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REPULSED AT WI-JU.

ALLEGED JAPANESE REVERSE

REPORTED BATTLE JUST BEYOND COREA'S NORTHERN FRONTIER.

COWARDICE OF CHINESE NAVAL COMMANDERS IN THE FIGHT OFF THE MOUTH OF THE YALOO—THREE WARSHIPS AND FOUR TORPEDO-BOATS STOLE UP THE RIVER TO BE OUT OF DANGER—FURTHER DETAILS OF THE ENGAGEMENT.

London, Sept. 27.—"The Star" to-day prints a dispatch from Shanghai, received through a news agency of this city, stating that native officials declare that they received news on September 25 that Japanese troops had made an attack at the same time upon the Chinese at Anchow (probably Ai-Chow or Yi-Chow) and Wi-Ju. The dispatch further states that in both engagements the Japanese were repulsed after sharp fighting.

A dispatch to the Central News from Shanghai says that an official telegram sent by the Tactai from Port Arthur to Wei-Hai-Wei conveys the information that the Chinese warship Chi-Yuen steamed away before the fighting at Yaloo began. Admiral Ting, who is at Port Arthur, telegraphs that two torpedo-boats are missing. Four torpedo-boats, the warships Ping-Yuen and Kwang-Ting and the gunboat Tsen-Tshung remained up the Yaloo River until the fighting was over, and then came cautiously out and steamed for Port Arthur. The Admiral adds:

We discovered ourselves surrounded and attacked on all sides.

It is expected that the Court of Inquiry, sitting at Port Arthur, will condemn several more naval officers for cowardice. The Shanghai correspondent says:

The Chinese delay transmission here of information regarding the battle. Three thousand Chinese troops are on their way down the Yang-Tse-Kiang River, bound north.

The Tokio correspondent of the Central News telegraphs that Admiral Ito, who was in command of the Japanese fleet during the battle off the mouth of the Yaloo River, has sent an officer to make a verbal report of the engagement to the Emperor, who is now at Hiroshima. According to this officer's report, after acting in concert with the army at the Tai-Tong River, the principal Japanese squadron, comprising eleven warships and the packet Saikio-Maru, left that point on September 16. At dawn the next day they passed Hai-Yan-Tan; and sighted Takushad Bay, in Manchuria, in the forenoon. There they found fourteen Chinese warships—the Ting-Yuen, Chen-Yuen, Ching-Yuen, Chih-Yuen, Lai-Yuen, King-Yuen, Wi-Yuen, Yang-Wei, Chao-Yuen, Kwang-Kai, Kwang-Ting, Bing-Yuen and two others, and six torpedo-boats. The Chinese fleet steamed out of the mouth of the river in battle formation, and when distant 4,000 metres opened fire. The Japanese, fearing that their fire would do little execution at such a distance, waited until within 3,000 metres of the Chinese ships, and then brought their guns into play. The Japanese maintained their line of battle, but the Chinese after a short time, broke their formation.

SINKING OF THE CHINESE WARSHIPS.

The action was extremely hot at times. The Lai-Yuen sank first, stern foremost, and her bows, rising, stood for a minute and a half out of water. The Chih-Yuen was the next vessel to go down, and she was followed in a short time by the Chao-Yuen. Many members of the crews of the sinking vessels clung to the rigging as their ships settled, and cried for help. It was a pitiful sigh.

The Yang-Wai was next disabled, and then the Japanese packet Saikio-Maru, on board of which was Admiral Kabayama, the head of the naval command bureau, who was making a tour of inspection. Admiral Kabayama's presence was accidental, the meeting of the Chinese vessels by the Japanese fleet being entirely unexpected. The Admiral was frequently in imminent peril. The steering gear of the Saikio-Maru was disabled by the explosion of one of the enemy's shells, and that vessel was obliged to drop out of the line. She was pursued by the Chinese, and was forced to pass between the powerful Ting-Yuen and Chen-Yuen within a distance of eighty metres. The commanders of these vessels, thinking it was her intention to ram them, sheared off leaving the packet room to escape. The Chinese discharged two fish torpedoes at her, but they were aimed too low and passed beneath her, doing no damage.

Soon after the mishap to the Saikio-Maru, the flagship Matsushima's forward quick-firing gun was struck by a shell, and many casualties resulted. The ship also was so severely injured as to make it necessary for her to withdraw from the line of battle, and Admiral Ito shifted his flag to the Hashidate. Another of the Chinese shells exploded in the sick bay of the Hi-Yei, killing and wounding many persons, including the surgeons, and setting the ship on fire. She, too, left the line of battle, to extinguish the flames and transfer the wounded, which being done she returned and again took part in the fight.

Captain Sakamoto, of the Akagi, was aloft watching for torpedoes and signaling their location to the other vessels of the fleet when the mast was cut away by a shot from the enemy and he was killed. The Yoshino's forward barbette was slightly damaged.

THE JAPANESE USED NO TORPEDOES.

