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SENDING SOLDIERS INTO HAWAII.

Japan's Stealthy Move to Seize the Islands.

VETERANS IN DISGUISE.

Hundreds of Trained Soldiers to Resist Annexation.

Imported as Laborers, They Betray Their Military Training as They Land—Fully 1,000 Men Said to Have Been Thus Landed Ready to Stir Up Revolt—Hawaiian Senate Ratifies the Annexation Treaty and Rejects a Protest—Portuguese Fear Their Rights Will Be Curtailed—Mr. Morgan Arrives.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 22.—If the stories told by the passengers and crew of the steamer City of Peking, which arrived here from Hongkong via Honolulu Tuesday evening, be true, a state of affairs exists in Hawaii which demands the attention of the state department.

When the City of Peking arrived at Honolulu, the attention of the other passengers on board was attracted by the remarkably symmetrical movements of 174 Japanese steerage passengers who were disembarking. Although classed as laborers, their well-drilled and military appearance was too palpable to escape observation and occasioned considerable comment. The Japanese were evidently under the command of a veteran sergeant, and divided into squads of twenty under non-commissioned officers. During the voyage a military discipline was observed, which created comment among the other steerage passengers and the steamer's crew, and many conjectures were hazarded as to the meaning of their being shipped to the islands.

It was generally believed that they were sent there for the purpose of forcibly resisting annexation if necessary. Rumors of the presence of the mikado's soldiers are not new in the islands and it is said that over 1,000 well-drilled men have already been landed there and that about 400 veterans of the Japan-China war are expected on the next steamer.

THE TREATY RATIFIED.

Hawaiian Senate Unanimous for Annexation—The Portuguese Object—Senator Morgan Arrives.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 22.—The steamship City of Peking, which arrived last night from Honolulu, brought news that the annexation treaty had been ratified by the Hawaiian senate on September 8. From advices she brought under date of September 14, the following particulars were obtained:

The Hawaiian senate met in extra session on September 8 and the president's message urging ratification of the treaty was read, as was also the protest on behalf of the Hawaiians who opposed the measure. The president's message stated that, under the authority conferred upon him by the constitution and with the approval of the cabinet, he had negotiated a treaty of political union with the United States, which was signed by the plenipotentiaries of both governments at Washington June 18, 1897. He transmitted the same to the senate for consideration of the ratification thereof under its constitutional authority and called attention to certain significant events which bore upon the matter he touched upon, the adoption of the policy of annexation by the provisional government on June 17, 1893, and stated that the reasons which then necessitated that policy still existed and that subsequent events had emphasized their importance. In conclusion, he called particular attention to the fact that the treaty contained an important provision regarding the maintenance of existing Hawaiian laws and customs not inconsistent with the treaty and the fact that deliberation was assured as to the ultimate form of government for the territory of Hawaii and the evil which inevitably follows sudden political changes was precluded. Both papers were referred with the text of the treaty to the foreign relations committee for consideration. On the following day that committee reported favorably, and upon its recommendation the senate adopted the resolution of ratification by a unanimous vote.

Answer to a Protest.

In answer to the Hawaiian protest adopted at a mass meeting held on the 6th the committee said in part:

"As the legislature of this republic has at its last two sessions passed joint resolutions favoring annexation, and the annexation of the islands to the United States was one of the fundamental grounds for the establishment of this government, we recommend that the protest be laid upon the table, and in doing so, deem it our duty to say that, in our opinion, the protestants are protesting more on grounds of sentiment than that they really believe annexation would not promote the best and most lasting prosperity of these islands and all classes of people now residing thereon."

This report was unanimously adopted by the senate.

Portuguese Object.

Commenting upon the unprecedented haste of the upper chamber, the Luso, the newspaper organ of the Portuguese residents, said:

"The senate of the republic of Hawaii has unanimously ratified the convention which concedes Hawaii to the United States, not with only mercantile property with doubtful title, but also tying up the privileges which about 5,000 voters of the Portuguese colony enjoy and have enjoyed, and which can only be recovered if the congress of the United States, from justice and equity, shall concede to us the privileges to which we have a right."

