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From present indications the income tax will prove exceedingly popular among those whom it does not affect.

The man who is glad that he voted for Mr. Cleveland has been found. He is manfully holding down a federal office.

Will not Attorney-general Smith tell in his next speech who added the proviso to Chapter 91 of the laws of 1893 so that he gets 12 per cent. of certain school funds?

The new tariff stimulates trade. The first day of the reduced duty on eggs 500 dozen were received from Canada in Cleveland, O., taking the place of the Indiana and Ohio product.

Republican leaders are wise in insisting that the Republicans will not carry the country without fighting the battle for all it is worth in every State, and it is worth a great deal.

Whenever a Democrat talks about the benefits of the new tariff law he should be asked to enumerate benefits enough to offset the additional $70,000,000 which the people will pay for sugar.

The formation of anti-lynching leagues among the colored people of the North does not seem likely to cure the evil aimed at. The place to form such leagues is among the white people of the South.

"Such a coinage of silver," said Mr. Henry, "that the silver dollar which is paid as wages shall have the same purchasing power as the gold dollar in the bank vault." There could not be a better definition.

It comes with poor grace from Mr. Carnegie, who spends more for luxuries in a week than the average American workman does for necessities in a year, to advise the latter to imitate the frugal habits of foreign workmen.

Mr. Cheadle's inadvertent substitution of tons for pounds in discussing the sugar question was not half as bad as Mr. Bynum's deliberate substitution of exports for imports, and vice versa, and framing an argument on the figures, as he did in a speech delivered in the House.

Labor leaders and agitators do not always talk as wisely as they might, and they sometimes act foolishly, but they made no mistake in carrying the American flag on Labor day. Hundreds of thousands of men marched under the stripes and stars, and not a red flag waved from one end of the country to the other.

The discovery of numerous errors in the tariff law, some of them involving serious consequences, has given rise to a suggestion that all bills, before being reported finally, should be sent to a committee on construction of language and be carefully revised by experts in language and punctuation. Such a course would involve very little delay and save much trouble.

A correspondent speaks of a Kentucky statesman as the "Tall Sycamore of the Licking." That won't do. There is but one Tall Sycamore, namely, he of the Wabash. He was so dubbed originally because in early life his head was crowned with a rich growth of hair about the color of a sycamore ball, and, though his hair is turning gray, the sobriquet still sticks. Indiana has a copyright on that name.

As an object lesson near home in the beneficial results of protection the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette cites the fact that the first rails laid on the Cincinnati Southern railroad cost more than $80 per ton, and were of inferior quality, while during the operation of the McKinley law better rails were bought for $24 a ton. That is the kind of robbery which the Chicago platform denounced, and which Grover Cleveland was elected to abolish.

Last week one of the railroad lines between Indianapolis and Chicago advertised an excursion rate of $1 to the latter city and return. About five thousand tickets were sold at this rate, and the road is said to have made money by it. This week another road has advertised an excursion at the same rate. The people of this city would do well to remember these facts. It takes hard pulling to get a half-fare rate for big conventions and holiday excursions to this city, but the roads can carry crowds to Chicago and return at about a quarter of a cent a mile. These will be good facts to cite the next time an effort is made to get the Legislature to fix 2 cents a mile as the maximum rate.

The price of sugar a year ago and now, as any sensible person can see, has nothing to do with the case, yet the Sentinel continues to publish figures as if it did. Last year the crop was short; this year it is abundant, and raw sugar was never so cheap. Last year there was an abundant corn crop, while this year it will be short—is there any sense or honesty in the comparison of prices on the same basis? Nevertheless, the Sentinel, banking on the stupidity of its readers, has the cheek to use the irrelevant comparison in order to make them believe that raw sugar will be no higher with a 40 per cent. duty than it was when free. Sugar was retailed last June twenty-two pounds for the dollar; it was retailed last Saturday seventeen pounds for the dollar. There is an increase of 1.34 cents a pound in three months from the same crop, due to the Democratic tariff. The Sentinel has changed since it denounced the sugar tax. In this connection, however, Mr. J. T. Erwin, of No. 54 Columbia avenue, writes to the Journal that one year ago he sold granulated sugar at retail at 5 cents per pound, for which he paid less per pound.

THE "DEFILED" TARIFF LAW.

