The Wheeling Daily Intelligencer.

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COMRADES

And Friends of the G. A. R. Rapidly Filling up Pittsburgh.

A HUNDRED THOUSAND NOW THERE

And Three or Four Times That Number Expected To-day.

AS THE WEATHER IS DELIGHTFUL,

And Pittsburgh is Performing the Part of Host Magnificently, the Boys in Blue are Bound to Have a Good Time—The Woman's Relief Corps—Nearby Posts Have it in for the Railroads for not Granting a Liberal Rate—How They Will Get Even—Prominent Arrivals—Ex-Gov. Pierpont, of this State, the Only War Governor Present.

PITTSBURGH, PA., September 9.—"Comrades and friends have been flocking into Pittsburgh all day and night, taking, complete possession of the city. It is estimated that on the night before the opening of the 27th National Encampment at least 100,000 visitors are here, and to-morrow's arrivals will swell the number to three or four times.

A copious shower fell this afternoon, clearing the atmosphere and tempering the heat so that sightseers have had pleasant weather. This had the effect of crowding the streets to an extent never before witnessed in Pittsburgh, which is rather a staid old town, and noted for its quietude on the Sabbath. The saloons were closed, of course, but other business was transacted in a way which made the average citizen imagine that he was away from home, visiting some other place not so stiff in the observance of the blue laws. The universal comment of the visitors regarding the decorations and display of patriotism is that at no time in the past at an encampment has Pittsburgh been outdone. The display is lavish, and in the majority of cases neat and tasty.

As the different visiting posts arrive they are met by escorts detailed from the local regiments of the national guard, and with flying colors and bands playing are taken to the places assigned them, cheered to the echo by the throngs on the sidewalks. The work of the citizens committee, though enormous, is being transacted in a soldier-like way, and the ground is covered thoroughly. Up to a late hour to-night no accidents have been reported.

DELEGATES FROM HAWAII.

The naval veterans who arrived to-day are established in quarters on the river on steamers fitted up especially for their use. Old times certainly are being vividly recalled to them for they are living under strict naval discipline on their "ships" and seem to be enjoying it to the full extent.

Among the noted arrivals to-day were two men from Honolulu. They represent the full membership of the G. A. R. in Hawaii, and were determined to be present at the last encampment which they will likely ever enjoy.

The Women's Relief Corps headquarters, parlor No. 2, Monongahela House, has been a place of activity all day. No business was transacted, but as each member of the corps would arrive she was taken to headquarters and made to feel at home, friendships were renewed, new acquaintances made, and plans talked over for the business meetings of the week.

Among the arrivals of this corps today, are: Mrs. Armilla A. Chaney, of Detroit, national treasurer; Mrs. Amanda T. Newcomb, of Vermont, junior vice president; Mrs. Jennie Meyer Hoff, of Evansville, Ind., senior vice president; Mrs. Elizabeth DeArcy Kinnie, of San Francisco, past national president; Mrs. Julia S. Conkling, of Evansville, chairman of the national flag committee.

ROASTING THE RAILROADS.

About the only matter that might be called disagreeable in connection with the encampment so far, is the feeling of bitterness felt by the G. A. R. people at the action of the railroads in refusing a one cent a mile rate for nearby towns, thereby keeping down the number of visitors at least 20,000.

It has cropped out that the subject will be introduced in the convention and a resolution offered, backed by the delegates from Pennsylvania and Ohio, to the effect that hereafter no encampments will be held, but that the delegates, 1,200 in number, meet and transact necessary business at the expense of their respective posts without asking favors from the railroads. The veterans cannot understand why in the past Columbus and Milwaukee were granted the one cent rate and Pittsburgh denied it.

From what can be learned the Cleveland people are leading the revolt. It is not known how the resolution will be received.

FIRST FATALITY.

The first fatality among the veterans to be reported is the sudden death of Comrade Louis Treaster, of McClure, Snyder county, Pennsylvania. He was a member of Post 355. On arrival at the post quarters Treaster was completely exhausted, and died of weak heart within five minutes after reaching the building. The remains were taken charge of by friends and will be sent to McClure to-morrow.