Despite the action of the senate, the opponents of annexation are continuing their fight, as the leaders of the movement express the utmost confidence in their ability to defeat annexation. Before the Peking left a call had been issued for an immediate mass meeting to be held on the 18th, and the indications were that it would be one of the largest ever held in the islands. Some of the annexationists hoped to be able to have Senator Morgan address the meeting with the object of changing the sentiment of the natives, but there was little likelihood of this plan meeting with success.

Senator Morgan in Honolulu.

The steamship Australia, having on board Senator Morgan, of Alabama, Congressmen A. S. Berry, J. G. Cannon, H. C. Loudenslager and J. A. Tawney, arrived in Honolulu on the 13th. They were accorded a warm welcome. Senator Morgan stood the voyage exceedingly well and was in excellent health. The Hawaiian Star of the following day published this interview with him:

"I have nothing of a definite nature to say to the newspapers now, as I must first have an opportunity to study the situation from a new point of view. You may say that I am predisposed in favor of annexation. I have been an annexationist practically for thirty years, ever since the question was agitated."

The following translation of an article published in the Luso shows the alarm with which the Portuguese regard annexation:

"If perchance annexation should be consummated, which we doubt, the Portuguese colony as a political factor ceases to exist, because in the foreign press, both here and in the United States, it has been indicated with sufficient clearness that they fear the influence of the Portuguese vote in case this privilege should be conceded to them. Independence and good government of Hawaii means prosperity for the colony; but annexation without the privilege which we speak of means ruin."

The delegates who were chosen to the American Union party convention have completed their platform, which was to be presented for adoption at the convention to be held on the evening of the 13th. The platform as arranged was short, and applied solely to island affairs.

The British cruiser Comus arrived on the 12th, seventeen days from Victoria, B. C. She will remain here about a month and will then proceed home and go out of commission.

MAY SEIZE THE CHINA.

Japan Said to Want Security From Hawaii—Building of Warships in America—A Colony for Mexico.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 22.—The steamship City of Peking brings the following news from Japan and China:

There is a report in Japan to the effect that the Pacific Mail steamship City of China may be seized to secure the mikado's claims against the Hawaiian government. The vessel is now under the Hawaiian flag and, in case of annexation, would sail under the American flag and be entitled to subsidies for carrying the mails.

The Japan Mail, commenting on the prospect of Japan seizing the ship, says that the claims against Hawaii will soon be settled by arbitration, and that the islands will probably be able to pay any award granted to Japan.

In regard to the American naval vessels at Yokohama, the Mail of September 3 said:

"The United States steamer Olympia is expected to leave for Chemulpo about the 15th inst. The Yorktown will leave for home in the course of next month, and the Machias will probably follow during the latter part of November. A large proportion of the Olympia's officers are to be transferred to the Yorktown and Machias."

The possibility of an alliance between China and Japan is being talked of by military men.

Capt. Kuroka, of the Japan warship Naniwa, stated in a recent interview that the Japanese orders procured by American shipbuilders were merely sentimental. He further said that in the opinions of experts, the hulls alone of the two cruisers being built at the Union Iron Works in San Francisco and Cramp's shipyards on the Delaware will cost as much as the hulls and armament combined would have cost in England.

A Japanese vineyardist and wine grower, Nakasawa Kanae, has obtained a concession from the Mexican government to establish a Japanese colony in Northern Mexico. He is now in Tokyo organizing the first of the colony, and the Japan papers say that his scheme is to take not less than 250,000 Japanese to Mexico, chiefly to cultivate sugar cane.

On August 31 a tunnel on the line of the Ou railway in Japan fell in and buried alive twenty-one persons. Seven were excavated, three of whom were dead. The remaining fourteen were still entombed at the latest advices.