The Democratic tariff act which so many of the party candidates have undertaken to defend, and which, as the campaign advances, they will applaud, was given its worst name by men who are Democrats. In the Wilson letter the President said of the Democratic tariff act then in conference:

> Every true Democrat knows that this bill in its present form (now the law) falls far short of the consummation for which we have long labored * * * means party perfidy and party dishonor.

When these words were read in the House there was "applause on the Democratic side." Speaking again of the discrimination which puts the wool of the farmer on the free list while giving protection to the coal and iron ores of corporations and capitalists, Mr. Cleveland asked:

> How can we face the people after indulging in such outrageous discriminations and violations of principle?

This most remarkable letter closed with an appeal to the representatives of the Democracy to beware that "no stress of necessity shall tempt those they (the Democracy) trust to the abandonment of Democratic principle." "Prolonged applause on the Democratic side" is the parenthetical observation of the Congressional Record which followed these closing words of the Cleveland letter.

Again, in the Catchings letter, Mr. Cleveland said of the "defiled" Democratic tariff law:

> The provisions of this bill are not in line with honest tariff reforms. * * * There were incidents accompanying its passage which made every sincere reformer unhappy, while influences surrounded it in its later stages which ought not to be recognized or tolerated in Democratic reform councils. * * * The trusts and combinations—the communism of pelf—whose machinations and combinations have prevented us from reaching success, should not be forgotten or forgiven. * * * I take my place with the rank and file of the Democratic party who refuse to accept the results embodied in this bill at the close of the war, and who are not blinded by the fact that the livery of Democratic tariff reform has been stolen, and who have marked the places where the deadly blight of treason has blasted the councils of the brave.

All the above are the declarations of Mr. Cleveland regarding the present tariff law. No wonder, in view of them, that he said in the Wilson letter:

> There is no excuse for mistaking or misapprehending the feeling and temper of the rank and file of the Democracy. They are downcast under the assertion that their party fails in ability to manage the government, and they are apprehensive that efforts to bring about tariff reform may fail; but they are much more downcast and apprehensive in their fear that Democratic principles may be surrendered.

This paragraph called forth uproarious applause on the "Democratic side" when read in the House. To-day, the existence as law of the tariff bill so denounced makes the Democracy "downcast" because it believes that its enactment proves that the "Democratic party fails in ability to manage the government."

THE VOICE OF VERMONT.

Vermont is always Republican, but party loss or gain there is always reckoned by the size of the Republican majority. In 1890 the Republican majority fell to 14,163 because the Republicans did not vote. Two years ago, before the presidential election, the Republican majority was 19,702. Because it was not as large as in September, 1888, Democrats saw in it the decadence of Republican voting, and upon it based Republican defeat. Proceeding upon the Democratic method, the augury of the Vermont election is encouraging in the extreme for the Republicans. In Tuesday's election the majority for the Republican candidate for Governor was the largest in the history of the party, even in presidential years. The Republican majority this off year is over 26,000, and will probably reach 28,000. On the former basis the gain is 7,000 over the vote for Governor in 1892, and more than 12,000 greater than in 1890. This indicates that all of the Republicans were out in an off year, giving the full vote of 1888, and perhaps more, while the Democrats did not vote. In other words, the result in Vermont is a repetition of that in Oregon in June. The people in the Eastern State went to the polls in full force to condemn the Democratic policy as they do in a presidential year. This promises to be the result in all the States. All the Republicans have to do is to push the fighting all along the line.

A PAGE IN HISTORY.

Advices from Honolulu state that Minister Willis had presented to the President of the Hawaiian republic President Cleveland's letter officially recognizing the new government, and that it was now accepted as an accomplished fact, even by the royalists. Thus ends another phase of the Hawaiian incident.

President Cleveland's letter to President Dole addresses the latter as "Great and Good Friend." This is the second time President Cleveland has extended this salutation to President Dole. The first time was in September, 1893, in a letter accrediting Minister Willis to the provisional government. When Mr. Willis presented his credentials to President Cleveland's "Great and Good Friend" Dole, he had a confidential letter of instructions from Secretary Gresham containing the following:

> The President has determined that he will not send back to the Senate for its action thereon the treaty which he withdrew from that body for further consideration on the 9th day of March last. On your arrival at Honolulu you will take advantage of an early opportunity to inform the Queen of this determination, making known to her the President's sincere regret that the reprehensible conduct of the American minister and the unauthorized presence on land of a military force of the United States obliged her to surrender her sovereignty for the time being, and rely on the justice of this government to undo the flagrant wrong.
>
> The minister was instructed to arrive at a basis of understanding with the Queen as to the policy she would pursue after her restoration, and the secret instructions continued:
>
> Having secured the Queen's agreement to pursue this wise and humane policy, you will then advise the executive of the provisional government and his Ministers of the President's determination, and that they are expected to promptly relinquish to her her constitutional authority.