Arrivals:

Commander-in-Chief Adams and staff.

Ex-Commander-in-Chief Alger, of Michigan.

State Commander William M. Emslie and fifteen posts from Philadelphia, numbering 1,000 men.

Birney Post 63, of Philadelphia, fifty men.

Quartermaster General Louis Wagner, of Philadelphia.

Inspector General Underhill and Major B. F. Lovell, of Boston.

J. Frank Supplee and Major Fred Brockett, of Baltimore, who are boosting Baltimore for the encampment in 1897.

Senator Gordon, commander-in-chief of United Confederate Veterans.

Three train loads of members of the department of the Potomac, containing 1,500 men, with Commander Bickford.

The famous "Old Guard" of Washington—sixty members—with their unique uniforms and the muskets presented by the government, came on the same special.

Post No. 5, Cumberland, Md.

Naval Veterans' Association, of Baltimore, seventy-five men, with ladies' auxiliary.

State Department Commander E. E. Nutt, of Sidney, Ohio; John D. Sampson, vice department commander, and three posts from Cincinnati.

Past Department Commander George G. Boyer, of Harrisburg.

Corporal Tanner.

General George S. Merrill, Lawrence, Mass., past commander-in-chief.

Department of California, including Department Commander J. M. Walling and Assistant Adjutant General F. C. Mostellei, San Francisco.

Past Department Commander Judge Charles D. Long, of Lansing, Mich.

Major George Hopkins, Detroit.

Major John McElroy, editor National Tribune.

Colonel I. N. Walker, Indianapolis, Ind.

Department Commander George O. Marsh, Indianapolis, Ind.

Captain Charles Meyerhoff, member of the council of administration.

Ex-Governor Pierpont, of West Virginia, the only war governor who will be present at the encampment.

Private Dalzell, Caldwell, Ohio, and a host of others.

Governor Pattison and staff left Harrisburg to-night and will arrive early in the morning.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF FIGHT.

Interest in the coming commander-in-chief grows and wires are being energetically pulled for the several candidates.

The three names prominently mentioned for the succession are Judge Charles D. Long, of Michigan; Colonel I. N. Walker, of Indianapolis, Ind., and Colonel Thomas G. Lawler, of Rockford, Ills.

Michigan and Illinois have both been honored with the office of commander-in-chief—Alger and Logan—and this fact may weigh against the chances of the candidates from those states, but a big combination is at work for Lawler. Col. Walker's friends are hard at work, and express great confidence in ultimate victory.

EX-GOVERNOR PIERPONT

The Only one of the War Governors Who Will be at the G. A. R. Encampment in Pittsburgh—An Interesting Talk With Him.

PITTSBURGH, PA., Sept. 9—Ex-Governor F. H. Pierpont, the father of West Virginia, and war governor of Old Virginia after the state was divided, has arrived in the city and is the guest of his daughter, Mrs. W. H. Siviter, of Dithridge street. He will be the only war governor of the few surviving executives of the loyal states in attendance at the twenty-eighth G. A. R. encampment. Only a few of the war governors are now living, Governor Kirkwood, of Iowa, being the last of the men who played such a conspicuous part in the affairs of the Republic during the time of its division to pass away.

All the war governors of the New England states are now dead, and the survivors are Governor Pierpont, who is still hale, but shows the marks of advancing years; Governor Boreman, also of West Virginia; Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania; Sprague, of Rhode Island, and Lieutenant Governor Solomon, of Wisconsin, and Oglesby, of Illinois. Governor Pierpont is now residing at Fairmont, W. Va., and occasionally attends the encampments of the Grand Army. The encampment taking place this year in a city so near his home and so closely associated with the war history of his own state, the veteran did not wish to miss being present, and will take part in the exercises this week.

The governor was found sitting on the porch of the Siviter residence last evening. He bears his four score of years well, but is obliged to carry a cane and hold his hand to his ear to catch the words addressed to him. He is portly in build, and his white bearded countenance beams with a look of younger years. In an hour's chat last night, the governor related many interesting anecdotes of the war. He spoke with a touch of sadness when recalling how few were left of the war governors. He asked if any of the others still living would be at the encampment.

