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The proof of the pudding is in the eating. Yesterday's Star contained 37 columns of advertisements, made up of 774 separate announcements. These advertisers bought publicity—not merely space.

FASSETT STILL FIRM

Opposes Morton's Nomination at Saratoga.

SCENES BEFORE THE CONVENTION

Congressman L. E. Quigg Chosen Temporary Chairman.

A RECESS IS TAKEN

SARATOGA, N. Y., September 18.—What is known as typical republican weather was in evidence in Saratoga this morning. There were blue skies, a bright sun and a clear, bracing atmosphere, and consequently everybody felt in excellent spirits.

Despite the late hour at which most of the politicians retired last night, everybody was up bright and early, and the morning was a hard work. The exciting canvass of last night for lieutenant governor was increased rather than abated, and as soon as breakfast was over at the various hotels the crowds began surging from one headquarters to another.

The subject of the great majority was room 7 in the United States Hotel where Mr. Thomas C. Platt and the leaders of the delegations talked pleasantly. If not always to their satisfaction. Many years have passed since there has been as large a gathering at a state convention, and the gathering that thronged the streets and hotel corridors yesterday evening, seen at a state gathering of republicans. This is no doubt due to the possibilities of republican success and to the strife for office now going on.

If the majority of delegates found their way to the room of Mr. Platt and the state committee there was quite a large aggregation that did not do much more than to look-upon leader, but contented themselves with alleging that with fifteen minutes for housekeeping they could succeed in breaking the state.

"All the votes that Mr. Platt can control for Mr. Morton on the first ballot," said Mr. Fassett this morning, "is about 500, and that is not enough to nominate him. We believe that we have enough to keep him from receiving the recognition of the majority, but that is another matter."

Mr. Fassett also set up the claim that did not do much more than to look-upon leader, but contented themselves with alleging that with fifteen minutes for housekeeping they could succeed in breaking the state.

Mr. Platt and his lieutenants replied to this statement that Morton was a walkover on the very first ballot and no combination that can be made will be able to beat him.

In addition to this the Morton managers claim that the state committee will elect the friends of Judge Russell would come over to them during the day and before the nomination is made.

For lieutenants the fight seems to lay between Mr. Saxton, Mr. Hendricks and Wadsworth, with no very great advantage shown for either.

The platform will stand by bimetalism. It will condemn the attack on American industries in the tariff bill, and its purpose is to protect the interests of the commercial interests of the north.

It will condemn the "broken democratic promise" and point out the retrenchment the republicans have brought about. It will refer to the income tax. It will say that it is a radical and un-American measure, and that it is a violation of the principles of our liberal, free government.

It will say that the democrats opposed every measure that would benefit the people in every possible manner, and have now enacted a force bill of their own, authorizing officers to pry into people's private affairs.

In relation to the American Protective Association they point to the constitutional party and the national party, and the enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination or preference, and recommended its being strictly followed.

As to the work of the constitutional convention, they indorse the movement to divide the national party into two parties, in regard to city government without sacrifice of his faith upon the political issues of the day.

Call to Order.

The state republican convention, called to nominate a full state ticket, was opened here at 12:45 p. m. Mr. Lemuel E. Quigg, Congressman from New York City, was named temporary chairman.

Dr. Carey of Saratoga offered prayer, at the conclusion of which Temporary Chairman Quigg began the address, which was frequent; interrupted by applause. He arranged the democratic party for the passage of the new tariff law and the income tax, and the national party for the election of the republican party in the coming election was most encouraging.

Recess of the Convention.

During Mr. Quigg's speech his sallies at Temporary Hill and the democratic party were heartily applauded. He said that Senator Hill was the only man in the democratic party faithful to his trust, at which there was a burst of applause.

During the address Mr. Quigg read a dispatch announcing that Governor Flower had declined to be a candidate for governor.

There were cries of "Good," "good," and applause and cheers. Members of the convention expressed the greatest surprise at Governor Flower's action.

The usual committees were appointed, their chairmen being as follows: Resolutions, Wm. A. Sutherland; Finance, John W. C. Sullivan; Credentials, Cornelius Van Cott; Resolutions, S. F. Payne; Messrs. Kenyon, Hall, Fox and Johnson were appointed secretaries, and, at 1:30, the convention took a recess until 4:30.

WESTERN RAILWAY DISASTERS.

A Runaway Locomotive and a Freight Car Trouble.