Thus, while taking from one pocket President Cleveland's letter accrediting him to "My Great and Good Friend" Dole, the minister had in another pocket secret instructions to plot for the overthrow of the provisional government and the restoration of the Queen. Under the circumstances one would think Mr. Cleveland, in the letter of official recognition, would have adopted some other mode of address than "Great and Good Friend." His former action brought disgrace on that address.

President Ingalls was right in his St. Louis speech in saying that while there is less hostility on the part of the people to railroads in their vicinity, there is a widespread distrust in general railroad management. There is a feeling that railroad managers often conspire to defeat the laws of the land. The generally vicious management of the Pacific roads and the evident intent of the managers to defraud the United States have caused general distrust in the men connected with them. The suspicion that, even with the prohibitions of favoritism in the interstate-commerce law, large shippers have been favored at the expense of small ones has been justified by the discovery that the managers of the bankrupt Atchison system in the course of a few years paid back to large or favored shippers the large sum of $7,000,000. This the people recognize as a great wrong, because it tends to ruin the business of the many by giving to an extensive shipper and competitor an advantage which would help to drive the smaller ones out of the market. The Sugar Trust has a 35-cent a hundred rate from its refineries in the East to Indianapolis. Can a dealer who might purchase a carload of sugar in New York be accorded that rate? When the railroad managers can satisfy the mass of people that there are no discriminations by private rebates as to rates of transportation much of the existing suspicion will disappear.

No man was more influential with President Grant when he vetoed the currency expansion bill in 1874 than Senator Jones, of Nevada. No man made more convincing arguments in behalf of sound money. Now, however, he announces that he has parted company with the Republican party because it will not become the champion of the free coinage of silver at the present ratio. This is because silver is the chief product of Nevada. If he lived in an Eastern State or in Indiana he would be in accord with General Harrison and Senator Sherman, as he was in 1874. Mr. Jones is the ablest advocate of the free coinage of silver in the country, and the only one who can win converts among intelligent men. He holds no views in common with the Populists except that for the present Populists advocate free coinage instead of unlimited issues of irredeemable paper. On all general questions Senator Jones is a Republican, and will doubtless find his way back to the party which he has so ably represented for years.

The imports of raw sugar for June and July were 1,275,017,281 pounds. It is estimated that the imports of August, before the 40 per cent. duty was imposed, will double this amount, which is two-thirds of a year's supply. On this no duty was paid by the trust. Mr. Havemyer, president of the trust, has testified that the 40 per cent. duty would increase the price of raw sugar 1½ cents a pound. A profit of ½ cent on 2,300,000,000 pounds means a profit of $35,000,000 for the Democratic Sugar Trust. It can afford to be liberal to the Democratic campaign committee.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Possible Change of Temperature.

"You fellows seem to like your work," said the new arrival.

"Yes, indeed," said the imp, throwing in another shovel of sulphur. "It will be a cold day when there is a strike in this place."

Small Offense.

"Why are you in here?" asked the city missionary.

"Oh, just for doing a little cutting up," answered the man who had been arrested for chopping his wife nearly to bits with a hatchet.

Near the Truth.

"What was the trouble with you and the editor of the Bugle?"

"He referred to me in his measly little sheet as an 'attorney at jaw.' He tried to lay the blame on the proof reader, but I have no time to monkey with underlings and I soon made him appreciate the fact."

Pure Sport.

"Now," said the man who had bought a fishing outfit, "where can I get a notary public for a few days?"

"Notary public?"

"Yes. You see, I am a vegetarian and a member of the S. P. C. A., and I want to have him along to take my affidavits to the weight of my fish before I put them back into the water."