INTERESTING REMINESCENCES.

Time has dealt very harshly with one of the celebrated war executives, and it is a matter of regret that Governor Sprague, of Rhode Island, once one of the most influential and wealthy men of "Little Rhody," now fills the humble position of chief of police of Narragansett. Governor Pierpont spoke of him as a capable man.

In his reminiscences, Governor Pierpont spoke of his visits to Pittsburgh during the war period, and particularly of the time when the people of West Virginia, fearing the invasion of Jones in that state, came to Pittsburgh greatly terror-stricken. Jones was then foraging and making a circuit of the upper counties of West Virginia, gathering up horses and supplies for the confederate army.

At that time the Confederacy had set a price upon the head of Governor Pierpont, and, as he said last night, with a merry twinkle: "I had no particular business in Fairmont at that time and came to Pittsburgh, where I found the people greatly excited and talking of sending the home guards out to resist the advance of Jones. They concluded, however, that Jones could be best defeated in Pittsburgh, and they did not go hunting for him. I told the people that it was not a permanent invasion of West Virginia, as they feared, as it would have been impossible for him to occupy the state permanently, as he was short of supplies and did not have sufficient ammunition for one good battle. They burned my law library at Fairmont, but the commander could not control his forces well enough to prevent general destruction."

Governor Pierpont told in detail the story of the famous meeting of war governors at Altoona, at which the governors of the loyal states discussed the state of the country and the course of President Lincoln and his cabinet, which resulted in a declaration of approval to the emancipation proclamation. He said: "The meeting of the governors was suggested by Mr. Seward to Governor Curtin. I was then in Wheeling and Governor Curtin sent a telegram proposing a meeting and asking for suggestions of time and place. At that time the rebels were making a raid down on the Ohio through West Virginia and menacing Ohio.

THEY COMPARED NOTES.

"Saturday night after I received Governor Curtin's telegram I went to Columbus to see Governor Todd about joining forces to keep the rebels out of West Virginia and Ohio. We compared notes on Sunday and we found that the military divisions were cut up. Ohio was one military division with headquarters at Cincinnati; Kentucky was another and West Virginia a third. I had been in communication with the commander in Cincinnati and I communicated my information from him to Governor Todd. The division of Ohio could not cross to repel the rebels from the Kentucky border or West Virginia. Governor Todd and myself suggested to Governor Curtin that a meeting be held at an isolated place where we would not have too many spectators. We prepared a joint telegram which was sent to the governors of the loyal states. Mr. Seward proposed that it should be a meeting of governors, and for them to express confidence and promise support to the army. It was just after McClellan's retreat and defeat of the Union forces at second Bull Run. When the meeting was held we found there was considerable feeling against McClellan, but he had just achieved a victory at Antietam, and he was then at the height of his glory. So we said nothing about McClellan or the command of the army.

"The proclamation of emancipation had come out between the time the meeting was called and the time when it was held. After the governors got together they passed resolutions indorsing the emancipation proclamation. It was indorsed unanimously with the exception of Governor Bradford, of Maryland. He denounced it as a Spanish pronunciamento and would not indorse it. After we adjourned we agreed to go to Washington and present our action in person to the President, but before we adjourned we discussed the cabinet and there was objection to some of its members made.

WHAT LINCOLN SAID.

"The meeting appointed a committee to see the President and call his attention of affairs in the cabinet. They appointed Governor Andrews, Governor Tod and myself on that committee. We called on the President. He gave us a very cordial reception, and talked about the proclamation. He said: 'Gentlemen, there is a little history connected with that proclamation. I've been written to by a great many people about it. We talked about it in the cabinet meeting for some time. The proclamation was laying in my drawer when Greeley censured me about not writing it. At the close of the cabinet meeting one day, I took out the proclamation and said: "Gentlemen, here is a paper I would like to call your attention to," and I read it over to them. Mr. Chase said he tought it would do, but there was very little said by the others. Mr. Seward remarked: "Mr. President, you had better wait until we have achieved some military success. It has been all disaster and sounds like a Spanish pronunciamento and looks as if we were bragging in the face of defeat." Mr. Lincoln said that struck him as being good policy, and so he put it back in the drawer until after the battle of Antietam, when he thought sufficient had been attained. Our committee met after seeing the President, and decided that it was best to see him individually with relation to the cabinet. I saw the President after Governors Todd and Anderson and asked him if he was satisfied that the country had full confidence in his cabinet.