All the ships of the Japanese squadron carried new guns, and those did excellent service. They used no torpedoes, all the damage sustained by the Chinese vessels being inflicted by shot. In view of this fact the sinking of double-bottom vessels like the Lai-Yuen is considered remarkable, and it is the general opinion among nautical authorities that the work of the Japanese was the most successful thing since the time of Nelson.

Toward the close of the fight great confusion was observed on board the Ting-Yuen, King-Yuen and Ping-Yuen. These ships appeared to be on fire. At sundown the Chinese fleet were in full retreat. They were pursued by the Japanese ships, which laid their course parallel to that taken by the enemy. The night being extremely dark, the pursuers kept at some distance from the Chinese, fearing that, should they follow the enemy too closely, they might be damaged by the latter's torpedo-boats. Owing to this fact and the extreme darkness, the Chinese succeeded in getting away and reaching a safe shelter. At daylight the Japanese vessels endeavored in vain to find the enemy. They then returned to the scene of the previous day's action, where they found the Yang-Wei ashore and deserted, and destroyed her with a fish torpedo.

None of the Japanese vessels were lost in the engagement, and only three of them were seriously injured. All of them, with the exception of the Matsushima, remain on the station. All the official reports of the battle are laconic and greatly wanting in scientific and useful details.

A NAVAL OFFICER'S DESCRIPTION.

"The Times" to-morrow morning will publish a dispatch from its correspondent at Che-Foo, who sends an account of the naval battle at Yaloo furnished by a naval officer who was present. The account is mainly a repetition of previous reports, but adds that the concussion of the first discharge of the guns of the Ting-Yuen threw everybody off the bridge of the ship. The Japanese ships approached in column of divisions, the line ahead of the divisions being disposed abeam. Coming closer, they tried to form a line abreast. The Chinese ships started in a sectional line abreast, at a rate of speed of seven knots an hour. As they came nearer, the Japanese appeared to form in quarter line, to which the Chinese replied by turning two points to the starboard, thus keeping their bows toward the enemy. Approaching within 4,400 yards, the whole Japanese fleet seemed to turn eight points to port, thereby forming a single line ahead, and, steaming across the Chinese line, turned its starboard wing. The Chinese were unable to keep pace with the enemy, and endeavored to follow their movements by keeping bow on them as the Japanese ships circled around, maintaining the while a heavy bombardment. The Japanese fleet, which kept in the thick of the fight, consisted of six ships of the Yuen class.

The Japanese ships, having completed one circle, hauled off to a distance of 8,000 yards and went through an evolution, with the object of separating into two divisions, the first consisting of seven of their best known and swiftest cruisers, and the second, of five inferior ships which stood off some distance. The battle thus arranged itself into two groups, four Chinese cruisers becoming engaged with the second division, while two ironclads, the Chen-Yuen and Ting-Yuen, attacked the first division. The fighting of the second division was irregular and difficult to follow.

It ended in the Japanese disappearing in the direction of Hai-Yung-Tao. The first Japanese division carried on the fight with the ironclads by circling round at a distance of 4,500 yards. The Chen-Yuen and Ting-Yuen, keeping together, followed the enemy's movements in a smaller circle, the whole evolution taking a spiral form. Occasionally the distance between the opposing ships was reduced to 2,000 yards, and once to 1,200 yards. The Japanese aimed at keeping a long distance away, so as to avail themselves of their superior speed and make the most of their quick-firing guns, which vastly excelled the Chinese guns. The object of the Chinese was to come to close quarters, in order to use their slow-firing guns of large calibre with full effect.

The firing continued between the Chinese ironclads and the Japanese first division until nearly 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The quick-firing guns gave the Japanese an immense advantage, scattering showers of splinters, occasionally setting the Chinese ships on fire and riddling everything that was not protected by armor. In the course of the action one of the smaller Japanese ships was seen with her propellers out of the water and her bow nearly under. Another was seen to be on fire, enveloped in flames and apparently sinking.

TWO JAPANESE VESSELS ABLAZE.

The Yoshino and Matsusima were burning fiercely. The former, after receiving two shots each from the Ting-Yuen and Chen-Yuen, was enveloped in a cloud of white smoke, which lay heavily on the water and completely covered the ships. The Chinese vessels waited for the cloud to clear and got their port guns ready, but before the Yoshino became visible their fire was diverted by a Japanese vessel of the Matsusima type, which came on at a distance of 2,200 yards on the port quarter. The guns laid for the Yoshino were fired at the newcomer, with the result that she began to burn. Whether or not these three Japanese ships received mortal injury was uncertain. In the latter part of the battle the Chinese ironclads ran short of common shell and continued the action with steel shot. This was ineffective, as the Japanese vessels had no armor. The two ironclads fired 197 rounds with 12-inch guns and 268 rounds with 6-inch guns.

About 4 o'clock the Ting-Yuen was badly on fire forward, the smoke impeding the working of the fore turret. Before 5 o'clock the Japanese had ceased firing, and the distance between the fleets was rapidly increasing.