MOBILE, Mo., September 18.—The Washburn railroad's Omaha-St. Louis train was wrecked near Chilton, just west of here, today. The engine became unmanageable and ran away for a considerable distance until it was derailed. No passengers were hurt, but fireman Frank Keller was thrown from the cab and probably fatally hurt.

REDWOOD CITY, Cal., September 18.—The passenger train which left San Jose at 8 a. m. today for San Francisco ran into a freight train at Belmont. The engineer of the passenger train was badly hurt and a number of passengers injured, but none seriously.

AMERICANS IN THE LEAD.

Rain Stops the Cricket Match at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., September 18.—The second day's play in the international cricket match between All U. S. and All Canada was begun on the Philadelphia Cricket Club's grounds at 11:45 today. When stumps were drawn yesterday evening Canada had been retired for 155 runs and the Americans had made 83 runs for three wickets. A rain storm on last night was succeeded by Clark.

At 1:15 o'clock rain came down in torrents and play was suspended. Score—170 for nine wickets.

O'ROURKE'S RESIGNATION

He Charges That There is a Conspiracy Among the Employes.

The Reasons Which Led to Secretary Carlisle's Action—His Successor Not Yet Determined Upon.

Secretary Carlisle has been dissatisfied with the administration of affairs in the office of the supervising architect of the army for some time past, and he brought matters to a climax late yesterday afternoon by calling for the immediate resignation of the supervising architect, Mr. Jeremiah O'Rourke. The letter making the demand was delivered personally to Mr. O'Rourke about 4 o'clock, as he was closing up the business of the day.

Mr. O'Rourke succeeded Mr. Edbrooke as supervising architect of the army in the administration. He was appointed by Secretary Carlisle at the solicitation of Senators Smith and McPherson and other members of the New Jersey congressional delegation. He is a native of Ireland, but has been a resident of New Jersey for many years. His administration of the office has been unfortunate in that he managed to have trouble with nearly all of the officials of the department with whom he came in contact. He had certain ideas about the importance of his office, and chafed against the supervision of his acts by his official superiors. It is said he held himself above the law and that he has caused considerable trouble by his arbitrary actions in the matter of the award of contracts. Secretary Carlisle has had several conversations with him that he must keep within the strict letter of the law, but to no apparent effect, and he has frequently been ignored as impracticable. He has had terms with nearly all the chiefs of division in his office, and was not on speaking terms with most of them. The terms of appointments was also a subject of friction between the Secretary and the architect.

Charges of Conspiracy.

Secretary Carlisle's letter called for Mr. O'Rourke's resignation at once, but the latter today wrote a letter requesting the privilege of a personal explanation, recalling the Secretary's promise made on one occasion that he would give him an opportunity to reply to any charges filed against him. Mr. O'Rourke also set up the claim that there was a conspiracy among his subordinates. The charges were filed that no specific charges had been filed; that his action was based upon the rumor of a conspiracy he would be glad to hear at once in the evidence of such a state of affairs.

The charges of conspiracy are not being investigated. Mr. Carlisle has given no consideration to the charges of Mr. O'Rourke's successor, but it is said he is determined to get an architect who is high in his profession. The salary is \$4,500.

Mr. O'Rourke Talks.

"I shall resign cheerfully," said Mr. O'Rourke to a Star reporter this afternoon, "but I may be permitted to express the opinion that the office loses more by my resignation than I do. I have written my resignation, but I have not yet handed it in. I have the greatest admiration for Secretary Carlisle and do nothing to put him in a dilemma. I have may have after I leave the service."

REDEEMING TREASURY NOTES.

Secretary Carlisle Explains the Policy of the Department.

A great many letters have been received at the Treasury Department recently making suggestions concerning the redemption of silver dollars and the amount of such cancellation of treasury notes, and Secretary Carlisle has found it necessary to issue a statement on the subject.

The Secretary quotes the laws bearing on the subject, and says: "It will be seen that while the law provides that redeemed treasury notes may be reissued, it also in the same section imposes an express limitation upon the power of reissue by declaring that no greater or less amount of notes shall be outstanding at any time than the cost of the silver bullion and the standard silver dollars coined therefrom then held in the treasury purchased by such notes." When such notes are redeemed in gold there is no obstacle in the way of their reissue, because such redemption does not affect the stock of silver held in the treasury under the act of July 13, 1836, which was redeemed with silver coined from the bullion purchased under that act, they must be retired and canceled, or, otherwise, there would be, after the redemption and reissue, a greater amount of notes outstanding than the cost of the silver originally purchased and then held in the treasury, and this is expressly prohibited by the statute.