"'Well' says he, 'I am not. Mr. Bates is a southern man, and I don't know of any layman in all my acquaintance whose chances for the kingdom of heaven I would rather risk than Mr. Bates.' He's a good old-fashioned lawyer. I don't know that he is fully up to the times.' He discussed all the other members of the cabinet."

Governor Pierpont will address a reunion of soldiers at the East Liberty Presbyterian church during the week.

He Succeeded.

OMAHA, NEB., Sept. 9.—At 6:10 this evening, covered with mud and worn out with the fatigue incident to a 607 mile journey, Lieut. Donovan, of the Seventeenth Infantry, stationed at Fort Russell, arrived in this city on his bicycle, having left Cheyenne at 6 o'clock Monday morning. He made the trip for the purpose of demonstrating to the war department the efficiency of the wheel on a long march.

BRIEFS FROM THE WIRES.

Heavy rains are quenching the forest fires.

The Oriental war is advancing the price of tea.

The re-survey of the Mexican national boundary has been completed.

Wisconsin Fins are sleeping in caves for fear of being roasted by forest fires.

Eastern window glass wages have been cut 22½ per cent. The reduction was accepted.

Memphis business men held an indignation meeting against the recent sextuple lynching.

Straight-out Democrats in South Carolina opposed to Tillman have called a state convention to reorganize the party.

Cleveland firms bought from Cincinnati dealers 50,000 tons of pig iron, costing over $400,000. It is material for water pipe.

Four lives were lost in a fire at Kamouraska, Que., in the house of David St. Pierre. The wind carried the flame to the adjoining houses, three of which were consumed.

Senator Dubois predicts that unless the Republican party comes out squarely for free coinage of silver other defections of northwestern senators and representatives will follow.

At Springfield, O., Minnie Glass was married on her deathbed to Charles Bush, and twelve hours later was a corpse. All arrangements had been made for the wedding when the bride was taken fatally ill.

John Woods, a brakeman on the Ohio River railroad, was thrown from his train on the bridge above Ravenswood, W. Va., last night by two tramps. Woods had one leg broken, and is fatally injured internally.

At Pawnee, Ill., a small package was found hanging on a nail in an old closet, directed to Dr. Brennan. When opened it was found to contain $3,000 and a note directing that the money be divided among the heirs of Craig White, who had been dead 18 years.

CARELESS OPERATOR

Causes a Horrible Railroad Wreck in the Hoosac Tunnel.

TWO KILLED AND SEVERAL HURT

In a Rear End Collision—Two Operators Under Arrest Charged With the Responsibility for the Disaster. How the Trains Came Together. The Wreck Complete—A Terrible Accident in Which Ten Lives are Lost in Belgium.

NORTH ADAMS, MASS., Sept. 9.—The most horrible railroad disaster known in this vicinity took place on the Fitchburg road last evening in the Hoosac tunnel, a short distance east of the central shaft. The accident was caused by a rear-end collision between east-bound freight trains, and, as near as can be ascertained, happened about 10:30 o'clock. A freight train had stopped to repair an engine which had broken down, and at about the same time a west-bound express train passed through the tunnel, filling it with smoke. A second east-bound freight train was allowed to enter the tunnel contrary to the rules of the road, and the engineer being unable, on account of the dense smoke left by the passenger train, to distinguish the lights on the train from the lights on the wall of the tunnel went into it with a crash.

A horrible disaster was the result, both trains being badly wrecked. The tunnel was blockaded and two men were killed outright and three were seriously injured. The killed were as follows:

William Turpening, brakeman, of Syracuse, N. Y.

George Mimmick, brakeman, of Fitchburg.