In regard to the conclusions to be drawn from the battle, it may be said that the Chinese battleships proved formidable. The Chinese ironclads stood the battering of the heavy quick-firing guns admirably. Their upper structures were severely damaged, but not a shot penetrated a vital part. The barbette protection of the 12-inch guns was most effective, few men being wounded within the barbettes. Two barbette turrets were intact after the action. This fact, however, coupled with the fact that the 6-inch guns at both ends of the ships, which were only slightly protected, were also undamaged, seems to indicate that the destructive effect was due to the enormous number of projectiles from the quick-firing guns rather than to the skilled direction of the shots. The manoeuvring of the Japanese first division excited great admiration. Taking advantage of their speed and the long range of their guns, they always kept at the distance which suited them, maintaining perfect order throughout the fight, attempting nothing sensational and never coming within destructive range of the heaviest guns.

TACTICS OF THE CONTENDING FLEETS.

Another dispatch to the Central News from Tokio gives further details of the naval battle. The dispatch describes the steaming out of the bay of the Chinese fleet to meet the Japanese fleet, the formation of the Chinese fleet when in open water being that of an accentuated crescent, while the Japanese were in a single line, with the Matsushima in the centre. After the first few rounds had been exchanged, Admiral Ito, commanding the Japanese fleet, signalled his ships to bring their guns to bear first upon one flank and then upon the other of the enemy. The Chinese thereupon altered their formation into a single line. The fighting proceeded, the distances varying from 2,000 to 3,000 metres. Only a few of the Chinese shots were effective.

After awhile the Chinese Admiral apparently deemed his position desperate, and ordered the formation of his line broken. He sent three ships against the Japanese line at full speed. It was at this time that the Lai-Yuen was sunk, followed by the Chih-Yuen and the Chao-Yung. The flagship Matsushima had been the object of the Chinese attack throughout the fight. A Chinese shell struck and dismounted a quick-firing gun, and, completing the disaster, the gun was flung violently against the side of the ship. The commander and the first lieutenant of the Matsushima were killed, as were also a number of seamen. This made the total loss of the crew 120 men.

Admiral Ito did not delay a moment in transferring himself and staff to the Hashidate, and in a few minutes he was again in the thick of the fight. The Yoshino was fought splendidly throughout. She steamed in advance of the Hi-Yei, and when the latter was disabled and was backing out of line the Yoshino took the enemy's fire and was hit frequently. First Lieutenant Askagi took command of the Yoshino after the captain and two lookout men were killed, and fought the ship until darkness terminated the action.

A dispatch to "The Globe" from Yokohama says that the Tong-Haks, a powerful religious sect, who caused the first outbreak in Corea, have attacked the Japanese at Talku. Reinforcements have been sent from Seoul to assist the Japanese force at Talku. The Tong-Haks are the most bitter of any of the Coreans against foreigners, and constitute the most powerful revolutionary element in the country.

The owners of the British steamer Pathan, which was seized by a Chinese warship in the Formosa Channel on September 21, say that the ship carried a general cargo from Hong-Kong to Shanghai, and declare that there was nothing on board which was liable to seizure as contraband of war.

The Foreign Office and the Admiralty have received information from China, alleging that Europeans in that country are in great danger of assaults at the hands of the Chinese.

INHUMANITY OF CHINESE TROOPS.

JAPANESE HEADS ON THE WALLS OF PING-YANG—CHINESE NOT SKILLED IN SHOOTING—GENEROSITY OF THE EMPEROR.

Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 27.—The steamer Empress of India, which arrived here yesterday, brings the following advices from the Orient:

Inhuman barbarity marks the course of the Chinese army. The offer of a prize for Japanese heads by the Chinese Taotai of Formosa is not a solitary instance of their savage depravity. Three Japanese heads, transfixed on spears, are reported to have been on the walls of Ping-Yang, and the heads of five of their foes were nailed to the gates of Whangju by the Chinese. The "North China Daily News" also says that the Chinese soldiers at several camps have been threatening the women missionaries with insult.

Eye-witnesses of the battle at Seikwan and Asan say that the Chinese were not skilful in shooting, their bullets being directed not higher than three feet from the ground. They used smokeless powder and most of them were armed with seven-shotted repeating rifles. They seemed, however, to be unaccustomed to use repeating rifles, as, when ordered to fire, they discharged all seven shots in rapid succession. The Japanese officers ordered their men to lie down on the ground during the firing of these volleys, and then to rise and rush on the Chinese while the latter were reloading their rifles. These tactics were successful.

Rumors that the Chinese have purchased the Chilian navy have been revived in Yokohama. This time it is said that the purchase includes the two new cruisers built by Armstrong, which are expected here soon.