Russia has obtained from the Korean cabinet permission to use part of Zetsuel island as a coal depot. Japan already occupies the larger portion of the island.

The Baltimore Ordered to Honolulu.

VALLEJO, Cal., Sept. 22.—Orders have been received at the navy yard to put the cruiser Baltimore in commission. She is ordered to proceed to Honolulu, presumably to relieve the Philadelphia.

GREAT FLOOD IN CHINA.

Peiho Valley Becomes a Lake—Outrages on Converted Chinese.

VICTORIA, Sept. 22.—China advices per steamer Empress of India, which arrived yesterday, report that this year's freshet was lower by more than a foot than those of preceding years, but in spite of this decrease and also the fact that the Grand canal has not contributed anything like its usual quantity of water, the Peiho river has burst both its eastern and western banks, and one vast sheet of water now stretches from Yang Chung to Pei Kuan, a distance of twenty odd li. One hundred thousand people have been rendered destitute and the damage to property is estimated at about $1,000,000. The railway is in danger from the flood and should a wind of any strength arise, the damage to the road from the wash of the waves may be considerable.

A Chouping missionary correspondent writes that the rumors about foreigners and Christians kidnaping children are still being circulated. The governor has issued a proclamation, it is true, but it has really done more in increasing the fears of the people, and making them more suspicious of all strangers than before.

Last week three travelers passing through a village were set upon and beaten to death and buried by the excited mob. Another man living just outside of the city was accused of kidnaping, and was so frightened by the threats, that he lost his reason, and is now running about the place half naked and quite wild.

Several Christians have been beaten, and attacks have been made upon some of the country chapels.

The officials in the correspondent's district are doing everything to quiet the people, and so far there has been no attack on the residents at Chouping.

PHILIPPINE JOAN OF ARC.

Widow of Insurgent Soldier Will Lead the Troops in Battle.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22.—The startling fact is made public today that arms and ammunition in large quantities are being shipped by Senora Rizal, the Philippine Joan of Arc, from Philadelphia, in a roundabout way, to the Philippine islands, for the insurgents.

Marina Conenol Orbi Hozae Rizal, the widow of Dr. Hozae Rizal, who was executed in the Philippine islands by Gen. Polavieja, on December 6, 1896, is here collecting ammunition and accoutrements. They are to be shipped to Canada, whence they will be sent to the Philippines. Thousands of rifles are going through and the manufacturer who is sending them, is at work completing other orders for the same purpose.

Dr. Rizal was a leader of the revolution. He had been president of the Manilla university, and the young woman who is now here was a student in the university. The girl went into the thickest of the battle last December to marry her lover. Two days later the husband was captured. He refused to buy his freedom at the price of urging the insurgents to yield, and he was shot by the Spaniards.

Mrs. Rizal went to Japan and found sympathy and encouragement. Through her, arms and supplies were sent to the insurgents in the Philippine islands. She will go back to Japan and intends to lead the troops in person when she returns to the islands.

The expedition which Mrs. Rizal will lead is the first organized in the United States, but a permanent organization has been formed, which will act in accord with the Cuban Junta for supplying war munitions for the forces in the field.

AGAINST RAILROAD LABOR LEADERS.

American Federation Defines Its Policy.

HOW TO HELP THE MINERS.

Not by Revolutionary Speeches in Convention.

The Executive Committee Declares Against the Proposed Chicago Convention of the Extremists and Recommends Spending the Money on Feeding Hungry Miners—Success of the Strike a Splendid Victory for Unionism—Employers Asked to Step Out of Unions—Wholesale Boycotts Condemned.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The executive council of the American Federation of Labor met today at the headquarters of the organization in this city, to discuss the mining situation. There were present: Samuel Gompers, the president of the American Federation of Labor; Secretary Frank Morrison; Frank J. Gougar, of Philadelphia; James Duncan, of Baltimore; James O'Connell, of Chicago; Mr. Garland, of Pittsburg; M. D. Ratchford, president of the United Mine Workers' Association; Cameron Miller, of the executive board of the United Mine Workers' Association, and Frank J. Weber, one of the Federation of Labor organizers in the West Virginia mining district.

