22; Darlington, 11; Edgefield, 20; Fairfield, 9; Florence, 13; Greenville, 24; Georgetown, 13; Hampton, 6; Horry,

THE STATES FINANCES.

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF STATE TREASURER BATES.

Figures Showing the Management of the Financial Affairs of the State Government During the Past Year—The Showing Made.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 21.—The annual report of State Treasurer W. T. C. Bates was issued yesterday. To all the people of South Carolina it is of interest, for it shows everything in connection with the management of the State government for the past year. It is interesting to note that the State received \$43,423.88 from the sale of fertilized phosphate tags during the year, the largest purchasers of tags being the Ashpole Phosphate Co., the Atlanta Phosphate Co., the Edisto Phosphate Co., the Berkeley Phosphate Co., the Globe Phosphate Co., the Greenville Fertilizer Co., and the Stone Phosphate Co.

It is also noticeable that the litigation expenses of the Attorney General's office were this year \$5,008.02. It is noticed also that \$4,955.07 is charged up with having been expended for the Governor's contingent fund. The general financial exhibit for the year is as follows:

CASH RECEIPTS FOR YEAR ENDING OCT. 31, 1894.

General taxes, 1892 and 1893 and back taxes, \$632,138.20; State dispensary, 463,911.19; Phosphate royalty, 57,827.13; Direct tax interest received from United States, 17,919.92; Morrill fund received from United States, 20,000.00; Insurance license fees, 10,600.00; Railroad assessments for Railroad Commissioner, 7,156.61; Fees office Secretary of State, 3,917.20; Commissioners' Sinking Fund, 1,500.00; Loans, Governor and State Treasurer under Act '93, 100,943.49; Other sources, 2,662.55.

Total, \$1,661,100.17; Cash balance Oct. 31, '93, 237,728.55; \$1,898,828.72

CASH EXPENDITURES, YEAR ENDING OCT. 31, 1894.

Legislative expenses, 37,402.18; Public printing, 31,461.03; Educational, charitable, penal and sanitary institutions and expenses, 259,326.27; Clemson Agricultural College, 64,908.15; Interest on public debt and other accounts, 269,755.56; Brown consols due July, '93, principal redeemed, 108,146.42; Deficiency stock redeemed, 635.42; State dispensary, 485,580.30; Salaries Supreme Court, Circuit Judges, Solicitors State officers, County Auditors and Supervisors, Public institutions, etc., 149,317.70; Investments for sinking fund, for reduction, etc., of the Brown 4-1/2 per cents under Act 1892, 25,400.00; Contingent and Stationary and stamp funds, executive officers, Supreme Court and other officers, 9,541.18; Pensions and other officers, 52,169.70; Artificial limbs, 5,016.50; Direct tax claims, Act 1884 and direct tax fund, 14,746.21; Refund taxes and overpayments refunded County Treasurers, 9,308.08; Special funds, 5,676.10; Loans, 158,123.92; On other accounts, 25,995.23.

Total, \$1,665,572.48; Cash balance Oct. 31, 1894, 203,256.24

The following statement of the condition of the treasury at the end of the fiscal year is made:

CASH LIABILITIES, OCT. 31, 1894.

Interest due and not called for, viz.: On consols, brown and green, 1,117,519.87; On blue 4-1/2 per cent. redemption deficiencies, 382.19; On new brown 4-1/2 per cents, redemption brown consols, 1,894.76; On deficiency bonds and stock, 237.00; Total, \$1,120,614.21

Disallowed State, 21,169.15; Sinking fund Commissioners, 45,563.60; Sinking fund for reduction of the Brown 4-1/2 per cents, under the Act of 1892, 25,275.23; Direct tax fund, 13,500.89; Direct tax fund interest, 17,919.92; Direct tax claims, Act '94, 7,202.79; Outstanding, 6,753.97; Deficiency stock, due '88, outstanding, 21,988.00; Morrill fund, balance, 8,152.70; Loans (interest to be added), 50,000.00; Interest from July 1, '93, to July 1, '94, on \$266,647.71 Brown 4-1/2 per cents, liable to be issued for principal and interest of old bonds, 11,999.15; Privilege tax on fertilizers, balance, 558.76; Special accounts, 1,383.60; Balances of appropriations withdrawn not included above, 74,679.13; Total cash liabilities, \$1,925,215.08

CASH ASSETS, OCT. 31, 1894.