A native Japanese newspaper says that the British Government has ordered Admiral Fremantle to watch closely the movements of the Japanese fleet during the war, and that in pursuance of these instructions some British warships always follow the Japanese fleet, and bring tidings of its movements to the flagship once or twice a day. The Japanese press condemns this action, alleging that Great Britain is showing partiality to China.

The generosity of the Chinese Emperor was characteristically displayed last month. It was deemed politic to reward the extraordinary valor of General Teh and his army, who, it was stated, slew no less than 5,000 Japanese from July 25 to the end of August. The General accordingly received gifts consisting of the white gem peacock feather-holder, a small knife, two large purses and two tinder-boxes. Common soldiers were by no means overlooked, for another imperial edict, dated August 27, states that the Empress Dowager, being solicitous about the health of the armies at Ping-Yang, which have had to endure the heat and various other hardships in fighting battles, desires that forty chests of preventive pills be handed to Li-Hung-Chang, who will forward them with the greatest dispatch to General Teh for distribution among the armies.

Owing to the war, the scarcity of silver in Japan is such that the Imperial Mint has been running day and night for some time. Most of the war expenditure is being paid in silver.

RESULTS OF THE JAPANESE ELECTIONS.

A MAJORITY AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT IN THE PARLIAMENT.

Victoria, B. C., Sept. 27.—The results of the Japanese elections, just received, show the return of 109 Liberals (pro-Government), 119 straight Opposition candidates, and 29 independents, with only three constituencies to be heard from.

A DINNER TO WILLIAM L. WILSON.

HONORED BY THE LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR HIS EFFORTS IN BEHALF OF FREE TRADE.

London, Sept. 27.—The London Chamber of Commerce gave a complimentary dinner in the Whitehall rooms this evening to William L. Wilson, Representative in the United States Congress from West Virginia. Sir Albert Kaye Rollit presided, and a hundred British and American guests were present, among them being J. Sterling Morton, United States Secretary of Agriculture; Congressman Isidor Straus, of New-York; Consul-General Patrick A. Collins, Henry Kimber, M. P.; Andrew D. Provand, M. P.; David A. Thomas, M. P.; Sir Courtney Boyle, permanent secretary of the Board of Trade; and President Brittain, of the Sheffield Chamber of Commerce. The chairman, after reading various letters of regret, proposed a toast to the President of the United States. Following this was a toast to Mr. Wilson and the other Americans present, in proposing which the speaker referred to his visit to the United States, when he had wondered that with the advanced ideas of the Americans they had so long tolerated a high tariff. There was no reason, in his judgment, why the United States and Great Britain should not march abreast in the cause of freedom, with which tariff reform must be associated. He asked the guests present to accord a special welcome to one of the authors of a tariff enabling freer trade in the United States and so substituting for the fluctuations which had been so disastrous to commerce sounder business relations which would benefit both countries. Production in England had been stimulated, while in the United States the consumer would reap the advantage. (Cheers).

Mr. Wilson was loudly cheered as he rose to respond. For twenty-five years, he said, the United States had been following the policy which China had adopted. The principle of commercial seclusion had clipped the wings of her enterprise and fettered her own industries. Never before in the history of the world had Protection had so fair an arena in which to work out its beneficent results, if it had any, and never in the history of the world had it so conspicuously demonstrated its falsity and utter impotence as an economic system, and its utter incompatibility with pure government. Every appeal to selfish interests had been resorted to to bolster the system up. Continuing, Mr. Wilson said he believed that he might claim that the protective system was now overthrown. The future would prove that the manufacturing supremacy of the world would go to the people who had the largest supply of basic materials and industry and the cheapest access thereto, and who also applied the highest intelligence to their manufacture. He closed by predicting that that nation would be found to be America. At the same time he believed that the progress of the demands of the world would advance upon such a scale that there would be ample room for the commerce of the United States and the United Kingdom as well. (Cheers.)

J. Sterling Morton, Secretary of Agriculture, and Congressman Straus spoke briefly. W. H. Willans, in proposing a toast to the chambers of commerce of the United States, read a letter from Thomas F. Bayard, United States Ambassador, in which he eulogized Mr. Wilson.

THE POPE AND THE FRENCH ROYALISTS.

Rome, Sept. 27. The Pope has summoned Monsignor Hulst, the spiritual adviser of the late Count of Paris, to the Vatican for the purpose of imparting to him instructions in regard to Royalists. In Clerical circles this action is believed to be a fatal blow to the pretensions of the French Monarchists.

BEACHED IN LONG SAULT RAPIDS.

Cornwall, Ont., Sept. 27.—The steamer Magnet, owned by the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company, and plying between Toronto and Montreal, struck in Long Sault Rapids, above this place, on her way down to-day. She was run into a rush bed at Barnhart's Island and beached, thus preventing her from sinking. The Magnet's thirty passengers were taken ashore in small boats.

THE LABRADOR EXPLORERS COMING HOME.