The purpose of Congress was to prevent the duplication of the currency, which would have been the case if the notes had been redeemed with silver, and the silver purchased with the notes could be outstanding at the same time.

Treasury notes received in the ordinary course of business, such as gold, and exchanged for silver dollars, not redeemed from the bullion purchased under the act of July 14, 1836, are not retired and canceled, but are held in the treasury prior to the 1st day of July, 1891, standard silver dollars to the amount of \$36,318,294 were coined from bullion purchased under the act of July 14, 1836, and that amount has been used in the treasury for redemption purposes was \$30,557,995. Of this amount \$12,121,000 have been used in the redemption of the notes, and that amount has been retired and canceled. No treasury notes have been redeemed in silver unless silver was demanded, the policy and practice of the department having always been to redeem in the kind of money demanded by the holder of the note. The presentation of treasury notes for redemption in silver is a very rare occurrence.

As shown above, there were held in the treasury at the beginning of this administration \$22,848,411 in silver, coined from the bullion purchased under the act of July 14, 1836. Notwithstanding the fact that \$1,507,224 has been coined since that time there are now on hand only \$28,188,724.

Consuls Recognized.

The President has recognized Esturgio Calderon as consul of Salvador at San Francisco and R. B. Hull as consul of Peru at San Francisco.

LOUISIANA PLANTERS

Republican Managers Greatly Pleased at the Recent Convention's Action.

DEMOCRATS MAKE LIGHT OF THE AFFAIR

Mr. Catchings Says It Makes the Way Easy for Free Sugar.

THE REVIVAL OF BUSINESS

The republican managers of the campaign committee are greatly pleased at the action of the planters' convention in Louisiana yesterday, and expect a speedy ratification of the election of the state to the next Congress to be republicans, elected by the better class of citizens. They were not saying much about the matter, however, as they do not care to frighten off new converts by the revival of the old republican organization there. They propose to have the new order things worked out by the people and their own free will have broken from the democratic party.

At the democratic headquarters the Louisiana affair is made light of. They insist that the republicans have no possible chance of getting more than one district, and express the opinion that even that will not be done. Senator Faulkner said that he had no doubt about the election of a solid democratic delegation from the state. The planters, he said, were not strong enough to make a result.

What Mr. Catchings Says. Representative Catchings, who was passing through the city on his way to Mississippi, said: "I am delighted at this action of the planters. If that element in Louisiana goes over to the republican party it makes the election of the state to the next Congress, in my opinion, elect republicans to the House, and democrats who are elected in spite of their opposition will be under no obligations to the democrats without the planters. The demands of the Louisiana planters have been an embarrassment to the democratic party, and I shall not be at all grieved to see the new order things worked out. I do not think there is any danger of our being dependent upon that delegation to hold the next House. However, the state in Louisiana might be important about the next presidential election be thrown into the House, Gen. Catchings said that he thought there was no probability that the House would be called upon to elect the next President.

The Revival of Business.

Both Senator Faulkner and Gen. Catchings, in commenting on the general situation, called attention to the evidence of a revival of business which they believed would result beneficially to the party in power at this time. Senator Faulkner said that information received by him from different quarters showed a great revival in both retail and wholesale business, and in the cotton business, which, he believed, was an extraordinary activity, and that the revival of business, he said, was an infallible sign of a revival of business. The Treasury Department, he said, had pressed to the utmost for small currency, and that the Treasury Department, he said, had pressed to the utmost for small currency, and that the Treasury Department, he said, had pressed to the utmost for small currency.

PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Quite a Large Batch Arrived at the White House Today.

The White House mail this morning contained a large batch of appointments. The most important is that of Charles H. Mansur of Missouri to be assistant controller of the treasury. Judge Mansur is the president of the second circuit of the federal court of the offices abolished by the Dooley legislation. The office to which he is appointed is a new one, created by that legislation. The office of deputy first controller, now held by Mr. Fore, was also abolished by that act. The changes take effect October 1.

Other Appointments.