General account, \$64,316.73; Commissioners' sinking fund, 45,563.60; Sinking fund for reduction of the Brown 4-1/2 per cents, under the Act of 1892, 25,275.23; Dispensary, S. C., 21,169.15; Direct tax fund, 13,500.89; Morrill fund, balance, 8,152.70; Redemption brown consols, 1,894.76; Privilege tax on fertilizers, 558.76; Special accounts, 1,383.60; Total, \$203,256.24

Net cash liabilities Oct. 31, 1894, say, \$198,958.84

LIABILITIES OTHER THAN CASH, OCT. 31, 1894.

Brown 4-1/2 per cents, redemption brown consols, \$5,528,679.58; Blue 4-1/2 per cents, redemption deficiencies, 400,000.00; Agricultural College stock, Coleman Col-

KNOWS HER VANTAGE.

JAPAN IS NOT DISPOSED TO SURRENDER ANY OF IT.

The Pucky Kingdom of the Eastern Seas is Very Much Obligated to Uncle Sam, but Can Manage Its Own Little Affairs—Dun's Services Will be Allowed China.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The State Department has received a cable reply from Japan through Minister Dun at Tokio to the United States' suggestion of mediation. The Japanese Legation here has also received from the Foreign office in Japan a cable stating that a reply has been made and giving its terms. Both cables were received here Sunday afternoon. The cable to Secretary Gresham is accompanied by unusual dignity and formality in having the imperial sanction of His Majesty, the Emperor of Japan. It is rarely that the Emperor speaks in diplomatic negotiations, so that his action in this case is evidence of Japan's desire to express its appreciation of the course of the United States.

The message is in two parts, the first an imperial proposition of good will and saying that the success of the Japanese arms had been such that China should approach Japan directly. The second part is more directly from Minister Dun and expresses the view of the Japanese Foreign Office that as China has no Minister at Tokio to submit a direct proposition it could be made by China through Minister Dun. The cable to Minister Kurino is substantially the same as the foregoing.

The replies were decided on at a special meeting of the Japanese Cabinet on Saturday, and were sent from Tokio Saturday night but the transmission delayed them until Sunday. The tone of the reply and the expression of imperial good will give much satisfaction to the officials here, and now that the facts are known no further reserve is maintained as to the terms of the negotiations which have hitherto been withheld. It appears that at the outset Secretary Gresham consulted Minister Kurino, as there was no desire to take action which would be otherwise than agreeable to Japan. At a conference between the Secretary and the Minister, at which Secretary Carlisle was present, the entire purpose of this country was made clear. This was before Mr. Gresham had sent the message to Japan suggesting American mediation. It was clear that President Cleveland was desiring to be as reasonable as possible, but on the contrary felt that the exercise of the good offices of the United States might entail a serious burden and responsibility, and possibly excite ultimate feeling by one party or the other. Under these circumstances no action would be taken if Japan felt it would create an awkward situation.

It was also pointed out that Japan would be entirely free to act as she saw fit, that there was no pressure to have her accept American mediation and that the entire proceeding was due to the belief that this country was in a position to render a service to both belligerents.

These sentiments were cordially reciprocated by Minister Kurino so that Mr. Gresham had the cooperation of the Japanese Minister before the message was transmitted to Japan through Minister Dun. Since then the Minister has further co-operated with the Secretary and the kindly reply to the imperial sanction is the result.

A new and important situation is now presented by Japan's proposition that China make a direct offer through United States Minister Dun at Tokio. This makes Mr. Dun the interesting center of negotiations from this time forward, unless the United States should decline to allow him to act as the direct representative of China in submitting an offer. It is not anticipated, however. It is said that the usual course would be for the State Department to notify Mr. Dun and also Minister Denby at Peking, that they were at liberty to transmit from China to Japan such direct peace overtures as the former desired to make. It would then be for China to formulate its offer to Minister Denby. He in turn would transmit it to Minister Dun, as China's direct offer and not as the offer of a third party to the United States. The State Department undoubtedly would be apprised of the action of Messrs. Lenby and Dun, but would not be the channel of their communication, as it is the basis of Japan's new proposition that the offer come direct from China and not through the mediation of the United States. The reply of Japan is so conciliatory and receptive that it is pointed out that Mr. Gresham, as a diplomat has scope for conspicuous service in terminating the war.