Halifax, Sept. 27.—Professors Hite, Bucknell, Perkins and Coates, comprising the University of Pennsylvania expedition to Northern Labrador, arrived here to-day from St. John's, N. F., after two months' successful exploration. Professor Bucknell has recovered from his illness. The party sailed for New-York by the Red Cross Line steamer Portia this afternoon. Professor Hite says that Labrador has uniform climate in the interior, deep valleys, large lakes and great forests. There are indications of mineral deposits, particularly of iron, everywhere.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S GOVERNOR COMMENDED.

St. John's, N. F., Sept. 27 (Special).—A dispatch from Lord Rhon to the Governor, published in "The Royal Gazette," says:

I desire to place on record my appreciation of the manner in which you have administered the Government of Newfoundland in the difficult circumstances in which you were placed. Your proceedings during the late political crisis, which I am glad to think is now ended, have met my full approval.

SOME OF THE NEW-YORK'S PASSENGERS.

London, Sept. 27.—Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould will sail for New-York by the American Line steamer New-York next Saturday. Among the other passengers booked by the New-York are: H. H. Kohlsaat, of Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, Congressman W. L. Wilson, of West Virginia; Congressman Isidor Straus, of New-York; Lord Sholto Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Abbey, Miss Melba and Scalchi, Signor Bevignani, J. L. Cadwalader, J. L. Stevens, Smith M. Weed, W. S. Cramp and Norman Cramp.

EX-PREMIER MERCIER SINKING.

Montreal, Sept. 27. Ex-Premier Mercier is losing ground hourly. The slight improvement reported in his condition yesterday has disappeared. He had a restless night and was much depressed to-day.

URGING EUROPEAN INTERVENTION.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 27.—The "Novosti" urges the European Powers to intervene between China and Japan to the end of restoring the status quo ante and of restraining the principals from renewing hostilities for a long time to come. The paper advises that Great Britain and France jointly occupy China, declaring that in doing so they will render an immense service to civilization in whose cause China has done nothing. Moreover, such a movement would rescue China from inevitable decay. It is unworthy of Europe, the paper adds, to tolerate any longer the persistent pillage of the dwellings of Europeans, the massacre of missionaries and the violation of commercial interests.

MR. GLADSTONE AND LOCAL OPTION.

London, Sept. 27.—Joseph Chamberlain said to-day, in an interview in reference to the stand taken by Mr. Gladstone upon the local option question, that the ex-Premier's position would free many members of the Liberal party who have hitherto been coerced into voting for the local veto power. If the Government should again bring up the bill at the next session of Parliament Mr. Chamberlain believed it would cause a split in the party. Mr. Chamberlain added that he had received many proofs of Mr. Gladstone's continued esteem, and that the ex-Premier's personal friendship for him had not been broken or lessened. He had visited Mr. Gladstone recently, and had found his charm of character and grand personality finer than ever.

THE OPENING GUN IN OHIO.

A GREAT OUTPOURING OF VOTERS TO HEAR McKINLEY.

THE BUCKEYE GOVERNOR OPENS THE STATE CAMPAIGN AT FINDLAY—HE COMMENDS LOUISIANA SUGAR PLANTERS.

Findlay, Ohio, Sept. 27.—Governor McKinley this afternoon inaugurated the fall campaign of the Republican party of Ohio, and the affair was signalized by one of the greatest outpourings of the rank and file that Northwestern Ohio has ever witnessed. Arrangements had been made for special excursion trains from Columbus, Toledo, Sandusky, Kenton, Lima, Fostoria and numerous other towns within a radius of a hundred miles at rates as low as a quarter of a dollar for the round trip, and as a result the Republican cohorts flocked by droves. Findlay itself, irrespective of party, kept holiday in honor of the day, and swathed itself in gay colors.

Governor McKinley, with several of the State officers and a battery of artillery as escort, arrived from Columbus shortly before 11 o'clock and received a tumultuous reception from the throng of 10,000 or more that had been patiently waiting at the depot. Meanwhile the various visiting and local clubs had been getting into line for a parade, and when the Governor's carriage had taken its position the start was made for the city. There were three divisions, consisting of visiting clubs, many being uniformed; mounted horsemen from the country and city wards, and industrial clubs. In line were a number of floats prepared by business men, manufacturers and workingmen, which were illustrative of the issues of the Republican end of the campaign. Perhaps the most suggestive of these was a wagon upon which stood five brawny glass-workers. Their backs were toward the people that lined the sidewalks either way. They wore short jackets, and attached to the rear portion of each one's anatomy was a big square patch of cardboard with the inscription, in deep black letters, "22½ per cent reduction." This represented the reduction of wages in the window-glass district during the year, and the yelling crowd did not need to note the inscription on the big banner, "A Few Bottom Facts," in order to catch on. Another banner had a picture of a pawnbroker's golden balls sign, and the legend, "I'm the Only Man Prospering Under Democratic Rule." Still another motto of the hundreds read, "Through Grover We Bust." When the Marvin House was reached Governor McKinley alighted, and from the balcony briefly thanked the multitude for its reception.