The other appointments made by the President are as follows: Treasury—George M. DeReamer, second assistant engineer, revenue cutter service; John P. Masterson, surveyor of customs for the port of Albany, N. Y.; Richard P. Doolan, assistant appraiser of merchandise, district of San Francisco, Cal.; John H. Galloway, supervising inspector steam vessels, eighth district; John F. Knowlton, collector of customs, district of St. Mark, Fla.; Navy—Henry B. Soule, to be gunner; Postmasters—Daniel B. Dennison, Mystic, Me.; John S. Fiske, Bangor, Me.; R. Y. Rice, Hillsboro, Ill.; John B. Kessler, Ottawa, Kan.; William A. Wilgus, Hopkinsville, Ky.; Charles H. Trousdale, Montgomery, Ala.; John W. H. Holden, Norfolk, Va.; Martin J. Wadsworth, Wadsworth, N. Y.; Dupin, Seward, Neb. New York: Jno. H. Wolverson, Wellsville; Delancey Row, New York; Robert T. Fiske, New York; Henry M. P. Uhler, Herkimer; Brastus F. Hall, Norwood; John Macklin, Stapleton; John Harding, Saratoga Lake; Edwin M. Baker, N. D.; J. M. Hummel, Selmsgrove, Pa.; Herman L. Hegner, Sewickley, Pa.; Alexander May, Yoakum, Texas; George H. Isaiah, Ogden, Utah.

DELAWARE RIVER BRIDGE.

To Afford Direct Connection With the Jersey Coast Resorts.

The War Department today returned to Chief Engineer Brown of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for amendment the plans submitted by that company, in accordance with an act of Congress for a bridge over the Delaware river, connecting Philadelphia, Pa., and Camden, N. J. The amendments desired are not extensive, and relate principally to the location of the great three-hundred-foot draw span. It is expected that the necessary changes in plan will speedily be made, and that within a year this great project, second in importance only to the Hudson river bridge at New York, and affording direct rail communication without transfer by ferry between the Jersey summer resorts and the remainder of the country, will be under construction.

THE NEW TREATIES

Great Importance of Japan's Recent Agreements With Other Nations.

First Official Recognition of the Mikado's Domain as One of the Civilized Countries.

The new treaties which Japan is effecting with the great powers, including the United States, are regarded in diplomatic circles as of great importance. Affairs quite important as the China-Japan war, as the treaties will, for the first time, give official recognition to Japan as one of the sisterhood of civilized nations. The terms of the treaty with Great Britain have just been made public. A similar treaty is now being negotiated with this country, and it is expected to be the second of the series to be signed. They will come a like treaty with Germany and other powers.

The significant feature of this new series of treaties is that they, for the first time, deal with Japan as an enlightened nation entitled to the same treaty rights as the countries to which she has the same official recognition. All of the Japanese treaties now existing treat her as a half-barbarous country, and are relics of the days prior to her advancement to a civilized nation.

History of Former Treaties.

The records of the State Department show that the United States was the first to make a treaty of any kind with Japan, and the first to send a minister there. This was within the last forty years, prior to which time Japan was looked upon as a barbarous nation. The first diplomatic communication was had with her, in 1858 Secretary of State Lewis Cass sent Townsend Harris of New York as consul general and afterward as minister to Japan. The first official of the kind Japan had ever seen. He took his life in his hands by pushing inland, going to the seat of government at Yedo, where he succeeded in making an advantageous treaty. This served as the basis for subsequent treaties with Great Britain, France, the Netherlands, and other countries. In 1860 our minister, Mr. Burlingame, had the treaty changed, making the tariff rate 5 per cent ad valorem. Other treaties have since been made, but the new series of treaties, the main feature of which is the uniform tariff rate of 5 per cent ad valorem for sending goods into Japan, although this country was left free to impose a tariff of 10 per cent on goods against Japan. The new treaty will raise the Japanese rates, on the principle that the government is now able to enact a just tariff for imports from the United States. It is understood to be from 6 to 8 per cent, and a specific instead of an ad valorem duty. This is the first time that the treaty, and the purpose is to have them alike.

Japan Entirely Open to Foreigners.

Another important change is in opening Japan to Americans and other foreigners. The old treaty gave the Japanese certain designated treaty ports, and the new one opens her entire country, making only one reservation, against the alien ownership of land, similar to the laws in some American states. With the opening of Japan to all other foreigners will be allowed to conduct business, lease land, etc., on the same terms as the Japanese. On the other hand, Japan has been opened to all civil and criminal, in which a foreigner is a party. These courts were established by the treaty of 1858, and were extremely unpopular, but as Japan's judicial system is now patterned after that of eastern countries, it is believed that the new treaty will give foreigners in Japan without the continuance of the great courts.

Germany's Offer to the United States and Japan's Advancement.

Germany's offer to the United States and Japan's advancement, the country will, in effect, be officially received as one of the fully civilized treaty-making nations.

DEATH OF MAJ. TURTLE.

An Engineer Officer of Ability and Wide Experience.