Miss Phoebe Couzins once ranked as an intelligent woman, and, as a matter of course, was at that time Republican in sympathy. Since her entanglement with the late lady board of managers she seems to have lost her balance, and is now making speeches of anarchistic coloring to the Populists in Colorado. She says she hopes the Populists "may win by ballots and not by bullets, though great reforms sometimes necessitate sacrifice." Phoebe can hardly be regarded as a noncombatant since her warlike experience with the lady board, and this endeavor to arouse a spirit of violence among Colorado voters may be a preliminary move to place herself in command of an armed body of the female voters of that State. Governor Waite should keep an eye on Phoebe, or she may yet outrank him. Among other things she told her hearers was that the Republican campaign was planned in England. She knew, because she overheard a conversation one night while traveling. When Republican leaders learn that this secret has got out, the careless man who gave it away will at once be hunted out and disciplined. They wouldn't have had Phoebe get hold of the information for 50 cents.

The terrible forest fires in Minnesota have given rise to some thrilling stories. Almost anything is credible in such circumstances, but the alleged experience of Mr. John Patrick is a pretty strong test of one's sympathetic faith. According to Mr. Patrick, he was seeking a place of safety on one side of a lake more than a mile wide, when a tongue of fire darted across the lake and knocked him down, setting his clothes on fire. Then he ran into the water, and as he was splashing along in one direction he met a bear splashing along in the opposite direction. This meeting was as unexpected as that of two persons in a steamboat explosion who passed each other while one was going up in the air and the other was coming down. Mr. Patrick's memory as to the tongue of fire darting more than a mile across the lake may be correct, but one would like to know how much more than a mile it was. If the distance was more than from six to eight inches in excess of a mile we should doubt the accuracy of Mr. Patrick's statement, as we believe that 5,280 feet and three inches is as far as a tongue of fire can dart across water.

Miss Madeline Pollard has declined to appear in "Moths," the play by Ouida which was selected for her. The part to which she was assigned does not please her. "I must play a lady," she says. "If I produced 'Moths' it would create a wrong impression. Ouida, you know, is irretrievably declasse." Did you ever!

Perhaps the rules of the Western Baseball League would permit the Indianapolis club to carry the home grounds along with it.

AN ARCTIC DISASTER

DR. COOK'S EXPEDITION TO GREENLAND COMES TO GRIEF.

Steamer Miranda Strikes a Rock and Is Abandoned—Scientists and Sailors Escape on a Vessel.

NORTH SYDNEY, Cape Breton, Sept. 5.—The schooner Rigel, of Gloucester, Mass., Capt. G. W. Dixon, arrived here to-day, having on board the crew and passengers of the steamer Miranda, which left New York July 7 with Dr. F. A. Cook's arctic excursion. All members of the party are well. On Aug. 9 the Miranda struck a rock near Sukkertoppf, West Greenland, and was abandoned in a sinking condition, Aug. 23, in Davis strait, latitude about sixty-one degrees, fifteen minutes, longitude fifty-eight degrees, forty minutes.

The particulars of the expedition and its disastrous termination are as follows: After repairing the damage suffered by the iceberg collision of July 17 the Miranda left St. John's, N. F., on July 29 and proceeded directly to Greenland. Much ice and fog were unexpectedly encountered off Cape Farewell. At one time the vessel came near being nipped in the floes, the raising of a fog disclosing ice all around. Considerable apprehension was felt by the officers, and visions of the fate of the Jeannette and Proteus expeditions arose among the passengers as the iron-built Miranda was totally unfit to cope with the terrors of arctic navigation. But, fortunately, the floes opened and the ship was driven through. The southwest coast of Greenland was so blocked with ice that no landing could be made until Aug. 7, when the expedition reached Sukkertoppf, in latitude sixty-five degrees, twenty-five minutes.

Leaving this port on the morning of the 8th for Disco the vessel had proceeded about seven miles at full speed, when she struck, with tremendous force, on a hidden reef. Everything loose went flying forward. The steward, Joseph Farrell, was struck by a trunk and slightly injured. A party at breakfast found themselves piled up with dishes and viands at the end of the cabin. Three times the high waves lifted the ship and let her down with a crash that shook her from end to end. When she floated off great excitement prevailed, as the vessel was soon seen to be sinking. The boats were swung off and everything made ready to abandon the steamer. It was found, however, that the main injury was beneath the ballast tank, which filled so rapidly that the pumps could not control the inflow. But the water-tight bulkhead protected the other compartments, and Eskimo pilots having at length come off in their kayaks, the steamer was gotten safely into harbor.

