theory of the right of the states to secede from the Union was forever eradicated from our system of national constitutional government. By that war African slavery—which was the cause of sectional bitterness, and was one of the causes or pretexts for national controversy—was forever overthrown, and the flag of our country became at once the emblem of freedom and the symbol of national power. As the result of that war the constitution was maintained and not subverted, and the union of the American people made perpetual.

"My comrades, we who survive to this day may well be grateful to that Divine Being who guides the destiny of nations, that we are permitted to see an established Union, a republic extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the lakes to the gulf, and liberty and law the all-pervading rule of our national life. We are here today with malice toward none and charity for all; we meet as citizens of a common country, devoted to its interest, and alike ready to maintain its honor, wherever or however assailed.

"To my comrades, you who were Confederate soldiers during all the weary struggle of the civil war, I beg to say I was proud of your gallantry and courage. I never allowed myself to forget that you were Americans, freely offering your lives in the defense of what you believed to be your rights, and in vindication of your manhood.

"You are now satisfied that the result of the civil war established the unity of the powerful American republic. You submitted your controversies with your fellow-citizens to the arbitration of the battlefield, and you accepted the result with a sublime fortitude worthy of all praise, and your reward is that peace and order are restored, and the South which you loved so well, and for which you fought so bravely, now blossoms with abundant blessings."

**Gen. Gordon's Speech.**

Another patriotic tune followed Gen. Palmer's speech. Then the battle-scarred veteran of the Confederacy, whom Lee called his "right arm," Gen. John B. Gordon, of Georgia, was introduced. He was greeted with no less applause than was accorded Gen. Palmer, and spoke with fully

GEN. JOHN B. GORDON.

as much enthusiasm, feeling and patriotism. Those who have heard Gen. Gordon before say it was the effort of his life.

Gen. Gordon's address abounded with patriotic sentiment, and its eloquent passages were roundly cheered. The speaker mentioned Charles Sumner's attempt in the Federal senate to strike from the battle flags of the Union all the mementoes of our civil war, and said his apprehensions that more harm would come to the republic if it cherished the emblems were misapprehensions. The civil war, he said, was an onward march that vastly enhanced the respect of each of the opposite sections, and finally reunited them in stronger and more enduring bonds than before. Continuing, Gen. Gordon said:

"Is this fraternity to last? Is this unity to endure? If yes, then liberty shall live. If no, then the republic is doomed, for in the womb of our country's future are mighty problems, instinct with life and danger, to solve which will call into requisition all the statesmanship, all the patriotism, all the manhood and loyalty to law of all the sections. The patriotic American who loves his country and its freedom and who fails to discern these coming dangers and the urgency for united effort to meet them is not a statesman; and the statesman, if I may so characterize him, who, realizing these dangers, would still for personal or party ends, alienate sections or classes, is but half a patriot. Perish, then, forever perish from American minds and hearts all distrust, all class, party and sectional bigotry and alienations; but live, long live, forever live, as the last hope of the republic mutual trust, confidence, brotherhood and unity between the children who are the heirs of immortal honors. Forever live the spirit which animated the American congress in making possible this inspiring hour, and may the spirit of this hour abide in the hearts of our descendants through all generations.

"And now, by the authority of the American congress and the executive department of the government; in the presence of these survivors of the great struggle; in the midst of this historic woodland, whose leaves were reddened with heroic blood and whose giant oaks still bear upon their shivered trunks the visible trace of shot and shell; by these flowing fountains, whose crystal waters symbolize the purpose which convenes us; in the presence of all these witnesses, and in the name of the great republic and its people, we set apart as an American mecca and consecrate for all time this immortal battle ground, made forever glorious by American valor."

**Gen. Longstreet's Speech.**

The next person introduced was Gen. James B. Longstreet. He said in part:

"On a similar occasion at Gettysburg President Abraham Lincoln said: 'It is for us, the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work.' It is for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us. I would look to the unfinished work and the great task remaining before us, in which the blue and the gray and the sons and daughters of veterans on both sides can heartily join, in extending, broadening, confirming and perpetuating a government of the people, by the people and for the people.