It was 2 o'clock when the meeting was called to order on the campus of the Findlay College. From the platform the special guests looked down upon a sea of faces. Governor McKinley was supported on the right by ex-Secretary Foster and on the left by Congressman Charles H. Grosvenor. In his speech he cited the action lately taken by the sugar planters of Louisiana. He did not know what this action of the sugar men might mean for the future of politics; he did not know, but he felt constrained to commend the men for this patriotic action. He said:

They need no assurance of devotion to all the material interests of the South by the Republican party. In all its legislation for one-third of a century it has never overlooked a single Southern interest. We welcome to fellowship this great body of American citizens who propose henceforth to be Americans and to stand up for American interests, not in one, but in all sections of our beloved country.

He then reviewed the Administration of President Cleveland and the work of the present Congress, and severely denounced the new Tariff law and the methods employed in its passage. These, he said, had already been freely denounced in the house of their friends, and he needed only to quote Democratic authority to prove all that he had charged against the measure. The Governor continued:

After nineteen months of useless agitation, not yet content with the vast ruin they have wrought, they are still unwilling to give the business interests of the country any rest or relief whatever, but continue and constantly renew on every hand the threat of still other and more hurtful changes in our tariff schedules. Even the President himself, in his letter to Congressman Catchings, of Mississippi, asserts that the agitation is only just begun. He says:

"The millions of our countrymen who have fought bravely and well for tariff reform (not accepting this bill) should be exhorted to continue the struggle, boldly challenging to open warfare, and constantly guarding against treachery and half-heartedness in their camp. And, while he permitted the bill to become a law, inasmuch as he retained the moral courage to veto it he yet boastingly announces, 'I take my place with the rank and file of the Democratic party who believe in tariff reform, and who know what it is, who refuse to accept the results embodied in this bill as the close of the war, who are not blinded to the fact that the livery of Democratic tariff reform has been stolen and worn in the service of Republican Protection, and who have marked the places where the deadly blight of treason has blasted the counsels of the brave in their hour of night.'

Strong and sanguinary words are these, and new to Mr. Cleveland's vocabulary—"treason" and the "close of the war." Not the language of peace, but of battle's fierce strife and contention. War for and against what? Traitors against whom and what? War against the best and highest interests of the people of the United States, whose Chief Executive, nevertheless, he is. War against our industrial independence and business prosperity.

But the President did not stand alone in this unpatriotic proposition. The Democracy of Ohio had declared in their platform: "We adhere to the declaration of the Democratic party in its National platform that protection is a fraud, and while we recognize the benefit of the reduction of duties on imports just made by Congress, we favor such other reductions as can be made, having in view the revenue necessary to be raised for the support of the Government, to the end that the injustice of purely protective duties be abolished." And Chairman Hurd in his speech to the State Convention cried, when alluding to this same matter: "Let no one cry peace peace, when there is no peace."

These challenges must be accepted. This means, unfortunately, a constant agitation until the 8th day of [illegible] 1896, at least, and for two years longer (after that, unless the people in the election this year select a Republican House of Representatives, in which event no further wrecking of our industries or interference with the labor of our people can occur during the administration of President Cleveland). What is your verdict to be here in Ohio? A Democratic victory means further and longer steps in the direction of free trade—deeper cuts and more deadly blows upon our industrial life. A Republican victory—a Republican House of Representatives—means that during the closing half of Mr. Cleveland's administration the enemies of the protective system will be unable successfully to wage further warfare upon the prosperity of the country. On which side will you vote—for more war or less war? For renewed attacks on the home industries that are still running, or for more industry at home? For still greater reduction of wages, or for more general employment at the old scale of wages? You must answer at the polls.

Passing to the history of the new Tariff law, the Governor said the Wilson bill, if it had become a law, would have created an annual deficiency of from $40,000,000 to $70,000,000.

The speaker then quoted from Senator Gorman's speech in the Senate on July 29, 1894, to prove that the sugar schedule was the result, in part, of an agreement between Mr. Cleveland and the Louisiana Senator in the campaign prior to his last election to the Presidency. The speaker said on this point:

An agreement as to the action of a political party upon a great public question was made in private by two Senators and the candidate for President himself; made to secure the electoral vote of the State of Louisiana; made in absolute secrecy, that sugar should be taken from the free list, where the Republican party had put it, and be taxed for the benefit of the Sugar Trust, which tax should be borne by the American consumer. The President himself, if Senator Gorman be right, was a party to this contract, and he, too, much as he loathed the bill, was not unwilling to have the bargain carried into effect. Perhaps, too, this is one of the hidden reasons why he did not veto the hideous offspring of "party perfidy and party dishonor."