The injured were Walter Clapp, engineer, of Rotterdam, N. Y., injured about the pelvis and chest.

Charles Frazor, fireman, of Rotterdam, N. Y., skull fractured and scalp badly wounded; injuries about the hips and back and both hands severely burned.

H. B. Bartlett, brakeman, of Fitchburg, right arm cut, spine injured and badly crushed.

Operator Hodkin, who was in charge of the signal lights at the east portal, is confined in the police station on the charge of criminal carelessness, preferred against him.

W. Hodgkins, the west portal operator, has also been placed under arrest. He claims he received the "O. K." from the east end operator, and consequently changed his signal. The authorities intend to make a thorough investigation.

TEN KILLED

And Several Injured in a Disastrous Collision in Belgium.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 9.—Ten persons were killed and twenty injured by the wreck of the Paris and Cologne express train to-day. The accident happened at Apilly, and was caused by a collision of the express train with a freight train, which was being shunted. The engineer saw the danger ahead and reversed his engine. This had the effect of reducing the speed and rendering the accident less severe than it would otherwise have been. As it was, the wreck was very disastrous.

A passenger on the train who escaped with slight injuries says that the shock of the collision was tremendous and that the forward cars were reduced almost to atoms. The bodies of the victims were badly mutilated, in some cases the head being severed from the trunk.

It is reported that the station master at Apilly, on seeing that a collision was inevitable, jumped in front of the express train and was killed. The list of dead and injured does not include any Americans.

TOLD IT ALL

The Plot of the Lynching of the Six Negroes is Laid Bare.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Sept. 9.—The whole plot of the lynching of six alleged negro incendiaries near Millington, Tenn., the night of August 31, has been laid bare, and before many hours elapse every man implicated in the conspiracy will be in jail.

Robert McCarver, son of J. A. McCarver, sheriff of Shelby county, is the man who exposed the conspirrtors. He was called before the grand jury last night and told the whole story.

Young McCarver at first refused to testify, but when given the alternative of going to jail for contempt of court or revealing the plot, he chose the latter. In his testimony before the grand jury, McCarver said he was invited to participate in the massacre of the negroes by H. N. Smith, one of the men now in the county jail under indictment of murder in the first degree for complicity in the lynching. McCarver, the day after the lynching, disclosed the details of the plot to Joseph Thiers and Hoffman, and thus the grand jury obtained its information about the conspiracy and the importance of McCarver's testimony.

CHOLERA MENACES EUROPE.

German Army Maneuvers Given Up—Many Deaths Reported.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Advices from Berlin state that cholera has come to notice in Wartho district. In order to avoid the possibility of danger from a crowd, the usual celebrations on the anniversary of the victory of Sedan and other fetes have been prohibited there by the authorities.

Danger lies in the greater spread of the disease, not only in the provinces of East Prussia and West Prussia, but to Silesia, Posen and Hesse. Nassau is now affected, and at Breslau there are a large number of suspects. The whole of the frontier of Posen, adjoining Russia, is closed, except at five points, where all in-comers are watched. In the district of Oppeln, Upper Silesia, all religious pilgrimages have been stopped.

At Amsterdam to-day there were two fresh cases of cholera and one death. At Maestricht, Nieuwerkeru and Jutfass, respectively, there was one death. Three fresh cases of cholera and one death from that disease are reported from Papendrech.

Cholera has appeared at Riga, Russia. There have been twenty-eight cases, most of them resulting fatally.

HORRIBLE MURDER

A Wealthy Michigan Man Found Butchered—Officers After the Murderers.

DETROIT, MICH., September 9.—Charles V. Chauvin, seventy-six years of age and a wealthy and prominent citizen of Grass Pointe Township, was found foully murdered in his home on the road northeast of the city late this afternoon. The murderers have not been caught, but the officers claim to be close upon their trail. On his head were three terrible wounds, evidently inflicted by an axe.

The murderers had ransacked the house, but probably found nothing of much value. Chauvin had lived as a hermit for eighteen years. He was once a member of the Michigan legislature, and was worth upward of $200,000. Three other attempts at robbing and killing him had been made, but it was quite well known of late that he kept nothing of value on his premises.