"I allude, my countrymen, to happenings in 1895, to the exasperating European interference in Hawaii, Nicaragua, Venezuela, Trinidad, and the general but steady purpose of Great Britain to nullify or encroach on the Monroe doctrine. Although the guns at Appomattox had

GEN. JAMES B. LONGSTREET.

scarcely ceased their reverberations, the brave soldiers of Lee plainly indicated that they would follow Grant or Sheridan in driving any European government from America, and I believe there is an abounding patriotism, broad and deep, in all Americans; that patriotism throbs the heart and pulses as ardently of the South Carolinian as the Massachusetts Puritan; that the Liberty bell in its Southern pilgrimage will be as reverently received and as devotedly loved in Atlanta and Charleston as in Philadelphia and Boston; that we all idolize Old Glory, and with Barbara Frietchie we can all say: 'Shoot, if you must, this old gray head, but spare your country's flag.' And to stimulate and evolve this noble sentiment all we need is the resumption of fraternity at the ratio of sixteen to one—sixteen strong heart-strokes of mutual esteem and love to a feeble, expiring one of waning sectionalism; the hearty restoration and cordial cultivation of neighborly, brotherly love; faith in Jehovah and respect for one another, and God grant that the happy vision that delighted the soul of the sweet singer of Israel may rest like a benediction on the South, on the blue and the gray.

"Strengthen the army and navy; look to the armaments of our warships and render more efficient our seacoast defenses—in a word, make the United States the first naval power of the world, and when another landing by England at Corinto is attempted, when European colonization in Venezuela is essayed, and when British greed in Nicaragua is repeated or any other invasion or encroachment of the Monroe doctrine is threatened, the followers of Lee and Grant, the sons of veterans, of the blue and gray, some Decatur, Jones, Perry, Farragut, Semmes or Maffitt, on the quarterdeck of an American man-of-war will unfurl the flag of Washington, Lincoln, Grant and Lee in the English channel and the 'Yankee huzza' and the 'rebel yell' will resound along the British coast."

Gen. Longstreet was frequently interrupted by enthusiastic applause. When the cheering that followed the address had subsided the audience joined in singing "Auld Lang Syne." Other prominent men spoke briefly.

### IN THE BIG CIRCUS TENT.

**Gen. O. O. Howard and Gen. Joe Wheeler Address the Veterans.**

Chattanooga, Sept. 19.—There was another big crowd in Barnum's big tent tonight. It was a grand reunion of the Army of the Tennessee, Union and Confederate. The big tent, which has held many large crowds, never before held one greater than tonight's. Gen. Granville M. Dodge, of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, presided. After music by the band and prayer, he introduced the first speaker of the evening, Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A.

In the course of his speech Gen. Howard began by a glowing tribute to the great generals, both blue and gray, who took part in the battle of Chickamauga, and, continuing, he told of the heroic American volunteers and the things he saw and experienced; of the scaling of Lookout Mountain, and the battle above the clouds; of the welcome news of Lee's surrender, and of Lincoln's assassination, and the return home of battle-scarred veterans. After this he began to talk of the present. Skipping a lapse of thirty years, he then described the grizzled and gray veteran as he appears today, and told of the scenes he had witnessed at reunions where veterans of both sides were present. The war was a necessity. Nothing could have warded it off. Slavery caused it. In conclusion Gen. Howard said in part:

"It is coming into all hearts this year, as it came into the heart of Gen. Grant near the close of his life, to speak entirely kind words, lest we might injure the manhood of the noblest man of the South. God alone adjusts the balance of justice, and he is able to fill the soul of every waiting comrade with fullness from his own abundant fountains."

When the cheering had ceased there was music by the band, and then Gen. Joe Wheeler, of Alabama, spoke. Gen. Wheeler's address was a very concise history of the war, and in conclusion he gave statistics comparing the principal battles of the civil war with those of European nations, showing the number of men engaged and the proportion of them who were killed and wounded.

Gen. Willard Warner, of Chattanooga, was the next to address the gathering. He said in part: "Nearly a generation has gone since we fought our last fight. Our battles have since been fought over and over again, until they have doubtless become wearisome to the public. Our part in the great drama of the war has been acted. The curtain fell on us thirty years ago, and we passed to the judgment of the world and history. It is now about time that we ceased talking of the bloody chasm and should take peace and reconciliation for granted." In conclusion Gen. Warner spoke hopefully for the future.