No Employers in Unions.

After adjusting some internal matters the subject of the membership of employers and workmen in an affiliated union at Bonner, Mont., was discussed at length by the council, it being alleged that the working members of the union were not free in the exercise of their rights by reason of the membership of their employers. A decision was reached compelling the employers and their foremen and bosses to be released from their membership in the organization, in order that the original purpose for the betterment of the wage workers may no longer be interfered with.

The dispute existing between the United Hatters of North America and the St. John Company was also a matter of disucssion. The executive officers of the federation will request the firm to recognize the union of hatters and to grant fair and reasonable conditions to their employes.

General Boycotts Unjust.

On application of the Can Makers' Union, for a general boycott of firms antagonistic to the unions in this country, the conclusion was reached that it would be more advisable and more just to examine into each individual complaint, in order that firms who would agree to employ union help might not be placed at a disadvantage, as they would be under a general boycott.

The council resolved to continue its present organization in the mining districts of West Virginia and Illinois, and also to appoint two additional organizers to aid the miners in their last effort in getting an early settlement of their wage scale, based upon the agreement of the Columbus convention.

The council has under advisement the matter of securing assistance to miners who will continue the fight for the wage scale.

An Address to Unions.

The council tonight issued an address, which in part says:

"A call has gone forth to the trades unions and public for a labor convention in Chicago next Monday. The ostensible objects are to take measures in aid of the miners' strike and to offset the sweeping powers of the courts in granting injunctions in defiance of popular rights during labor disputes. These objects are very commendable and worthy the active practical support of every trade unionist and every lover of his fellow man.

"But conditions have changed since that convention was agreed upon. This week fully 75,000 miners have gone to work on terms fixed jointly by the miners and operators. It is the greatest victory gained by trades unions in years. It was won against the combined power of wealth, judicial usurpation and inhuman tyranny.

"The Federation of Labor, believing only in practical methods, has decided to continue its support with organizers and money until a complete victory for the miners is won. To this end it calls on its unions and on the public to not halt in their full and unmeasured aid to this worthy movement.

Appeals to Passion Opposed.

"Many families still need support, and money will be required until the miners are more fully at work and able to help themselves. Let the trades unions be liberal in their donations until this struggle is crowned with complete success.

"We can see no need for the labor convention in Chicago next Monday. We advise our unions not to be represented there. The money it will cost to send delegates had better go to help the suffering miners and their families. It is not by conventions, inflammatory declarations and revolutionary buncombe that the cause of labor can be advanced. Appeals to the passions of the multitude can serve no good purpose. It is only a systematic organization of the working people in trades unions, with united hearts and united funds, a fraternity of purpose which knows no bounds of creed, color, nationality or politics that will uplift the masses."

An appeal is made to the press and clergy to oppose "the unfair and unconstitutional use of judicial injunctions, which are wholly subversive of popular liberty," and the people are urged to elect men to legislative offices who will make "these new forms of judicial tyranny" impossible.

UNDER BAIL FOR MURDER.

Sheriff Martin and Deputies to Be Tried for Shooting Strikers—Resistance to Deputies Denied.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Sept. 22.—The taking of testimony in the preliminary hearings in the commonwealth vs. Sheriff Martin and his deputies was resumed today. The commonwealth's strongest witnesses admitted on cross-examination that their object in going to Latimer was to get the men at work there to quit and join them.

Anthony Benovitch testified that he was in the seventh row of the marching column. The sheriff called out something. Then he took hold of the witness by the coat collar and pointed his revolver at him. Witness pushed the revolver aside. Then he heard the sheriff give the order to fire. He said Sheriff Martin was about 300 yards in advance of the deputies.