DESTRUCTIVE STORM.

Cloudburst at Bethleham Does Great Damage to Propety.

BETHLEHAM, PA., Sept. 9.—An area of one square mile suffered from last night's cloudburst. The flood reached the second story of houses on Goeppe street, Spruce street, Old Bethleham, and Second street in South Bethleham. The damage to private property is estimated at $50,000, and to sewers and highways $10,000. That no lives were lost is a miracle. Hailstones as large as walnuts fell. The funeral cortege of the late Mrs. William Shimer, was caught in the storm returning from the cemetery. The horses took fright at the falling hail and ran away. Mrs. Jacob Shimer, of West Bethleham, had her arm fractured, and Mrs. Curtis, who was picked up unconscious, is in a precarious condition.

DRIVEN FROM HIS KEY.

A Plucky Operator Stood the Heat from the Forest Fires to the Last—The People of Mora in Danger.

DULUTH, MINN., Sept 9.—At 3 o'clock this afternoon the operator at Mora, on the Eastern Minnesota, was chatting with the operator at Duluth about the threatening of the fire. Ten minutes later he said: "It's getting awful hot down here. The people have nearly all taken refuge in Snake river, and I'll have to follow unless there's a let up."

Just a few minutes passed and he said: "I fly. Thirty." Tests of the wires a few minutes later proved that they had gone up and it is impossible to raise Mora since. The people took warning in time, and all are believed to be safe.

FIVE HUNDRED DEAD

In One County Alone—Echoes of the Great Forest Fires.

ST. PAUL, MINN., Sept. 9.—A Hinckley, Minn., special to the Pioneer Press says: This has been a quiet and gloomy Sabbath. The searchers after the bodies of the victims of the great forest fires are resting, but will resume their work in the morning. There were no religious services here to-day.

Five more bodies were found last night in a cellar in a hill just north of the Kettler iver, and were buried where found. It is believed here that the death list in Pine county will exceed 500, as something like 100 are still unaccounted for, according to Coroner Cowan's official statement.

FOR FIRE SUFFERERS.

Minnesota Will Establish Her Destitute in Homes Again.

ST. PAUL, MINN., Sept. 9.—The state relief commission appointed by Governor Nelson to investigate and set on foot the best measures for the relief of the sufferers by forest fires at and around Hinckley, issued a formal statement. It recites the first work of relief done at various points and states:

"As far as the immediate relief is concerned, it has been splendidly taken care of and a most effective organization established to carry on the work. This leaves but little for the state commission to do in the way of temporary relief. But hundreds of people have been left absolutely destitute, their homes and their every article absolutely destroyed. To re-establish these people as far as is possible in their old homes and when practicable to locate them elsewhere under such conditions as will enable them to support themselves will be the endeavor of this commission."

"The sufferers by this fire are an excellent class of people, and they represent fairly the people of the state. Their requests are moderate, but the commission finds that a very large amount of money, building material and supplies will be needed. While contributions of material are acceptable, the commission would remind the people of the state that money is the most portable and useful contribution possible.

OPPOSED TO STRIKES.

General Master Workman Sovereign Declares Against Them.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 9.—The executive board of the Knights of Labor will hold its regular session in this city beginning to-morrow.

Grand Master Workman Sovereign and Grand Secretary McGuire are here. Speaking of the recent great strike Mr. Sovereign to-night declared that he was most decidedly opposed to strikes. "I can imagine," said he "that an emergency might arise that would justify a strike, but, generally speaking, only temporary victories are accomplished in that way. Strikes widen the breach between labor and its employers. All strikes are illegal, and strikers are criminals. Workmen must look for relief to some other source."

When the committee gets through, it will adjourn to meet in New Orleans.

400 DIVORCES ANNULLED.

Many of the Parties Affected Are Unwittingly Guilty of Bigamy.

GUTHRIE, OKLA., Sept. 9.—A decision of the supreme court of the territory, handed down at noon yesterday, nullifies all divorces granted by probate judges in Oklahoma since March, 1893. There have been fully four hundred such divorces granted, and as a large percentage of the persons so divorced have been married since, they are guilty of bigamy.