When Gen. Warner finished Rev. Father Sherman was introduced. He said that he felt that he had some claim on the soldiers, owing to the close connection they had with his father. He then paid a glowing tribute to the men who had fought with his father "From Atlanta to the sea." When he had finished, the meeting adjourned. Col. Fred Grant, who was expected to follow Father Sherman, was not present.

**The Banks Increasing the Gold Reserve**

Washington City, Sept. 19.—Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, $181,523,530; gold reserve, $96,648,875. The true amount of the gold reserve at the close of business today was $95,948,877.

The treasury department is advised of the deposit of $100,000 in gold in exchange for currency by the National Bank of Commerce of St. Louis, through its New York correspondent.

Cleveland, Sept. 19.—At a meeting of the directors of the Central National bank today a resolution was adopted authorizing Cashier J. J. Sullivan to confer with the different banks in this city with the view of tendering the secretary of the treasury $1,000,000 in gold coin and to accept in lieu thereof legal tender notes.

New York, Sept. 20.—A morning paper prints a story to the effect that Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Curtis has informed the bond syndicate that President Cleveland will not consider a new bond issue as long as the gold reserve stands above $70,000,000 or $75,000,000.

### MUST REPLACE THE BRICK.

**Denny Clay Company Has a Dispute Over Pike Street Pavement.**

Further investigation of the brick pavement of Pike street by City Engineer Thomson has revealed the fact that the steam roller test, made about a week ago, broke nearly as many brick on the south side, supplied by the Denny Clay Company, as were broken on the north side, among those supplied by the Seattle Brick and Tile Company. On making this discovery Mr. Thomson instructed James Spurr & Co., the contractors, to repair the pavement on the Denny side. The contractors then notified the Denny company to supply enough brick to make the necessary repairs. The company sent up one load Wednesday and another yesterday. But yesterday it also sent a letter to Spurr & Co., in which it said a good many things. Among other statements, the company says that under its contract it has a year in which to furnish the necessary brick for repairs to the street, and that it intends to take the full time allowed by the contract. It says, too, that it intends to fulfill its contract to the letter. Spurr & Co. say, however, that they have got to repair the street now; that they will call on the Denny company for brick now, and that the brick will have to be forthcoming now.

Meanwhile, City Engineer Thomson keeps on in the even tenor of his way, and simply says he intends to have the contract with the city carried out; the question of what make of brick is used is nothing to him, so long as it meets the requirements.

The insurance companies operating on the Pacific coast have agreed to a truce so far as Oregon, Washington and Arizona are concerned.

No mortal should expect to get all he expects.—Galveston News.

Lord Ashbourne is serving his third term as chancellor of Ireland.

**The Goose That Laid Golden Eggs**

Ought not to have been slain. Her fate was wholly unmerited. She was a most useful fowl. There are lots of bipeds of our race who don't know half as much as she did. Conspicuous for their folly among this class are the people who persistently dose themselves with violent drugs, which either have a tendency to aggravate the complaints they are claimed to cure, or else to cause a most pernicious disturbance of the system. Among intelligent physicians the use of "drastic" or violent medicines has passed away with other fallacies, like blistering and bleeding. The Doctor Sandragos are an extinct race—happily for mankind. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the best possible substitute for drugs in malarial, dyspeptic or bilious cases, and when the kidneys or bladder are inactive, or where there is a tendency to rheumatism, it is also an unequaled tonic and medicinal stimulant.

**Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.**

# ROBBED BY TELLERS.

## Two of the Biggest Banks in Chicago the Victims.

### ONE MAN OFF ON A VACATION.

**He Won't Return Unless Caught—Another Man's Vacation Substitute Found the Books Crooked.**

Chicago, Sept. 19.—Joseph H. Wilson, receiving teller of the National Bank of Illinois, has confessed to taking $7,000 of the bank's money, and Benjamin B. Jones, paying teller of the same institution, is charged with stealing $12,900. Their plan of working the thing was simple. Money passed from one to the other, and their accounts were always expected to balance. Whenever one was short the other simply made a "dummy" entry, and the thing was fixed.