As it was considered unsafe to proceed further with the damaged vessel the situation of so large a body of excursionists on this inhospitable coast was not encouraging, especially when it was found that the Danish steamer which regularly visits the settlement had been stove in by ice and would not arrive this year. It began to look as if the expedition might have to winter in Greenland, and short rations were served in anticipation of such a catastrophe. It was learned, however, through the Danish Governor that several American fishing schooners were on the halibut banks, near Holsteinburg, 120 miles north. To secure one of these vessels Dr. Cook, with Messrs. Rogers, Uorter and Dunning and four Eskimos, started for the banks in an open boat. After a stormy voyage lasting ten days they found the Rigel, which went to the assistance of the people on the disabled steamship and the pessengers were transferred to the Rigel. The Miranda then took the Rigel in tow and left Sukkertoppf on Aug. 21, intending to proceed directly to St. John's N. F.

All went well for two days, but a heavy sea on the second night weakened the top of the ballast tank, on which an enormous pressure was exerted, and it gave way at 12:30 a. m., Aug. 23. Three blasts of the whistle gave warning to the Rigel to stand by. The night was cold, dark and foggy, and the vessels bounded like balls on the billows.

On board the Miranda all was confusion. The firemen, leaving the boiler room without orders, cut loose the best lifeboat, which was immediately dashed to pieces against the ship's side, and they were only kept in submission at the point of the captain's revolver. The carpenters tried in vain to stop the leak with blankets and mattresses, and at daylight the ship was abandoned. The crew was taken aboard the schooner. It was fortunate that the passengers were already on the Rigel as a transfer could hardly have been effected under the trying conditions without loss of life.

Nothing, except the sailors' bags, was saved from the Miranda. The passengers lost all their baggage except the clothing worn when they went on board the relief vessel at Sukkertoppf. Many of them lost expensive scientific instruments and hunting equipments. All the botanical, geological and ethnological collections, and all the photographs, probably the finest ever taken in Greenland, went down with the Miranda. Professor Dyche, of Kansas University, lost one fine lot of Labrador and Greenland birds. Professor Wright, of Oberlin College, was able to make interesting studies of the glaciers near Sukkertoppf, but otherwise the expedition was a failure from the scientists' standpoint, as it was also from that of the sportsman.

The journey home was without incident other than adverse winds, the inconvenience of close quarters and insufficient provisions, only ten days' supplies for forty men having been placed on the Rigel, and the addition of the Miranda's crew made ninety-one persons on board the little craft of 107 tons. The passengers slept in the hold on top of the salt and fish. Gulls and other seabirds constituted the only fresh meat of the party for the last ten days. Too great credit cannot be given to Captain Dixon and the crew of the Rigel for their efforts in behalf of those whom they had rescued. The party will have a banquet at South Sydney before dispersing, at which a handsome testimonial will be presented to Captain Dixon. The lost ship Miranda was built in 1884 for the St. John and New York trade. She is famous as the vessel which lost the celebrated Leary timber raft off Long Island sound. For two years past she has been running to Central America and the West Indies. She is said to have been insured for $90,000.

UNCLE SAM DEFIED.

Mississippi Officials Will Not Surrender Special Warrant Plates.

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 5.—Special officer W. J. Burns, of the Secret-service Bureau at Washington, to-day called on Governor Stone and demanded the steel plates from which the two hundred thousand dollars of Mississippi special warrants were issued, and also the warrants made from the plates. The Governor replied that the plates were not then and never had been in his possession, but were in the custody of W. W. Stone, Auditor of Public Accounts; that he was satisfied the Auditor would refuse his demand, and his action would be sustained by him. Officer Burns then called on the Auditor and made the same demand, which was likewise refused. Burns, who has been here for the past week working up evidence in the case, will await instructions from Washington before taking further action.

JAPS LURED TO DEATH

Instance of the Remarkable Cunning of Chinese Soldiers.

Five Hundred of Their Enemies Drawn Into a Mine and Blown to Pieces and Others Surprised and Killed.

COMPLETE ROUT AT SICKWAN

Army of Chinese Cowards Put to Flight by a Force of Japanese.

One of Li Hung Chang's Noted Officers in Disgrace—A Naval Battle—Edict Against the Invading Wojen.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 5.—The steamer Belgic has arrived from Hong Kong and Yokohama, via Honolulu, bringing Yokohama advices to Aug. 15 and Hong Kong to Aug. 1. The officers and the passengers of the steamer tell a story of the remarkable cunning of the Chinese in an engagement, but the name of the place where the battle took place is not known, except that it is on the Corean border. A small detachment of Chinese were sent out to attack a strong force of Japanese. The latter turned out in force and almost annihilated the small band of Chinese, but those who were left retreated and lured the Japanese into a mine. When the exultant Japanese rushed forward, shouting out victorious cries, the mine was fired, and about five hundred Japanese were blown into the air. The entire Chinese force then squared against the remainder of their enemy and cut them down. The general belief among the officers of the Belgic is that the Chinese will not be a great while in bringing the Japanese government to itself.