The action of the European powers on the new phase of the question is now awaited with much interest. Japan's suggestion that Minister Dun will be an acceptable medium of communication from China in effect invites Great Britain, France and the other powers from being factors in the negotiations. It is believed, however, from official information received here that Russia, Italy and Germany will certainly look with favor on China's dealing through Minister Dun. The same sources indicate that Austria probably will give her adherence, as she makes her foreign policy similar to that of Germany and Italy. The position of Germany has been closely analogous to that of the United States that it has been a question of doubt within the last few days whether Germany might not be substituted for the United States in the offer of mediation. As there is to be no mediation, Germany's position still remains favorable to an adjustment along the lines suggested by Japan. Italy has already notified the allied powers that she cannot consent to forbearance of intervention, which is equivalent to a declaration in favor of a peaceful settlement, such as would come through China's offer to Minister Dun. It can also be stated positively that Great Britain has favored the United States on the grounds that it is presumed it would save China from utter destruction and thus preserve the British trade with China. Under these circumstances it is believed by officials and diplomats who are familiar with all the correspondence that the European powers cannot with propriety interfere with any offer which China wishes to make directly through United States Minister Dun.

THE STATES FINANCES.

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF STATE TREASURER BATES.

Figures Showing the Management of the Financial Affairs of the State Government During the Past Year—The Showing Made.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 21.—The annual report of State Treasurer W. T. C. Bates was issued yesterday. To all the people of South Carolina it is of interest, for it shows everything in connection with the management of the State government for the past year. It is interesting to note that the State received \$43,423.88 from the sale of fertilized phosphate tags during the year, the largest purchasers of tags being the Ashpole Phosphate Co., the Atlanta Phosphate Co., the Edisto Phosphate Co., the Berkeley Phosphate Co., the Globe Phosphate Co., the Greenville Fertilizer Co., and the Stone Phosphate Co.

It is also noticeable that the litigation expenses of the Attorney General's office were this year \$5,008.02. It is noticed also that \$4,955.07 is charged up with having been expended for the Governor's contingent fund. The general financial exhibit for the year is as follows:

CASH RECEIPTS FOR YEAR ENDING OCT. 31, 1894.

General taxes, 1892 and 1893 and back taxes, \$632,138.20; State dispensary, 463,911.19; Phosphate royalty, 57,827.13; Direct tax interest received from United States, 17,919.92; Morrill fund received from United States, 20,000.00; Insurance license fees, 10,600.00; Railroad assessments for Railroad Commissioner, 7,156.61; Fees office Secretary of State, 3,917.20; Commissioners' Sinking Fund, 1,500.00; Loans, Governor and State Treasurer under Act '93, 100,943.49; Other sources, 2,662.55.

Total, \$1,661,100.17; Cash balance Oct. 31, '93, 237,728.55; \$1,898,828.72

CASH EXPENDITURES, YEAR ENDING OCT. 31, 1894.

Legislative expenses, 37,402.18; Public printing, 31,461.03; Educational, charitable, penal and sanitary institutions and expenses, 259,326.27; Clemson Agricultural College, 64,908.15; Interest on public debt and other accounts, 269,755.56; Brown consols due July, '93, principal redeemed, 108,146.42; Deficiency stock redeemed, 635.42; State dispensary, 485,580.30; Salaries Supreme Court, Circuit Judges, Solicitors State officers, County Auditors and Supervisors, Public institutions, etc., 149,317.70; Investments for sinking fund, for reduction, etc., of the Brown 4-1/2 per cents under Act 1892, 25,400.00; Contingent and Stationary and stamp funds, executive officers, Supreme Court and other officers, 9,541.18; Pensions and other officers, 52,169.70; Artificial limbs, 5,016.50; Direct tax claims, Act 1884 and direct tax fund, 14,746.21; Refund taxes and overpayments refunded County Treasurers, 9,308.08; Special funds, 5,676.10; Loans, 158,123.92; On other accounts, 25,995.23.