But Jones and Wilson made one mistake. One of them went away on a vacation. Then, through the admittance of another man to the office of the paying teller, small irregularities were discovered, and finally the whole secret was out. Jones went away three weeks ago. He had hardly left town before experts began poring over his accounts, and in a few days Wilson was confronted with the evidence taken from the books. Wilson broke down. He cried, promised to tell all, and detailed to the bank officials all the plans of himself and Jones. His position was at once declared vacant, and another man was put in. Jones was allowed to finish his vacation. When he came back he was confronted with the evidence, and was told that his accomplice had given up. He, too, broke down and made a clean breast of it. Both men are in the city and under surveillance, no arrests having been made.

Ross C. Van Bokkelen, receiving teller of the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company, is missing. So is $33,000 of the money belonging to that institution, which is the second largest banking concern in the West. It is thought that Van Bokkelen has gone to Mexico. The discovery of his shortage came about when a representative of the McCormick Harvester Company called at the bank in regard to a deposit of $33,000 made last Friday. An examination of the books showed it had not been entered, and further that Van Bokkelen had left on Saturday on his vacation. The bank officials, becoming suspicious, made a hasty examination of the missing teller's books, and it showed that in the last year and a half he had appropriated almost $50,000. The Guaranty Company of America, which was on Van Bokkelen's bond for $5,000, was immediately notified, and made good the amount of the bond. Then it started its own detectives on the teller's track. The Pinkerton agency also put detectives on the case, and they believe they will have their man in custody inside of thirty days.

**A Banker's Arrest for Forgery.**

Deadwood, S. D., Sept. 19.—Banker W. H. Stebbins, of Kansas City, who was arrested at Cheyenne last Saturday, charged with forgery in connection with the receivership of the Bank of Sun Dance, Wyo., was brought to Sun Dance, where he had a hearing before Court Commissioner Nichols and was discharged. It is said the charge of forgery was trumped up by Receiver Adams, and that it has all the appearance of an attempt to blackmail. Stebbins is connected with a string of banks extending from Kansas City to Cheyenne, the Black Hills, Montana and the Pacific coast.

**Forger Skinner Tries to Escape.**

Roseburg, Or., Sept. 19.—Sheriff Cathcart arrived here today with L. H. Skinner, who was arrested at Walla Walla recently on a charge of forgery. While en route today on the Roseburg local train near Eugene, Skinner attempted to escape from the sheriff by jumping through the toilet room window. The train was running thirty miles an hour. It was stopped, and Cathcart started in pursuit. The sheriff was handicapped by being a heavyweight. In a short time he brought his pistol into service, and, although a long way behind, landed a bullet between Skinner's feet and the latter fell. Skinner got up and ran again before Cathcart reached him, but was told to stop or he would be killed at the next shot. He then gave up.

**Embezzler Kennedy's Record.**

San Francisco, Sept. 19.—Special.—D. M. Kennedy, of Kennedy & Inglis, lumber dealers, who fled recently with $6,000 belonging to his partner, eight years ago was a wharf foreman in the Port Ludlow lumber mills. He was shrewd, quick, and a good business man, except that he possessed "trickery" qualifications. He came to this city from the Sound and began selling lumber on a commission. His firm prospered until after his marriage to a beautiful young woman, and then he began playing the races. His associate, Mr. Inglis, who enjoys the highest esteem and confidence of the business people of San Francisco, has made good his partner's defalcation and will continue the business.

**Attempt to Murder a Reform Preacher.**

Chicago, Sept. 19.—A desperate attempt was made tonight to murder Rev. J. F. Clancy, of Lemont, the clergyman who, emulating Dr. Parkhurst, has headed the prosecution of the tough element of the drainage canal town. As the minister entered his dooryard a man sprang up and fired pointblank. The bullet missed its mark, and the assailant pulled the trigger twice again. The cartridges failed to explode, and, dropping his revolver, the thug escaped in the darkness. Mayor McCarthy, of Lemont, was held to the grand jury today on the charge of proposing to accept and accepting a bribe. The prosecution, under the leadership of the Rev. Clancy, will press similar charges against other officials of the town.

**Another Safe Robbery at Weston.**

Pendleton, Or., Sept. 19.—A dispatch from Weston reports another safe burglary there. Some time Wednesday night burglars entered the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company's depot and blew the safe open. There was only $15 in the safe, belonging to the Pacific Express Company. This was taken. It is thought that a gang of burglars are now infesting Eastern Oregon and Washington, as small burglaries are becoming numerous.