The following account of a naval battle has been given out by the Chinese authorities: On July 29 the Chinese twin-screw steel cruiser Chi Yuen, 2,300 tons and 2,800 horse power, and a Japanese man-of-war met in Corean waters. An engagement began in the morning, lasting forty-eight hours. At the commencement the Chinese sailors refused to work their guns, but five of them were shot by their own officers and the others fought so well that they raked the Japanese ship fore and aft, and carried away its bridge, killing the Japanese admiral, but the Japanese picked off all exposed persons on the Chi Yuen and exploded a shell on her deck, killing a lieutenant and a man working one of the guns. The Chi Yuen's steering gear was carried away and her forward guns were disabled, but she steered with her twin screws and replied to the Japanese with her after gun, with the effect that the Japanese surrendered, hoisting the dragon flag over the white flag, but before the Chi Yuen could take possession several Japanese men-of-war appeared and the Japanese hoisted the flag again, while the Chi Yuen hastened to get away and succeeded in reaching Wei-Hai-Wei for repairs. On the next day a fleet of Chinese vessels left Wei-Hai-Wei to avenge the disaster to the Chi Yuen.

THE BATTLE OF SIEKWAN.

Details of the Japanese advances upon and the capture of Gazan, with particulars of the battle at Siekwan are reported from Chemulpo, under date of Aug. 6. It took the Japanese army three days to march from a position at Ryuzan, near Seoul, to the vicinity of Gazan. On the morning of July 28 the army came within sight of the Chinese camp. The Chinese tents were situated on a hill at Siekwan, an important position on the Gazan road about seventeen miles from Gazan. In front of the hill are rice paddies and marshes, crossed in the middle by a little stream which runs into Gazan bay, and a narrow path leads up to the hill. It was a position easy to defend and hard to attack. Corea is far hotter than Japan. The temperature since the 24th has been 96 or 97 degrees. The troops, having to carry a heavy load, besides their rifles, through a wretched road, were extremely fatigued, and from their arrival, at 10 a. m., they were allowed to rest themselves, though the enemy's camp was but three miles away. But, as they had no tents, they had to sit under the burning sun on the grass, while General Oshimah could only find two mattings to shade himself. There was no pure water, and the troops had to slack their thirst with thin mud. At midnight they formed two wings, making separate companies. There was only one path to the hill, and there was a bridge over the stream which had to be crossed. The main body crossed the bridge at 2 o'clock, but when the last detachment was on the point of crossing, about 3 o'clock, about five hundred Chinese troops in ambush near the bank cut off the bridge and opened fire on the detachment, about ninety feet distant. The attack was so sudden, and behind the detachment there was only the medical corps, that the Japanese troops were at first confused, but Captain Matsuzaki at once ordered them to march forward, and the troops, encouraged by the order, rushed upon the Chinese with a shout and bore them down. In the skirmish six Japanese were killed by the enemy, seventeen or eighteen drowned and fifteen or sixteen wounded, though the fight lasted but fifteen minutes. The Chinese fled, leaving behind eighteen or nineteen killed, among them an officer and two prisoners. Then all was quiet for two hours. At 6 o'clock the Japanese left wing opened fire, but the Chinese did not respond until the Japanese had fired fourteen or fifteen rounds. Then began the fight in earnest. The Japanese charged with a shout upon the enemy, and the Chinese effected a new lodgment. The Chinese then retreated, and in an hour the battle was over and quiet restored.