Martin Shoticki was suffering much pain from a bullet wound in the shoulder when he took the stand. He said he was running toward the bush when he was shot. He saw the sheriff in the middle of the road, heard him say something and immediately the firing commenced. He admitted that he was with the mob at Hazleton on the morning when the sheriff warned him to go home.

Mrs. Kate Case, who resides at Latimer, swore that the neighborhood was terrorized by the rumor that the strikers intended to blow up the town. She said she fled to the mountains with her family, as did a number of her neighbors.

Mathias Czaka, one of the strikers, said he was marching with the men and was shot in the back. He said:

"When we got to Latimer, I saw men standing with guns. The sheriff came and told us to stop. The sheriff pulled out his revolver, pointed it at the man who carried the flag and said: 'If you go further I will shoot you.' I was frightened. The sheriff got on the outside, said something and the firing began."

On cross-examination the witness said he came out to see the crowd passing, and they made him go with them.

Antonio Angeno said he met the strikers and they compelled him to march with them.

Andrew Sivar, one of the strikers, said:

"I was in the third or fourth line of the marchers. I saw the men with the guns along the road and we were stopped by the sheriff. Some one said 'Go on,' and the sheriff grabbed him and pointed a revolver at his breast. Then the shooting began, and I laid on the ground until it was over. It lasted about fifteen minutes. The sheriff did not read a paper."

A few witnesses gave similar testimony, and District Attorney Fell then asked that the sheriff and deputies be held for trial.

Upon the reassembling of the court at 2:30 the judges thought sufficient evidence had been procured to hold the defendants for trial. The sheriff and the deputies then came before the bar and entered bail for trial in the sum of $6,000 each, $5,000 for murder and $1,000 for feloniously wounding. A bond was provided by a Philadelphia trust company.

GETTING READY TO FIGHT.

Report That War With Spain Impends—Her Strength Drained Out.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—"This country is on the eve of a war with Spain." These are the words of Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt. He used them at a conference of some of the commanders of the naval militia, whom he had summoned to Washington to learn of the state of their commands and the number of men that can be depended on to complete the complement of the warships and the auxiliary navy. He cautioned the gentlemen not to underestimate the gravity of the situation.

Commander Stayton, of the Brooklyn battalion, is reported to have answered that he would guarantee 275 men. W. Butler Duncan, of the New York battalion, estimates his number at 325. The largest battalion in the country is at San Francisco. Organizations on the Pacific exist at San Diego, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland and Olympia. The navy department's estimate is that 7,000 men will be needed for the twenty-five merchant cruisers. Of this number 3,000 will come from the regular warships.

The significance of Mr. Roosevelt's remark, joined with the assemblage of the militia commanders at Washington, the bunching of the warships and the maneuvers of the torpedo flotilla, is very great.

MADRID, Sept. 22.—An official statement has been issued showing the number of men and the quantities of munitions of war sent to Cuba and the Philippine islands during the insurrections which are in progress in those quarters. Between November, 1895, and May, 1897, the Spanish government sent to Cuba 181,738 soldiers, 6,261 officers, of whom forty were generals; 212,542 guns, 320,406 kilogrammes of powder, 92,088,670 cartridges, 181,712 swords, 91 cannons, 12 mitrailleuses and 29,500 shells.

Since the outbreak in the Philippines the government has sent 27,560 soldiers, 881 officers, of whom nine were generals; 43,100 guns, 24 cannons, 24,918 kilogrammes of powder, 21,726,585 cartridges and 30,604 shells.

Cincinnati Supervisors Removed.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 22.—Mayor Tafel, who has been conducting an investigation of charges against members of the board of supervisors, today decided that, as to M. George, Lewis Werner, J. J. Sullivan and John Zumstein, the charges were sustained, and he ordered their removal. As to Lewis Krohn, he will consider further. The mayor will have the appointment of their successors.