The Governor cited a clause in the new tariff law which renews the treaty stipulation of 1875 by which sugar from the Sandwich Islands is to be admitted free. Some might say this was only carrying out the requirements of a sacred treaty. That he admitted, but he wanted to know if the treaty stipulation with the Sandwich Islands was more sacred and binding than the contract made with our citizens by the tariff law of 1890. "There is no excuse in law, justice or equity," said the Governor, "for this betrayal of the confidence of the people of the United States. The law of 1894 takes the bounty from the producers of the United States—a bounty which amounts to about $11,000,000 annually—but carefully secures to the Hawaiian producers a bounty which annually amounts to $6,000,000. Is it any wonder that the people reject this un-American bill at every opportunity?"

A FUGITIVE CAUGHT AT LAST

ARREST OF HOWGATE, WHO STOLE $370,000 FROM THE GOVERNMENT.

HE WAS IN THE WEATHER BUREAU AT WASHINGTON, AND ESCAPED FROM THE OFFICERS THIRTEEN YEARS AGO—SINCE THEN HE HAD BEEN SELLING BOOKS IN THIS CITY—SHADOWED BY DETECTIVES MONTH AFTER MONTH—TAKEN INTO CUSTODY IN NINTH-ST. YESTERDAY.

Captain Henry W. Howgate, formerly chief of the Weather Bureau in Washington, who has been a fugitive from justice since the winter of 1880-81, was arrested yesterday morning in Ninth-st., between Broadway and Fourth-ave., by Detective A. L. Drummond, of this city, acting for J. S. Morton, Secretary of Agriculture at Washington.

Howgate was not only chief, but also disbursing officer of the Weather Bureau. His embezzlements, forgeries and larcenies, it is alleged, aggregated $370,000 at least. It is said that Howgate's absence has been connived at by prominent officials in Washington, as they had been beneficiaries of Howgate's thefts. He was an officer of the Regular Army, and, being a genial, whole-souled man, had hosts of friends.

There are no less than seven indictments hanging over Howgate, each containing any number of counts. The offences are alleged to have been committed for several years previous to 1880, when the indictments were found. Captain Howgate, after he had been arrested in 1881, asked permission to go into an inner room of his house. He disappeared, and had not since been seen and identified by any United States officer. He was known to have left Washington with a pretty young woman not his wife. He had a family at that time, and he now has a daughter, who lives at Newburyport, Mass. The woman with whom he fled from Washington left him long ago. When he fled, Howgate was an active black-haired man in the prime of life. He is now sixty years old, bent and broken, and with gray hair and beard.

"HARVEY WILLIAMS," SECOND-HAND BOOKS

Though the United States officers have been hunting all over the United States for Howgate, he has been living quietly here in New-York City as a dealer in second-hand books. His place of business was at No. 80 Fourth-ave., in the basement. He had cards printed, bearing the name of "Harvey Williams," and by that name he has for years been known to the book trade of this and other cities. The cards announce that he deals in "old magazines, reviews and periodicals." His home was at No. 135 West Tenth-st., where he had bachelor lodgings, and kept a large amount of stock for his store. Detective Drummond, who for many years was in the United States Secret Service, had been in correspondence for a long time with Attorney-General Olney with reference to the hunt for Howgate. Drummond even travelled as far as Seattle and other cities on the Pacific coast to find the fugitive.

In 1887 the detective learned that Captain Howgate's daughter lived in Newburyport, and he went there and lived several months in the hope that Howgate would visit his daughter. But the fugitive never turned up, and that plan was abandoned. Four months ago Drummond learned that Howgate was in the book business in this city or Brooklyn. A systematic hunt of all the bookstores in the two cities was made. It was believed that he was an employe, as no bookseller named Howgate was known to the trade. Whenever any of Drummond's agents learned that a man resembling Howgate in appearance had been found in a bookstore that employe was shadowed, his acquaintance was formed and his private life laid bare. A week ago Drummond adopted the plan of haunting auction-rooms for books. It was a happy thought. A clerk from the War Department in Washington who knew Howgate made the rounds of the auction-rooms every day.

FOUND IN AN AUCTION-ROOM.

On Monday the clerk saw Howgate enter an auction-room in Broadway, near Tenth-st. The clerk wasn't certain, however, as Howgate had changed. From a man weighing 190 pounds or more he had grown to be a dried-up old man of about 145 pounds. The clerk went again to the book sale on Tuesday and entered into conversation with Howgate. From Howgate's manner of speaking the clerk was certain that he stood before the fugitive at last. Drummond took the midnight train for Washington on Tuesday, and on Wednesday got a bench warrant from Judge Bingham, of the United States Supreme Court. He returned yesterday morning. When Howgate was arrested he remarked quietly, "I know when I'm beaten."

The detective and his prisoner got on board of a Fourth-ave. car and went to the Federal Building, United States Commissioner Shields turned the case over to United States Commissioner Alexander. United States District-Attorney Wallace McFarland appeared for the Government. Howgate had no counsel. He was arraigned on the nominal charge made in the Washington indictments of obtaining $2,500 on a forged receipt from H. D. Sawyer in June, 1879.

"You understand this charge?" asked Commissioner Alexander.

"Oh, yes," said Howgate, with a feeble smile; "it's one of the old series, I s'pose."