The Chinese General Che is a noted officer under Li Hung Chang and is well known among Europeans for his successful suppression of the mounted brigands of Manchuria. The General cannot escape responsibility for the defeat at Seikwan. His behavior on this occasion utterly belies his reputation and shows him to be a man of no great military attainments, for when the Japanese troops attacked his camp he deserted, threw away his uniform as an incumbrance to flight and left behind the papers which, as general, he should never have allowed to leave his side. It is not known where General Che has fled. The Japanese army pursued the Chinese for twelve miles to Yoran, a little village about five miles from Gazan. As a Chinese attack was expected that night, a strict outlook was kept, but the night passed quietly. At 4 o'clock the next morning, July 30, the army marched upon Gazan. It was expected that the Chinese would make a desperate stand at Gazan, and there was a foreboding that the storming of Gazan would be attended with heavy losses, but on arrival there the army found, to its astonishment, that the trenches were deserted, with many hundreds of thousands of rounds of powder and six or seven hundred bags of rice. The Chinese army had fled to Koshu. There were only fifty remaining behind at Gazan. These have attempted night attacks on the outposts, but have been repulsed. On the 5th inst. the Japanese army returned to Ryusan after the victory at Gazan. On the same evening the King entertained all the Japanese officers at a soiree. The Chinese troops who were routed at Seikwan appear to be fleeing homeward through Chushu, Ruishun and Keisho. All is quiet at Seoul.

A CHINESE EDICT.

At Pekin, Aug. 1, the following edict was issued by the Emperor:

> "Corea has been our tributary for the past two hundred years. It has given us tribute all this time, which is a matter known to the world. For the last twelve years or so Corea has been troubled by repeated insurrections, and we, in sympathy with our small tributary, have as repeatedly sent succor to her aid, eventually placing a resident minister in her capital to protect Corea's interests. In May of this year another rebellion was begun in Corea and the King repeatedly asked for aid from us to put down the rebellion. We then ordered Li Hung Chang to send troops to Corea, and they having barely reached Yashan, the rebels scattered. But the Wojen (a name for the Japanese expressive of the greatest contempt), without any cause whatever, suddenly sent their troops to Corea and entered Seoul, the capital of Corea, reinforcing them constantly until they have exceeded 10,000 men. In the meantime the Japanese forced the Corean King to change his form of government, showing a disposition every way of bullying the Coreans.
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> "It was found a difficult matter to reason with the Wojen. Although we have been in the habit of assisting our tributaries, we have never interfered with their internal government. The Japanese treaty with Corea was as one country with another. There is no law for sending large armies to a country and bullying it in this way, compelling it to change its system of government. The various powers are united in condemning the conduct of Japan and can give no reasonable excuse for the army she now has in Corea. Japan has not been amenable to reason nor would she listen to the exhortation to withdraw her troops and confer amicably upon what should be done in Corea. On the contrary, Japan has shown herself bellicose without regard to appearance and has been increasing her forces there. Her conduct alarmed the people of Corea, as well as our merchants there, and so we sent more troops over to protect them. Judge of our surprise then when, half way to Corea, a number of Wojen armies appear and take advantage of our unpreparedness, open fire on our transports at a spot on the seacoast near Yashan and damage them, thus causing us to suffer from their treacherous conduct, which could not be foretold by us.
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> "As Japan has violated the treaties and not observed international laws, and is now running rampant with her false and treacherous acts, commencing hostilities herself and laying herself open to condemnation by the various powers at large, we, therefore, desire to make it known to the world that we have always followed the paths of philanthropy and perfect justice throughout the whole complications, while the Wojen, on the other hand, have broken all the laws of nations and treaties which it passes our patience to bear with. Hence, we command Li Hung Chang to give strict orders to our various armies to hasten with all speed to root the Wojen out of their lairs. He is to send successive armies of valiant men to Corea in order to save the Coreans from the dust of bondage. We also command the Manchu generals, viceroys and governors of the maritime provinces, as well as the commanders in chief of the various armies, to prepare for war and to make every effort to fire on the Wojen ships if they come into our ports and to utterly destroy them. We expect our generals to refrain from the least laxity in obeying our commands in order to avoid severe punishment at our hands. Let all know this edict as if addressed to themselves individually. Respect this."

The Emperor has sent a first installment of 6,000,000 taels to Li Hung to enable him to carry on the war, and the Empress dowager will contribute 15,000,000 more from the funds collected for her birthday celebration.

The Japanese papers still find it difficult to obtain authentic news of the war, and only accounts of alleged victories, as given out by the government, are allowed to be published. An imperial rescript has been issued, affording protection and security to the lives and property of Chinese in Japan. Chinese are required to register.

The Japanese are considering an unique idea regarding the disposition of the Chinese prisoners. The Chinese already captured appear to be pleased at having been made prisoners, as they receive better treatment than they are accustomed to when at large in their own country. It is proposed to send these prisoners back to China, where they will not fail to speak in high terms of the treatment they received while in Japan, and those who hear of this would be so desirous of experiencing the same treatment that they would not fight with any ardor when they encountered the Japanese troops, but would throw down their arms and run to the Japanese as self-surrendered prisoners.