WHAT ONE FIRM PROPOSES TO DO.

SEATTLE, Washington, Sept. 22.—The Post-Intelligencer Co.: We notice the Post-Intelligencer announces that it will publish a special Seattle-Klondike edition within a few days. Understanding that you intend sending out 50,000 or more copies, and the paper will be devoted solely to information such as inquirers would want regarding this subject, it strikes us that this edition should be of great general good to Seattle. We are interested in advertising this city, as are all merchants, and we hereby authorize you to book us for 1,000 copies, and charge same to our account. We will undoubtedly need more before the edition is exhausted.

We daily receive inquiries from all parts of the country asking for information regarding how to get to the Yukon, cost of outfitting in Seattle, etc., and such an edition will save us much extra correspondence and time, besides giving better and more valuable information than any single individual can possibly furnish.

We think before you get through with this edition you will need at least 200,000 to meet the demand.

COOPER & LEVY.

TO SYSTEMATIZE THE FINANCES.

Monetary Commission Organizes for Work.

EDMUNDS IS CHAIRMAN.

Two Experts Will Arrange the Suggestions Offered.

Methods of Procedure Adopted and Committees Chosen—The Bank of England's Silver Reserve Scheme Denounced by London Bankers—Large Imports of Gold From Abroad—Gold Exports From Nicaragua Forbidden—The Scheme of a Chinese Syndicate to Corner the New Gold Coinage of Japan.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The monetary commission appointed under the authority of the Indiana money convention, held its opening session at the Arlington hotel in this city today. All the members of the commission, except Stuyvesant Fish and L. A. Garnet, of San Francisco, were present. The afternoon meeting was devoted to preliminary discussion of the methods to be pursued. Ex-Senator Edmunds was chosen president, and Mr. G. E. Leighton, of St. Louis, vice-chairman.

A special committee, consisting of Leighton, Patterson and Fairchild, was appointed for the purpose of considering the question of what expert help the commission may need in the prosecution of its work and of suggesting methods to be followed in disposing of the questions presented. This committee will recommend that two experts, with salaries, be appointed to collate in proper form the suggestions that have been received for reference to the appropriate committees. The persons recommended are Messrs. L. Carroll Root, of New York, and H. Parker Willis, of Chicago.

The appointment of three general committees will also be recommended, viz.: On gold and currency, on United States currency and on the banking question, to which the suggestions received will be referred. The decision reached by the special committee will be laid before the commission tonight.

Hon. H. H. Kohlsaat and George Foster Peabody, members of the Indianapolis executive committee which appointed the commission, are sitting with the members of the general body in the preliminary stages of its work.

Tonight the commission agreed to the selection of Messrs. Root and Willis as collating secretaries. Nothing else was accomplished.

GOLD FROM ALL LANDS.

Not Only Nuggets From Klondike, but Coin From London and Australia to Buy Wheat.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—A special cablegram from London to the Evening Post says:

Gold to the amount of £200,000 was withdrawn today from the Bank of England for shipment to New York. These shipments are regarded as the result of a more stringent money market in New York, which is now watched more closely than the rate of exchange. More gold is expected to go, but opinion here favors only a moderate total in all. That will depend, however, of necessity largely on the course of the markets.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—The sum of $1,000,000 was shipped to the National City bank today from London and $500,000 from Berlin. Both shipments are made by the National City bank's European agents, the Deutsche bank, of Berlin and London. This is the first shipment of gold to be imported this fall.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The owners of the gold mines in Nicaragua are worried over a decree published August 15 and taking effect immediately, establishing an export duty of $1 gold per ounce on gold ingots and $2 per ounce on gold dust. The information comes to the state department from Consular Agent Clancey at Bluefields. He says the old duty was 35.44 cents per ounce on gold. The mining interests have united in a petition to the government to revoke the decree, which they assert would be ruinous to a new industry. Last year the gold exports from Bluefields amounted to $149,565, an increase of $31,636 over the preceding year's shipment.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 22.—The steamship Mona, from Sydney, due at this port tomorrow, will bring $4,000,000 in gold to pay for wheat shipped from here. This is the second payment from the same source for this season's wheat crop. The Mariposa brought $2,250,000 in sovereigns last month, and a conservative estimate places the amount to be received for the season from that source at $25,000,000.