Major Thomas Turtle of the engineer corps of the army and one of the assistants to the chief of engineers, died at 1:30 o'clock this morning at his residence, No. 2108 G street northwest. The news of his death was a great shock to his many friends in this city, as it was not generally known that he was sick. He was a strong, robust-looking man, and was supposed to be in the best of health. He was at the War Department attending to his duties as usual up to Friday, when he told his associates that he was not feeling well. He went home and was put to bed and sank rapidly until death ended his sufferings early this morning. His death is attributed to congestion of the liver. He was married and had three children, all of whom were with him in his last moments. Arrangements for the funeral will be deferred until the arrival of his two brothers, one of whom is in New York city, and the other is in Florida.

THE RUINED ASK RELIEF.

Homesteaders in the Western Burned Districts Approach the Government.

Commissioner Lamoreux of the general land office has been receiving many communications from homesteaders in the burned districts of Minnesota and Wisconsin concerning pine lands which they have taken, but which have not been finally patented or in which the title does not rest with the settler. Homesteaders are prohibited from cutting the pine until they acquire complete title. To this they make objection, except in cases of fire, when the pine must be cut immediately or it will lose its value for lumber. In any section where the fire has raged and the bark of the trees are burned, they must be cut the following winter or the worms at once begin to eat them, and by the second winter the trees are almost, if not wholly, destroyed. The settlers have been inquiring of the commissioner whether the title can be put on their land so that it may be saved. The commissioner says that such permission cannot be granted and a congressional action will be necessary before the settlers, whose titles are not yet perfect, can cut their timber.

OWENS' PLURALITY 209.

Practically Final Figures in the Kentucky Contest.

LEXINGTON, Ky., September 18.—The official count of Fayette county was completed at noon today, giving Breckinridge 205 plurality over Owens. There is no contest or protest of any kind. The Bourbon county official count will be made at 2 o'clock. The Leader this afternoon publishes a table of seven counties official and Bourbon unofficial, but conceded by both sides, giving the vote as follows:

Owens ..... 8,062  
Breckinridge ..... 7,863  
Settle ..... 3,201  
Owens' plurality ..... 209  
These figures are practically final.

Band of Young Safe Robbers.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., September 18.—A band of five youthful burglars and safe robbers have been arrested at Lamar, Mo., and brought here. They have confessed to breaking in the store of the Devore Fruit Company here last Saturday night and cracking the safe, from which over \$500 in cash was taken. Their ages range from 9 up to 15 and all are negroes. They implicate a number of other boys.

COMING ELECTIONS

Importance Attached to Them by Republican Campaign Managers.

WILL FIGHT FOR A MAJORITY OF STATES

Significance of This Policy in Election of a President.

ATTACKING CLOSE DISTRICTS

The campaign managers of the republican party consider the coming congressional elections as the most important that have occurred in thirty years. They hold that a positive and direct bearing upon the next presidential election, and that to a certain degree the presidential campaign will be waged between this time and the second Tuesday in November.

It can be authoritatively stated that the republican managers in their councils have decided to bend every effort in the coming campaign toward gaining a majority of the state delegations in the House. This is done for a twofold purpose. One reason, of course, is that they want to carry the House on general principles, but the main reason is that they desire a majority of the states to split in the vote for electors, and over the democrats as a club, to prevent fusion with the populists in western states in the presidential election.

Significance of This Policy.

The significance of this policy is readily apparent. If the democrats should have a majority of the House by states they could then direct their efforts in the presidential campaign to throwing the election of the President into the House. This would be accomplished by combining with the populists in western states which under ordinary circumstances are republican. It would not be necessary for the democrats to look out for their presidential electors, but to split in the vote for electors as much as possible between the three parties.

Where the Fight is Being Made.

Having determined upon this policy the republicans are proceeding to attack the democrats in their most vulnerable points in the various congressional districts. Wherever there is a democratic Congressman who was elected to the Fifty-third Congress by a small majority, that is the place where the republicans will make the fight. In every manufacturing district that has returned a democrat a struggle will be waged to return the majority and send back a republican.

In this respect the campaign may be said to be a warfare of sharpshooters. The republicans will pick off the democrats one by one, preferring this to a general onslaught, but it will be done with the sole purpose of changing the complexion of the state delegation, and that end will be in view all the time. For instance, the state of New York returns one Congressman, and the republicans are making it their aim to carry that Congressman by the House, and it would offset the carrying of New York by the democrats. Thus, in all of the northern states having small delegations the republicans are making it their aim to carry a majority of the gain of one or two Congressmen to the republican side. In the case of Texas, a state like Texas for a presidential candidate two years hence.