FLEEING FROM CHINA.

Panic Among Japanese—Two Surrendered by an American Consul.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 5.—The recent surrender to the Taotai outside the settlement limits by the American consul of two Japanese who were recently arrested, accused of being spies, and who had been under the protection of the United States, has created a panic among the Japanese in this country. The latter believed themselves to be safe under the protection of the United States, and their alarm is increased in view of the report that their two countrymen were immediately executed. The Chinese authorities pledged themselves not to torture the captives and to give them a fair trial. All the Japanese in this city, numbering about 700, are making preparations to leave China at the earliest moment possible.

The Yokohama specie bank branch here is transferring its business to the Comptoir d' Escompte during the war. The Japanese merchants are selling out their business and preparing to leave the country.

A junk which was passing through a forbidden channel has been blown up by a torpedo.

THAT GEORGIA FIGHT

WHITES HAD NO HAND IN IT SO AN ATLANTIC DISPATCH SAYS.

Rev. B. F. Gaston and His Friends Shot by Negroes Who Were Swindled in a Liberian Scheme.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 5.—Rev. Benjamin F. Gaston's negro deportation scheme is broken up, temporarily, at least, in Hancock county. Gaston himself has a pistol ball in his head. Crawford Holsey has a broken thigh and Isaac Dickson will die from wounds which he received in the fight Monday night. Anna Jenkins, wife of the man who led the opposition to Gaston, is badly wounded, but not dangerously. The fight was altogether among the negroes, and the whites had nothing to do with it.

Daniel Jenkins, a leading negro of Hancock county, told his people that Gaston was deluding them, and that his emigration scheme was a swindle. This incensed Gaston and his lieutenants, and they threatened Jenkins. Gaston, who was formerly in Atlanta, and worked up a deportation scheme here, has been in Hancock county for three or four months. He held meetings and preached to the blacks, who flocked to hear him, about the promised land—Liberia. Gaston collected $1 from every man, woman and child who enrolled as a colonist for Liberia. He is a plausible talker, and had three thousand of his race pledged to go to Africa. He told them that it was a glorious country, where riches came easily. Time and again he appointed a day for their departure, but when the time arrived Gaston was somewhere else. After frequent disappointments some of the emigrants began to believe what Jenkins and their white friends had told them. But it was too late. They had sold their property, Gaston had part of the money, and the balance they had spent. Their crops had gone to waste. Dissatisfaction reigned. Some became desperate, and a number armed themselves and called on Gaston for the purpose of having him refund their money. Gaston rallied a number of negroes to his assistance and a fight ensued. The planters sympathized with Jenkins, who was working for the best interests of his people. This fact has been distorted into active participation by the whites in Monday night's fight.

THE EZETA CASE.

Commander Thomas, of the Bennington, Testifies—The Refugees to Be Tried.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 5.—The extradition proceedings in the case of General Ezeta and his fellow-refugees from San Salvador, which were begun yesterday, were continued to-day. The depositions presented so far have not been entirely satisfactory to the prosecution, inasmuch as a great deal of the testimony has been stricken out. Commander Thomas, of the Bennington, was called to the witness stand this morning. He testified briefly as to the incidents of the rebellion in San Salvador, but was prevented from stating why he had detained the refugees on board the Bennington. Judge Morrow finally ruled that the province of the court was to consider the prisoners within the jurisdiction, and not to consider the means by which they had gotten there. This means that unless resort is had to habeas corpus proceedings in another court the prisoners will be tried on the merits of the evidence presented against them by the government of San Salvador.

Won't Get the Singer's Property.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—Judge Sears to-day entered a decree declaring void the deed by which $60,000 worth of real estate belonging to the estate of Mrs. Magnusson-Jewett, the famous singer, had been transferred to the wife of attorney J. P. McDowell. McDowell had drawn up the singer's will, and out of property worth $100,000 a bequest of $25,000 was given him. It was charged by the other heirs that McDowell then fraudulently conveyed $60,000 worth of real estate to his wife. The affair was settled to-day by Judge Sears, who granted an injunction restraining the attorney from interfering with the estate. The affair created a sensation in musical circles, as Mrs. Magnusson-Jewett was widely known.