LONDON BANKERS PROTEST.

Against Bank of England's Silver Leanings—Excitement in India.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—A meeting of the bankers of London, called to protest against the action of the governors of the Bank of England in reference to holding one-fifth of the bullion held against its note issue, in silver, was held at the clearing house today, and a resolution protesting against the Bank of England's proposed action was adopted. This resolution will be embodied in a letter to the governor of the bank, to be presented to him tomorrow. The bankers who were present at today's meeting were pledged to secrecy in regard to the proceedings.

The Standard publishes a financial telegram received in the city from Bombay, which says that the silver market there is very much excited and silver is in strong demand, consequent upon the up-country bazars anticipating that the Bank of England will be a probable buyer at an early date, while it is also believed that a further import duty is imminent and that possibly the Indian mints will be reopened. The telegram further says that the price has risen in Bombay 7¼ rupees per 100 tolas since last Thursday.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—United States Consul O'Hara, at San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua, reports to the state department that the peso is worth but 38 6-13 cents in gold in that place, a drop of 26 1-9 cents during the month. On the other hand, provisions, etc., have advanced without any increase in wages.

MAY CORNER JAPAN'S GOLD.

Chinese Scheme to Unload Silver Causes Alarm.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 22.—It is stated by the Japanese newspapers, which arrived on the steamer City of Peking, that the Chinese have formed a syndicate and are buying up all the silver obtainable in anticipation of the adoption of the gold standard after October 1. It is feared that sufficient silver may be collected, when Hongkong and Singapore are taken into consideration, to purchase all the gold coin minted. The government is alarmed at this prospect and is studying to avert the catastrophe. Some advise it to stop the exchange altogether, while others suggest that a restriction should be placed on the aggregate amount of exchange, and that this should not exceed 50,000 yen daily.

WRECKED BY A CYCLONE.

Italian Villages Near Brindisi Laid Waste, and Many Inhabitants Killed in the Ruins.

BRINDISI, Italy, Sept. 22.—A cyclone swept over Savar, Aroria and Lationo, all in the province of Lecce, yesterday evening. Forty persons were killed and seventy injured, twenty houses were destroyed and telegraphic communication with the scene was cut off.

At Orra the railway depot was demolished and all the railroad men engaged there were killed. Two chateaux and thirty houses were destroyed in a village where twenty were killed and thirty injured.

At Assagne, province of Lecce, fifteen were killed and five injured. Great tracts of country have been devastated by the hurricane.

LED BY THE EX-CHIEF.

Former Policeman Admits Taking Part in Lynching of Arroyo.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 22.—Senor Don Eduardo Velasquez, late chief of police, today confessed that he directed the killing of Arroyo, the assailant of President Diaz. Velasquez was placed in Belam prison on suspicion of having acquiesced in the killing.

Today during the official investigation he was placed on the stand and asked to detail his connection with the affair. To all questions he responded that he was a great admirer of the president, and he felt that the scandalous attempt made upon his life merited severe punishment.

The judge permitted this evasive reply for some time and then ordered the inspector to reply directly to the question. The officer then confessed without reservation the part he took in the tragedy.

NEARLY ALL WERE DROWNED.

Terrible Results From Steamer Collision in the Adriatic Sea.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—A dispatch to the Daily News from Vienna says that the steamer Ika, with a crew of ten, and carrying fifty Austrian passengers, was entering the port of Fiume, on the river Fiumara, this evening, while the wind was blowing hard, when she collided with the English steamer Tiara, which was leaving. The bows of the Ika were stove in and she sank in two minutes.