Total, \$1,665,572.48; Cash balance Oct. 31, 1894, 203,256.24

The following statement of the condition of the treasury at the end of the fiscal year is made:

CASH LIABILITIES, OCT. 31, 1894.

Interest due and not called for, viz.: On consols, brown and green, 1,117,519.87; On blue 4-1/2 per cent. redemption deficiencies, 382.19; On new brown 4-1/2 per cents, redemption brown consols, 1,894.76; On deficiency bonds and stock, 237.00; Total, \$1,120,614.21

Disallowed State, 21,169.15; Sinking fund Commissioners, 45,563.60; Sinking fund for reduction of the Brown 4-1/2 per cents, under the Act of 1892, 25,275.23; Direct tax fund, 13,500.89; Direct tax fund interest, 17,919.92; Direct tax claims, Act '94, 7,202.79; Outstanding, 6,753.97; Deficiency stock, due '88, outstanding, 21,988.00; Morrill fund, balance, 8,152.70; Loans (interest to be added), 50,000.00; Interest from July 1, '93, to July 1, '94, on \$266,647.71 Brown 4-1/2 per cents, liable to be issued for principal and interest of old bonds, 11,999.15; Privilege tax on fertilizers, balance, 558.76; Special accounts, 1,383.60; Balances of appropriations withdrawn not included above, 74,679.13; Total cash liabilities, \$1,925,215.08

CASH ASSETS, OCT. 31, 1894.

General account, \$64,316.73; Commissioners' sinking fund, 45,563.60; Sinking fund for reduction of the Brown 4-1/2 per cents, under the Act of 1892, 25,275.23; Dispensary, S. C., 21,169.15; Direct tax fund, 13,500.89; Morrill fund, balance, 8,152.70; Redemption brown consols, 1,894.76; Privilege tax on fertilizers, 558.76; Special accounts, 1,383.60; Total, \$203,256.24

Net cash liabilities Oct. 31, 1894, say, \$198,958.84

LIABILITIES OTHER THAN CASH, OCT. 31, 1894.

Brown 4-1/2 per cents, redemption brown consols, \$5,528,679.58; Blue 4-1/2 per cents, redemption deficiencies, 400,000.00; Agricultural College stock, Coleman Col-

KNOWS HER VANTAGE.

JAPAN IS NOT DISPOSED TO SURRENDER ANY OF IT.

The Pucky Kingdom of the Eastern Seas is Very Much Obligated to Uncle Sam, but Can Manage Its Own Little Affairs—Dun's Services Will be Allowed China.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The State Department has received a cable reply from Japan through Minister Dun at Tokio to the United States' suggestion of mediation. The Japanese Legation here has also received from the Foreign office in Japan a cable stating that a reply has been made and giving its terms. Both cables were received here Sunday afternoon. The cable to Secretary Gresham is accompanied by unusual dignity and formality in having the imperial sanction of His Majesty, the Emperor of Japan. It is rarely that the Emperor speaks in diplomatic negotiations, so that his action in this case is evidence of Japan's desire to express its appreciation of the course of the United States.

The message is in two parts, the first an imperial proposition of good will and saying that the success of the Japanese arms had been such that China should approach Japan directly. The second part is more directly from Minister Dun and expresses the view of the Japanese Foreign Office that as China has no Minister at Tokio to submit a direct proposition it could be made by China through Minister Dun. The cable to Minister Kurino is substantially the same as the foregoing.

The replies were decided on at a special meeting of the Japanese Cabinet on Saturday, and were sent from Tokio Saturday night but the transmission delayed them until Sunday. The tone of the reply and the expression of imperial good will give much satisfaction to the officials here, and now that the facts are known no further reserve is maintained as to the terms of the negotiations which have hitherto been withheld. It appears that at the outset Secretary Gresham consulted Minister Kurino, as there was no desire to take action which would be otherwise than agreeable to Japan. At a conference between the Secretary and the Minister, at which Secretary Carlisle was present, the entire purpose of this country was made clear. This was before Mr. Gresham had sent the message to Japan suggesting American mediation. It was clear that President Cleveland was desiring to be as reasonable as possible, but on the contrary felt that the exercise of the good offices of the United States might entail a serious burden and responsibility, and possibly excite ultimate feeling by one party or the other. Under these circumstances no action would be taken if Japan felt it would create an awkward situation.