### THE HAVANA DISASTER.

**How the Warship Was Lost and the Admiral Drowned.**

New York, Sept. 20.—A special to the Herald from Havana says: The Spanish war vessel Sanchez Barcastegui was sunk at the mouth of the harbor early Thursday morning in a collision with the coasting steamer Mortora. Admiral Manuel Delgado Parejo, Capt. Ybanez and three other officers and thirty members of the crew of the warship were lost. The collision occurred in front of Moro castle, the Mortora being bound in from Neuvitas. The Barcastegui was struck a terrible blow in the side by the bow of the Mortora, and sank so quickly that it was impossible to save all her company. The Mortora sustained great damage, but was able to steam to her anchorage.

The collision was due to a most unusual cause. One of the sailors of the Spanish war vessel had his hand caught in the engine used to generate electricity for the vessel's lights. To save his life the engine was stopped. This, of course, left the vessel in darkness, and before the lights were started again the Mortora crashed into her.

The Barcastegui sank in a moment. Only the upper parts of her masts are visible above the water. Boats from both vessels were lowered, and Admiral Parejo and other officers and the greater number of the crew embarked in them, but the sinking of the warship was so sudden that the boats alongside her were engulfed by the suction. There was no panic on either ship. Admiral Parejo's body and that of Capt. Ybanez were recovered later in the day near the scene of the wreck, and the admiral's body was brought to this city, receiving the customary honors from all the naval vessels in the harbor. It was received at the dock by Marshals Arderius, La Chambre, Blanco and Herrera and a great number of Spanish naval officers, who escorted it to the Parejo palace.

Capt. Ybanez' body was in a terrible condition when found. The head and arms were missing, and it is supposed they were eaten by sharks.

The Sanchez Barcastegui was a small wooden war vessel having a displacement of 935 tons. Her length was 203.5 feet, and her beam 29.6 feet. She was fitted with a single screw, and drew 12.6 feet. Her indicated horse-power was 1,100. Her battery consisted of three 16-centimeter Palliser muzzle-loading rifles and two machine guns. She was launched in 1876, her speed being 13 knots and her coal capacity 130 tons.

### THEY SLEW BIG GAME.

**Adventures of Three Hunters in the Olympic Mountains.**

Frank R. Reid of Buffalo, who has been holding down a claim near Lake Cushman, "Stan" Hopper, the Cascade mountain guide, and a young man named Farmer, have just returned to civilization from an elk hunt on the "divide" of the Olympic range. For over two weeks Reid and Hopper hunted from morning to night, Farmer meanwhile taking care of the camp, and still there were no signs of big game. Hopper, however, had one last place in view and hoped that all else failing, he would be able to wind up his hunt with a killing.

It was a clear, sharp morning when he and Reid turned out for their last effort, and, as they slung their rifles and started across the mountain, each was praying inwardly that luck would favor their efforts. Every now and then they would cross patches of clear snow and the crunching sound given out told that the thermometer was still dallying with cold places. Finally they were well located on the direct lead to the valley in which their hopes were centered, and, as luck had it, the wind had veered around so they could advance for the time being with impunity. Hopper was in the lead and had just come out in a small clear space on the mountain side when he stopped short and leveled his telescope at a dark spot about a quarter of a mile down the valley. Imagine his delight and the feeling of excitement that passed through his whole frame as he saw clearly outlined on a bank of snow the forms of six bull elks. They were lying down, taking things "as easy as you please" and unconscious of the danger that lurked not more than a quarter of a mile distant.

Now the real fun of the hunt commenced, and as the hunters crept carefully down the mountain side, they held their breath every time a twig snapped or the slightest noise was heard. It seemed to them as if there was a death-like stillness and every step or move they made created sounds that would be heard in the far distance. Once they came to a clear space that was in clear view of the game, and as they slid over it, hugging the ground as closely as possible, it seemed to them their chances of success were very finely balanced. Fortune favored them and the woods were reached again without the slightest intimation of their presence having reached the noble game. They were now coming within range and redoubled their precautions. Step by step they advanced until hardly 300 yards separated them. They stopped and watched the elk as they lay huddled together. Once in a while one of the big fellows with his great branching horns would stir himself, get up and, after walking around a little, lie down again.