The persons affected are scattered throughout the United States, having come here to take advantage of the territory's laws, which permitted divorce for any one of thirteen causes after a residence of ninety days is established.

CHINA-JAPAN WAR.

Presents from the King of Korea to the Empress Dowager.

ANOTHER BATTLE NEAR PING YANG

Why the Kow Shing was Fired On. The Commander of the Japanese War Ship Gives a Very Pertinent Reason—Both Countries on the Alert—A Fatal Explosion—Chinese Treatment of a Japanese Consul's Child.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The correspondent of the Times at Shanghai telegraphs as follows: An extraordinary mission has arrived at Tien Tsin, conveying birthday presents from the king of Korea to the empress dowager of China. The mission will proceed to Pekin.

A collision between Chinese and Japanese forces occurred near Ping Yang, on September 7. The result is not known.

A dispatch from Tien Tsin says that the British minister has signed a convention with the viceroy providing for the connection of the Chinese telegraph lines with those of Burmah and other parts of India.

The United States warship Monocacy has arrived at Tien Tsin. The war news which has been received at Tien Tsin thus far is considered worthless.

NEWS FROM JAPAN.

Why the Kow Shing Was Fired On—An Explanation that Doesn't Go.

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 9.—The Northern Pacific liner Sikh, from Yokohama brings interesting advices of the war in the Orient. The reason given by the commander of the Japanese warship Nariwa Kan, when asked why he fired upon the Kow Shing, seeing she was flying the British flag, is now given for the first time, and is certainly pertinent: "Because she was sailing under false colors; was carrying Chinese troops, and had been sold to the Chinese government and fully paid for."

Notwithstanding the explanation, the same paper which gives it publicity announces the sum of $750,000 has been agreed to by the Japanese government as reparation for the sinking of Captain Galworthy's vessel and compensation to those dependent upon the Europeans lost with her.

Both China and Japan are at present keenly alert for articles contraband of war and to this the delay in the arrival of the Sikh is attributable.

Some time ago one of the eighty ton guns at the Foo Chow fort burst, killing several men. It is understood this occurred through ignorance in handling it. The Chinese have been offering great inducements to Europeans and Americans to enter their service, and have secured many. On the other hand, the Japanese have no outsiders in any branch of the service.

At Tien Tsin the child of the Japanese consul was abducted, and when he took his leave to return to his country his arms and legs were tied, and he was carried to the wharf with a bamboo stick through his arms.

PYTHIANS ADJOURN.

The Supreme Lodge Finished its Business And Disbands.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The supreme lodge of Knight of Pythias adjourned yesterday to meet at Minneapolis the last Tuesday in August 1896. At the session yesterday the newly elected officers were installed and the following appointed members of the supreme tribunal.

George F. Seay, Tennessee, five years; John H. Alexander, Virginia, four years; Edward R. Graham, Alabama, three years; Benjamin T. Chase, Maine, two years, and Frank H. Clark, Wyoming, one year.

The Supreme Temple of Pythian Sisters has changed the name of the order to Rathbone Sisters. This change will be officially promulgated at once by circular by the Supreme Chief. In this way, it is said, Knights will be free to join their order.

Steamship Arrivals.

NEW YORK—Wieland from Hamburg.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, generally fair; cooler; south winds, becoming westerly.

For Western Pennsylvania, fair except showers on the lakes; south winds.

For Ohio, light showers; probably cooler; southwest or west winds.

THE TEMPERATURE SATURDAY,

as furnished by C. SCHEEFF, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

7 a. m.	70	3 p. m.	93
9 a. m.	76	7 p. m.	90
12 m.	91	Weather—Cloudy.	

SUNDAY.

7 a. m.	74	3 p. m.	95
9 a. m.	83	7 p. m.	90
12 m.	91	Weather—Fair.	

Coupon, Part No. 18

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This Coupon, with 10c. is good for Part 18 of "MASTERPIECES FROM THE ART GALLERIES OF THE WORLD." One part issued each week.

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