It was also pointed out that Japan would be entirely free to act as she saw fit, that there was no pressure to have her accept American mediation and that the entire proceeding was due to the belief that this country was in a position to render a service to both belligerents.

These sentiments were cordially reciprocated by Minister Kurino so that Mr. Gresham had the cooperation of the Japanese Minister before the message was transmitted to Japan through Minister Dun. Since then the Minister has further co-operated with the Secretary and the kindly reply to the imperial sanction is the result.

A new and important situation is now presented by Japan's proposition that China make a direct offer through United States Minister Dun at Tokio. This makes Mr. Dun the interesting center of negotiations from this time forward, unless the United States should decline to allow him to act as the direct representative of China in submitting an offer. It is not anticipated, however. It is said that the usual course would be for the State Department to notify Mr. Dun and also Minister Denby at Peking, that they were at liberty to transmit from China to Japan such direct peace overtures as the former desired to make. It would then be for China to formulate its offer to Minister Denby. He in turn would transmit it to Minister Dun, as China's direct offer and not as the offer of a third party to the United States. The State Department undoubtedly would be apprised of the action of Messrs. Lenby and Dun, but would not be the channel of their communication, as it is the basis of Japan's new proposition that the offer come direct from China and not through the mediation of the United States. The reply of Japan is so conciliatory and receptive that it is pointed out that Mr. Gresham, as a diplomat has scope for conspicuous service in terminating the war.

The action of the European powers on the new phase of the question is now awaited with much interest. Japan's suggestion that Minister Dun will be an acceptable medium of communication from China in effect invites Great Britain, France and the other powers from being factors in the negotiations. It is believed, however, from official information received here that Russia, Italy and Germany will certainly look with favor on China's dealing through Minister Dun. The same sources indicate that Austria probably will give her adherence, as she makes her foreign policy similar to that of Germany and Italy. The position of Germany has been closely analogous to that of the United States that it has been a question of doubt within the last few days whether Germany might not be substituted for the United States in the offer of mediation. As there is to be no mediation, Germany's position still remains favorable to an adjustment along the lines suggested by Japan. Italy has already notified the allied powers that she cannot consent to forbearance of intervention, which is equivalent to a declaration in favor of a peaceful settlement, such as would come through China's offer to Minister Dun. It can also be stated positively that Great Britain has favored the United States on the grounds that it is presumed it would save China from utter destruction and thus preserve the British trade with China. Under these circumstances it is believed by officials and diplomats who are familiar with all the correspondence that the European powers cannot with propriety interfere with any offer which China wishes to make directly through United States Minister Dun.

KNOWS HER VANTAGE.

JAPAN IS NOT DISPOSED TO SURRENDER ANY OF IT.

The Pucky Kingdom of the Eastern Seas is Very Much Obligated to Uncle Sam, but Can Manage Its Own Little Affairs—Dun's Services Will be Allowed China.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The State Department has received a cable reply from Japan through Minister Dun at Tokio to the United States' suggestion of mediation. The Japanese Legation here has also received from the Foreign office in Japan a cable stating that a reply has been made and giving its terms. Both cables were received here Sunday afternoon. The cable to Secretary Gresham is accompanied by unusual dignity and formality in having the imperial sanction of His Majesty, the Emperor of Japan. It is rarely that the Emperor speaks in diplomatic negotiations, so that his action in this case is evidence of Japan's desire to express its appreciation of the course of the United States.

The message is in two parts, the first an imperial proposition of good will and saying that the success of the Japanese arms had been such that China should approach Japan directly. The second part is more directly from Minister Dun and expresses the view of the Japanese Foreign Office that as China has no Minister at Tokio to submit a direct proposition it could be made by China through Minister Dun. The cable to Minister Kurino is substantially the same as the foregoing.

The replies were decided on at a special meeting of the Japanese Cabinet on Saturday, and were sent from Tokio Saturday night but the transmission delayed them until Sunday. The tone of the reply and the expression of imperial good will give much satisfaction to the officials here, and now