The hunters advanced carefully until they were within 175 yards. The telescope was leveled again, and for a long time the hunters had the unusual pleasure of watching a band of wild elk in their mountain fastness, unconscious of danger. Suddenly a twig cracked. The hunters held their breath. There was a sudden uneasiness among the animals. One that had been standing stuck his magnificent head up into the air and sniffed again and again. It was now evident that, although the exact danger could not be located owing to the direction of the wind, yet the band knew that something was wrong.

The critical moment had arrived. Each hunter chose his game. Hopper took the one standing and Reid the one that lay upon the ground facing him. Swiftly as possible they advanced a few yards, rose into firing position and brought the heavy rifles down upon the noble creatures. Two loud, sharp reports were heard, and in the twinkling of an eye every animal was on the move. They sprang up as if by reflex action, but appeared dazed at the attack, and, not knowing where it came from, for the moment came together in a mass, all heads up in the air. That moment was what the hunters wanted, and once more the rifles spoke, and the leaden missiles went on their deadly missions.

Now the band scattered as if by magic, and in the twinkling of an eye had disappeared in the woods. Not, however, until the hunters had given them several shots on the run. Hopper's elk made a short run, but, wounded unto death, fell and expired. Reid's game made a wild rush for the woods and went tearing down the mountain side, leaving a trail of blood behind him. Reid gave chase, but lost the trail, owing to the brush. He kept on, however, and after a quarter of a mile run saw a big form standing directly back of a tree. It was the elk, and as soon as Reid sighted him he sighted Reid. The elk swayed slightly, and it was evident to the hunter that loss of blood was telling. A wounded elk, however, is a dangerous animal at close quarters, so Reid approached him very cautiously, keeping the tree between him and the wounded monarch of the forest. The elk made a move, but at this moment Reid stepped to one side, brough his rifle to his shoulder, and with unerring accuracy sent a bullet crashing through its skull.

Each elk weighed about 1,000 pounds, and had antlers with six prongs. The packhorse was brought up the mountain to get the meat, but in crossing a bad place slipped and went sailing down the mountain side 1,000 feet before a stay in proceedings was obtained. This ended all hope of bringing out more than a small portion of the meat at that time. As soon as possible they returned from their cabins, thirty miles distant, but found that big wolves had gotten away with the last vestige of the great hunt.

**A Bright Amateur Paper.**

The September number of The West, an amateur paper published in this city, is a very creditable issue. Its leading article is the second chapter of "A Trip From San Francisco Two Thousand Miles Southward," by Carlos Herbruger, of Guatemala, an interesting descriptive article, well written. The editor of The West, Herbert A. Schoenfeld, is one of the pioneers of amateur journalism on the Pacific coast, and he is to be congratulated on the style of his paper. His associates are Helen Willis, of Stanford university; Maud E. Hannon, of Fremont; Pable C. Lucas, of Spokane, and Jeannia M. Lynch, of Seattle.

**The Outrage at Tarsus.**

Constantinople, Sept. 19.—Eleven Mussulmans have been arrested for being concerned in the attack on the American St. Paul college at Tarsus, which occurred in August, when students were maltreated and missionaries threatened.

A petition is in circulation in Garfield county asking the governor to commute Murderer Myers' sentence of death to imprisonment for life. The petition will also be circulated in this county. In the meantime preparation for his execution will go on, and if the governor refuses to interfere Myers will pay the penalty of his crime on the scaffold Monday, September 30, in Pomeroy, between sunrise and sunset.

On the return of Gen. Mena, of the Mexican military commission, from Germany, it is probable that the Mexican army will be entirely remodeled as to weapons, tactics, etc. It is proposed to create a magnificent fighting machine, largely on the German model. The government is maintaining the commission in Europe, besides sending many specialists from branches of military service, in its purpose to make Mexico stronger for defense.

Charles Leclerq, an actor, died Thursday night in the New York hospital, where he had been since the 10th of this month, suffering from typhoid fever. Mr. Leclerq was born in England 55 years ago. He made a reputation as an actor in London, but for twenty-six years he had been in this country.