"This," said the Commissioner, "is an application to hold you in order that a warrant may be obtained from a United States District Judge, so that you may be taken to Washington. Do you demand an examination?"

HE WAIVES EXAMINATION.

"No, no; I waive an examination, and I admit my identity," said the old man. "There is no object in delay."

"Bail fixed in $10,000," said the Commissioner.

"There's another charge," said Mr. McFarlane. "Here's another charge of embezzlement of $34,000."

"Same bail fixed for that—$10,000," said the Commissioner.

Howgate said he couldn't give bail, and he was taken to Ludlow Street Jail. On the way to the jail he told Deputy Marshal Trautfield that he (Howgate) had served as a juryman in the General Sessions in Part III, Judge Fitzgerald's Court, for three weeks recently. Howgate's case will come up before Judge Benedict to-day for his removal to Washington for trial in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

STORY OF HOWGATE'S ESCAPE.

Washington, Sept. 27.—Captain Henry W. Howgate, who was arrested in New-York to-day, was, up to the time of his disappearance thirteen years ago, a well-known man in this city. He was a volunteer officer during the war, and after the volunteer army was disbanded was appointed a lieutenant in the Regular Army and assigned to duty on the Signal Corps to which was given the duty of organizing the Weather Bureau. General A. J. Myer was in charge of the bureau, and Howgate was executive officer and had charge of the details of the office. He dealt largely in real estate, owned a steam yacht and became well known. In 1881, there being disclosures as to a shortage in the accounts of the office, Howgate was displaced, and an investigation by the War Department showed what were alleged to be enormous frauds through which the Government had lost heavily. Howgate was arrested and released on heavy bonds. In a short time his bondsmen became uneasy and surrendered him. He was placed in jail to await trial. Upon the plea that certain papers in his house were necessary to his defence, an officer accompanied Howgate to his home and took a seat in the hall while Howgate went up stairs to make a change of clothing and secure the documents so much needed. After a time the officer, hearing no one moving about upstairs, became suspicious and made a search for his prisoner. But he was gone, and since that day, thirteen years ago, no word had been heard from him. The War Department offered a reward for his arrest, but it was withdrawn after some years. The Government seized everything that could be found belonging to Howgate, including real estate, and it was all sold, the proceeds being used in liquidating the claim held against him by the Government as far as they would go. Some of his creditors suffered severely by his collapse.

AN EMPTY SAILBOAT PICKED UP

Sandy Hook pilot boat Mary A. Williams, No. 19, Captain Charles Anderson, while returning to Stapleton last evening from a cruise to the eastward, picked up a sailboat just outside of Coney Island Point. The sailboat when first seen was floating upside down. The sail was set with two reefs, and the centreboard was down. No sign of those who were evidently in the boat when she capsized could be found. The boat was towed to Stapleton and moored at Bechtel's pier. She is painted white on the outside and a dark brown inside. She is fifteen feet long.

REPUBLICANS ARE IN LINE

A COMMITTEE NAMED TO CONFER WITH OTHER ANTI-TAMMANY ORGANIZATIONS.

PROBABLE MEETING OF IT WITH CHARLES STEWART SMITH AND HIS ASSOCIATES TO-NIGHT—PROSPECTS OF A UNION TICKET.

The Republican County Convention chosen by the electors of the old machine organization met at Lyric Hall, Sixth-ave., near Forty-second-st., last evening and after appointing a committee to meet in conference with similar committees from other organizations opposed to Tammany Hall, for the purpose of putting an anti-Tammany ticket in the field, the convention adjourned to meet again at the same place on Friday evening, October 5, unless sooner called together by the chairman. The conference committee organized last night met after the convention adjourned and arranged to meet again this evening at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

The convention was called to order by William Brookfield, chairman of the County Committee. Abraham Gruber, of the XXIIId Assembly District, nominated William M. K. Olcott, of that district, for temporary chairman.

MR. OLCOTT'S SPEECH.

Mr. Olcott was unanimously elected, and on mounting the platform thanked his fellow-delegates for the honor they had conferred upon him of presiding over a body representing a voting constituency of 120,000. (Applause.) The occasion was fraught with encouragement to Republicans. Mr. Olcott, after apt reference to campaign material furnished by the Democratic Congress, went on:

We have no cause for aught but encouragement in our campaign for State officers. Morton, Saxton and Haight (cheers) furnish us with a text for our sermon to the people; and that text is, "Behold, I bring you glad tidings; for the men of whom I speak are men of honor and of wise counsel and noble service; and they have, in past times, always espoused rectitude in affairs and in the making of laws, and the expressed will of the people have they never hindered nor violated, and their rulings have been equitable; and, lo, the people have called them."

And as against our nominees our adversaries have set up a composite ticket, so that I doubt not that neither friend of Hill nor friend of Cleveland can eat the dish set before them without realizing the nauseating taste of crow. And such a pronounced Democrat and noble man as