What is Claimed Now.

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DILEMMA OF SPAIN

The Necessity of Some Commercial Treaty With This Country.

The Cuban Sugar Planters Are Seriously Affected by the Abolition of the Reciprocity Arrangement.

So far as can be ascertained the Spanish government has as yet made no formal advance toward the negotiation of a new commercial treaty with the United States, and although a movement in that direction is expected in the near future, the subject is so beset with difficulties that the outcome of the negotiations is extremely doubtful. The reciprocity "arrangement," as was styled the compact negotiated with Spain by Secretary Blaine to distinguish it from formal treaties, has fallen through since the new tariff act went into operation. It was not necessary for either government to denounce the arrangement or serve notice of its termination; for this followed by the terms of the act. Each government contented itself with a notice to its revenue collector in the case of the United States that the new duties imposed by the new tariff act must be collected on all imports, regardless of previous arrangements, and the case of Spain that the rates of duties must be exacted on imports from the United States.

Notwithstanding the assertion by Spain, however, that no such arrangement existed, that it was unsatisfactory to her, beyond question the reversal to the old order is still more so. The Cuban sugar planters, already in bad straits, are now in a state of absolute panic at the prospect of the loss of their principal market—the United States—and are bringing to the attention of the Spanish government by memorials and urgent representations of various kinds that the Spanish government is obliged to move for their relief, even at the cost of a sacrifice of territory. The revenues are needed for the maintenance of the government, so the negotiations are likely to occupy much time and to be successful in securing a considerable concession from the Spanish side.

CHINA'S WATERLOO.

The Japanese Cavalry Continuing the Pursuit of the Fugitives.

LONDON, September 18.—A dispatch received here from Ping Yang, Korea, dated yesterday, says that every hour adds to the crushing character of the Chinese defeat. It is added that the first estimates were slightly under the actual facts, and the total of the Chinese losses during the two days' battle is now said to be over 17,000 men, including wounded and prisoners. The Japanese cavalry is continuing the pursuit of the Chinese, who succeeded in escaping, and detachments of troops continue bringing in squads of captured Chinese.

Report of the Viceroy's Deposition.

A dispatch from Shanghai says that an imperial edict had been issued depriving Viceroy Li Hung Chang of his three-eyed peacock feather, because of his mismanagement of the Korean campaign.

Official Account of the Battle.

The officials of the Japanese legation have received an official dispatch concerning the complete defeat of the Chinese army at Ping Yang, Korea. The official message says that the Japanese imperial army on Saturday last besieged the Chinese stronghold at Ping Yang, after a fierce battle, gained a complete victory over the Chinese, taking possession of Ping Yang before dawn on Sunday morning, September 16. The Chinese message continues, excepting 20,000 men, and the remainder of the force were either killed, wounded or taken prisoners. Among the latter were the Chinese commander-in-chief, commander of the Manchurian army, and other important officers. The Chinese prisoners are to be sent to Japan in batches of 1,000 on board Japanese transports at anchor in the Tai Tong river.

Japanese Campaign in Korea.

The scene of the fighting is laid in the northwestern part of Korea, in the provinces of Whang-Hai and Phong-Yang—the latter, together with its chief city, is also being called Ping-Yang and Ping-An. On August 15 the Chinese vanguard, 5,000 strong, having traversed the province of Phong-Yang from the north, crossed the Tai-Tong river at Hwang-Hwa, a point just north of the Whang-Hai frontier, the Japanese retiring before them with some loss.

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A GOOD PLAN FAILED

Unsuccessful Attempt to Entrap Train Robbers.

THE LATTER SHOT THE ENGINEER

Then Firing Became General and They Escaped.

BUT TWO FINALLY CAPTURED

GORIN, Mo., September 18.—The Colorado and Utah express on the Santa Fe was held up by robbers at 3:30 a. m. today. Owing to the fact that the railroad and express officials had a spy on the trail of the bandits when they stopped the train, they took a half hour to get away, and it is said at least two dead in the surrounding woods, while as many others rode for their lives, twenty-one miles away, filled with leaden pellets. They were notified in the art of train robbery, and brutal ones at that, for they shot "Dad" Prescott, the engineer, before they even gave him a chance to hold up his hands. His wound, it is believed, will not prove fatal. The raid was planned three weeks ago, but was not put into execution till this morning.

When the train left Chicago at