# I Can't Sleep

Is the complaint of many at this season. The reason is found in the fact that the nerves are weak and the body in a feverish and unhealthy condition. The nerves may be restored by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which feeds them upon pure blood, and this medicine will also create an appetite, and tone up the system and thus give sweet refreshing sleep and vigorous health.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**

Is the only true blood purifier prominently in the public eye today. $1; six for $5.

**Hood's Pills** act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c.


# SEVEN HEADS CUT OFF

## Execution of Participants in Kucheng Massacre.

### THE LEADERS ALL ALIVE YET.

**Consuls Hastened the Decapitation by Telegraphing to Peking—New Riots in the Canton District.**

New York, Sept. 19.—A cablegram to the World from Foochow, China, says: Details of Tuesday's executions have just been received. After the mandarin had refused on Friday to execute any men implicated in the missionary massacres, the American and British consuls wired to Peking. On Monday the mandarin received the viceroy's order to execute seven men. At 6 o'clock Tuesday morning Consul Hixson, Lieut. Evans and Mr. Gregory, the British consul, proceeded to the yamen gate, where the mandarin sat awaiting them. When the foreigners took their seats the drums were beaten, a salute fired and the crier shouted three times, "The court is open." Then the condemned men were brought speedily from their cells. They knelt before the court and were tumbled, securely bound, into bamboo cages, on which were attached pieces of paper with the sentence written on them. The mandarins then put on their scarlet robes and scarlet hoods, and the death procession started for the execution grounds outside the city, between lines of soldiers. When the procession arrived the condemned men were tumbled out and made to kneel with their backs to the mandarins. Then the five headsmen began their bloody work. The first head fell clean cut. When the heads of the seven men were cut off the vast crowd gave a great shout. The people clapped their hands and departed. The heads were hung in a prominent place in the city as a warning.

The mandarins professed to fear further trouble from the crowd of foreigners who went armed with revolvers, but there was no trouble. No leaders have been executed yet. Some leaders with strong backing hope to escape. The viceroy is delaying the execution of others, hoping for undeserved clemency. Punishment following the crime so soon is usually after foreign troubles. The execution will have a good effect in showing the people that the matter is serious. A bad feeling is spreading through the province because of the delay in the executions. At Foochow the common talk was that the men would escape. The consuls' wiring to Peking for stringent orders to the local officials, who do nothing unless forced, resulted in prompt action. The Detroit is still here, and one English gunboat of 756 tons.

London, Sept. 19.—A dispatch to the Times from Hongkong says: The Basle mission, near Swatow, was wrecked on Monday. The foreigners had evacuated it, owing to the warnings received from other stations that thousands of rebels were gathering and looting the property of wealthy Chinese. The troops sent to quell the uprising were withdrawn recently. Placards announce that the withdrawal was due to an English attack on Canton owing to the recent massacres.

Washington City, Sept. 19.—The joint American and British commission which is investigating the missionary riots at Kucheng is making most satisfactory progress in fixing the responsibility for the outrages and securing the punishment of the guilty parties. Cablegrams have been received at the state department from both Minister Denby, at Peking, and Consul-General Jernigan, at Shanghai, stating that seven of the Chinese who were convicted by the commission of being ringleaders in the assaults were decapitated Wednesday morning. The commission is still proceeding with its work. Minister Denby also reports that he is making headway in the organization of an independent commission that will investigate the Chengtu mission riots.

**The Cholera in China and Japan.**

San Francisco, Sept. 19.—The Oceanic steamer Monowai sailed today for Australia via Honolulu, but she refused to take freight or passengers for Honolulu, on account of the cholera there. The United States mails were taken, however.

San Francisco, Sept. 19.—Notwithstanding the endeavors of the Japanese and Chinese authorities to suppress news concerning the cholera, the truth has at last come to light concerning the plague. Japan and North China are fairly alive with cholera germs. The Siberian officials have declared the Japanese open ports infected, and from officials it is learned that over 1,700 people have died in Japan from the plague since it started in the Pescadores. The disease has gained a firm foothold. In Tokyo the heat is terrific, and the disease germs have been nursed by the climate into virulent life. The plague is raging at Yokohama also.

At Chefoo, China, the disease is spreading rapidly. Miss Turner and the child of Dr. and Mrs. MacFarlane, of the Chuchai London mission, were stricken down and died. At Nanking much illness prevails among the foreigners, many of whom have been forced to flee from the country.