Boats hastily put off and saved the captain and seven others, but most of the passengers perished. The casualty took place in full view of thousands, who crowded the pier in the greatest excitement and alarm.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—A special from Vienna says seventy persons were drowned as the result of the collision at Fiume yesterday between the steamer Ika and the British steamer Tiara, which was leaving that port as the latter was entering.

LOST WITH EIGHT SAILORS.

German Torpedo Boat Capsized and Her Captain and Crew Drowned.

HAMBURG, Sept. 22.—Torpedo boat No. 26 has been capsized and sunk near the first lightship off Cuxhaven. Eight of her crew, including her commander, Duke Frederick William of Mecklenburg Schwerin, were drowned.

The duke was born in 1871, held the rank of lieutenant in the German navy and was a brother of the grand duke of Mecklenburg Schwerin. A salvage steamer has gone to the scene of the disaster.

Emperor Captures the Hungarians.

BUDAPEST, Sept. 22.—The speech of Emperor William, at the banquet given in his honor here yesterday, has caused the most profound impression, and this evening's papers voice public feeling on the subject. In saying the imperial visitor has "bound the nation to himself, heart and soul forever."

BRESLAU, Sept. 22.—Emperor William of Germany arrived here at 1 o'clock from Budapest. His majesty was met at the railroad depot by the empress, the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen and Prince Hatzfeldt. Their majesties, while driving to the castle, were warmly cheered by the crowds that lined the streets.

Peace Treaty Delights the Turks.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—A dispatch to the Herald from Therapia says: The Levant Herald says it is difficult to exaggerate the general feeling of satisfaction, caused by the signature of the peace preliminaries. The conclusion was greatly facilitated by the moderation of the imperial government and the sultan, who accepted the terms, which fall short of what the facts connected with the war would have justified. This fact was fully acknowledged in the speech of the Austrian ambassador.

Too Busy to Fight the Mahdi.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—It is learned that no further advance will be made at present by the Anglo-Egyptian expedition up the Nile. It is recognized that an attack upon Khartoum would necessitate a strong backing of English troops, and, owing to the troubles in India, the war office cannot send such a force to Egypt for some time to come.

Finance Minister Is Removed.

MADRID, Sept. 22.—The cabinet met tonight to receive the resignation of Senor Reverter, Spanish minister of finance, as the queen regent refused to sign his decree since he was excommunicated by the bishop of Majorca for, it is claimed, taking possession of the treasury of the church in the bishop's diocese.

Barrill Not Proved an Anarchist.

MADRID, Sept. 22.—The supreme court has annulled the sentence of forty years' imprisonment imposed upon Barrill, the supposed anarchist, who attempted to assassinate Chief of Police Portas. The action of the court was taken on the ground that it had not been proven that Barrill is an anarchist.

Striker Killed by Troops Near Milan.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—A special dispatch from Melzeo, twelve miles from Milan, says that during the strike disturbances there yesterday the troops were called out and fired upon the strikers, killing one man and wounding eight.

Plague Spreading in India.

BOMBAY, Sept. 22.—The plague is increasing in Bombay presidency. At Poonah several Europeans have been attacked by the disease.

DEATHS.

John L. Brookshier, of the Y. M. C. A.

CHILLICOTHE, Mo., Sept. 22.—John L. Brookshier is dead, aged 30 years. Mr. Brookshier was for two years assistant secretary of the national Y. M. C. A., during which time he resided in New York.

Baron Huntingfield.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—Charles Andrew Vanneck, third Baron Huntingfield, is dead. He was born in 1818, and was a deputy lieutenant of Suffolk.

One advantage of taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla to purify the blood is that you need not infringe upon your hours of labor nor deny yourself any food that agrees with you. In a word, you are not compelled to starve or loaf while taking it. These are recommendations worth considering.