The ravages of the cholera in Japan are far greater than have been reported. Up to August 26, just before the Rio sailed, 17,358 deaths from the disease were reported.

Washington City, Sept. 19.—Passed Assistant Surgeon Arnold, at present on duty on the Petrel at Foochow, China, has been ordered to investigate the plague in China and the cholera in Japan.

**The Cholera in Russia.**

St. Petersburg, Sept. 19.—In the province of Volhynia from August 18 to August 24, inclusive, 5,849 cases of cholera were reported, and 2,134 deaths resulted from the disease. In the province of Podolia, from the 21st to the 31st of August, 101 cases of cholera and forty-five deaths were reported.

**The Cholera in Africa.**

New York, Sept. 19.—A special to the World from Tangier, Morocco, says the cholera is still spreading. There were eighteen deaths reported in twenty-four hours. The disease is also working southward into Africa.


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Corner Second and Madison Streets.


# FRANCE AND BRAZIL.

## More Trouble Over the Flexible Guiana Boundary.

### BRAZILIAN TERRITORY INVADED.

**Gov. Gabral Preparing to Resist—The French Were Defeated in an Invasion Last May.**

Rio Janeiro, Sept. 19.—Dispatches from Para state that a French force has landed north of Amapa and has blockaded Counani, close to where the fighting occurred last May. Gov. Gabral, who was prominent in the former fighting, is preparing to resist the French. The trouble in May in the frontier district between Brazil and French Guiana has given rise to a good deal of bitter controversy between the two governments. The Brazilian governor arrested a Frenchman named Trajane, in the region which is in dispute between the two countries. The French governor of Guiana, Charvein, organized an expedition to punish Gov. Gabral and rescue Trajane. The expedition, led by Capt. Lunier, was unsuccessful, its leader and four marines being killed.

The French governor, Charvein, was recalled for having organized an expedition without the authority of the colonial office, and his successor, M. de la Mothe, formerly governor of Senegal, was sent out with instructions to pacify the region by peaceful measures. The news above looks as though he had decided peaceful measures to be unavailing, and was about to reopen his predecessor's armed controversy with Gov. Gabral.

This region is swarming with adventurers seeking gold, and mob law is the only appeal for differences. Counani was the location of a small French settlement and is where Gov. Gabral and 500 followers captured Trajane, the leading colonist, and brought him to Amapa. Other expeditions acted against French miners in various parts of the territory.

**The Crisis on the Kongo.**

London, Sept. 19.—There are indications that the powers may be invited to interfere in the affairs of Belgium and the Kongo Free State. The feeling in England regarding King Leopold's African venture was never very favorable, and the execution last January of the English trader Stokes without, it is alleged, observance of the due process of law, excited much comment here, which found expression in the late session of parliament, when the foreign office was urged to demand explanations. The reports which have reached this country in private letters that a condition of virtual anarchy prevails in the Kongo Free State; that in several instances Belgian troops have been defeated and slaughtered by natives, and that two Englishmen were murdered there and eaten by savages, have intensified the feeling.

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TIME CARD IN EFFECT SEPT. 15, 1895.

| † No. 3. | ‡ No. 1. | Lv. | Ar. | ‡ No. 2. | † No. 4. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4:50pm | 9:00am | Seattle | | 5:25pm | 10:40am |
| 6:04pm | 10:15am | Wood'ville | | 4:19pm | 9:20am |
| ..... | 11:00am | Issaquah | | 3:25pm | ..... |
| ..... | 12:04pm | Snoq'mie | | 2:31pm | ..... |
| ..... | 12:15pm | N. Bend | | 2:20pm | ..... |
| 6:47pm | 10:[illegible]8am | Snohomish | | 3:41pm | 8:28am |
| 8:45pm | 12:51pm | Woolley | | 1:53pm | 6:30am |
| ..... | 4:00pm | Anacortes | | 9:00am | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | Hamilton | | 12:50pm | ..... |
| ..... | 1:24pm | Wick'ham | | 1:24pm | ..... |
| ..... | 2:35pm | Sumas | | 11:55am | ..... |
| .....Ar | 5:50pm | Vancouver | | 9:00am | Lv..... |

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