

TAKES NO CHANGES.

Japan Using Every Precaution to Thwart a Future

CHINESE INVASION OF REPRISAL.

The Occupancy of Port Arthur Will Guarantee the Payment of China's Indemnity—The Original Treaty Ratified—A Probable Understanding May Exist Between the Japanese and Chinese Governments Regarding the Demands of the Powers.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—An official dispatch from Tokio, received at the Japanese legation this afternoon, stated that the ratifications of the treaty of peace between Japan and China were exchanged at Che-Foo on Wednesday. No change was made in the text of the treaty as originally concluded. Taking into account, however, the recommendations made by Russia, Germany and France, the Japanese government has agreed to renounce the permanent possession of the Liao-Tung peninsula on condition that the arrangements regarding the terms and form of renunciation shall be reserved for adjustment between itself and the government of China. This latter stipulation is construed to mean that Japan will not surrender the peninsula until a suitable indemnity shall be paid, and that it may have been agreed between Japan and China that the possession of Port Arthur itself will be retained by the Japanese for a term of years extending beyond the date when the indemnity has been paid in full, thus assuring to Japan not alone the payment of the indemnity itself, but also sufficient time to safeguard herself against anything like a war of reprisal. It will be remembered that the treaty of peace itself provides that within one hundred millions of the indemnity and the next two annual instalments have been paid, so that the added guarantee of the possession of Port Arthur, even though only temporary, the Japanese government would appear to have taken every possible precaution for the future.

The foregoing statement is official, coming direct from Tokio by cable. The understanding is that it embodies the reply which Japan recently gave to the protest of Russia and the allied powers.

THE PART PLAYED.

By the United States in the Oriental Struggle—No Policy Was Endangered.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9.—The state department has just published an appendix to the volume of foreign relations of 1894, comprising a history of the Chinese-Japanese war, the correspondence relative to the enforcement of regulations respecting fur seals, affairs at Bluefield, and the Mosquito territory, the old Mora claim, reciprocity correspondence with Columbia, Hayti and Venezuela and correspondence concerning affairs in Samoa.

With the exception of the first named, all of these subjects have been fully treated in documents supplied to Congress in answer to resolutions during the last session.

While valuable from a historical point of view, the main interest herein is the correspondence found in the dispatches that indicate the part played by the United States in its efforts to prevent war and afterward to bring about mediation.

The policy maintained by the United States throughout the war is voiced in the following message sent by Secretary of State Gresham to Minister Dun on November 26:

"The deplorable war between Japan and China endangers no policy of the United States in Asia. Our attitude toward the belligerents is that of an impartial and friendly neutral, desiring the welfare of both. If the struggle continues without check to Japan's military operations on land and sea, it is not improbable that the powers having interests in that quarter may demand a settlement not favorable to Japan's future security and well-being. Cherishing the most friendly sentiment of regard for Japan, the President directs that you ascertain whether a tender of his good office in the interest of peace, alike honorable to both nations, would be acceptable to the government of Tokio."

The story of our intervention winds up with the few telegrams from Mr. Denby, announcing that Li had been named plenipotentiary and that Japan had agreed to receive him.

Spain the Arbitrator.

PARIS, May 9.—The Figaro this morning, referring to the negotiations between Japan and Russia, France and Germany for modification of the treaty of Shimonoseki, says that it has been left to Spain to draft a plan for a final settlement of the matters in dispute between Japan and the three powers.

THE CUBAN UPRISING

Regarded as Almost Ended by the Spanish Authorities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9.—Official information reaching here indicates that the Spanish authorities no longer regard the Cuban uprising as a serious affair. It is not considered that the trouble is actually closed and the rebellion formally ended, but the authorities are satisfied that the revolt has ceased to have the menacing aspect of a few weeks ago. The rebel armies have been reduced to a few scattering bands who are in hiding. Until these are reduced it cannot be said that the uprising is over. It is so near an end, however, that official steps have been taken to discontinue the reinforcement of naval and military equipments which were regarded as indispensable a few weeks ago.

WITH A PROTECTORATE.

Nicaragua Wishes to Join the United States—Peace and Progress the Object.

MANAGUA, NICARAGUA, via Galveston, May 9.—Many prominent Nicaraguans, some of them being in high official positions, are openly favoring the establishment by the United States of a protectorate over Nicaragua, or the incorporation of

A GENERAL STRIKE

Of the Miners in the Pittsburgh District Probable.

STRIKERS WILL TRY A NEW MOVE

To Induce Non-Unionists to Join Forces With Them—The Mines at Plum Creek and Snowden Stumbling Blocks to a National Settlement—Illinois Operators May Capture the Lake Coal Trade—Assistance Will be Given by the Illinois Miners.

A POPULAR VERDICT.

The Decision of Judge Thompson in the Gordon Case at Louisville Received With Cheers.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 9.—The city court was crowded again this morning when the case of Fulton Gordon, charged with the murder of his wife and Arch Brown was called. Argument was promptly begun by Prosecuting Attorney Seaman Thurman, who, after reviewing the case at some length, endeavored to show the court that Gordon's crime was nothing less than deliberate murder.

Mr. Thurman was followed by Attorney Shields, for the defense, who asked the dismissal of the prisoner on the ground of justifiable homicide. Then Mr. Scott, who represents Governor Brown in the prosecution, arose and began a vigorous arraignment of Gordon and pictured in glowing colors the character and qualities of Archie Brown.

After arguments were completed and the case closed, Judge Thompson announced that he could not hold the prisoner, and that he would discharge him as an object lesson to other adulterers.

Never was a crowd more demonstrative in its appreciation than was the immense throng in the police court when Judge Thompson announced in a clear tone the verdict in the case. Cheers after cheer went up and hand after hand was thrust out to the judge to show how much his verdict was appreciated. There was evidently not a soul in the court save the attorneys for the prosecution, and perhaps some friends of the dead man, but was pleased with the verdict.

When the judge had finished and hardly before the last word had fallen from his lips, the cheering began, which continued fully twenty minutes. In vain did the bailiff endeavor to restore order, but it was of no avail, and not until the vast throng had departed from the room was order restored, and even after reaching the streets the cheering was kept up. In explanation, the judge said that there was no evidence of guilt on Gordon's part, but that the adulterer and adulteress stood on the verge of an abyss of ruin and death, and their fate was only what could be expected. Taus ends the last chapter to a most sensational tragedy in the history of Kentucky.

SANDFORD-GOEBEL TRAGEDY

Being Investigated by the Grand Jury—An Editor's Position.

CINCINNATI, May 9.—There is considerable excitement to-day at Covington, Ky., over the Sandford-Goebel tragedy of last month. The friends of Sandford made no efforts at the coroner's inquest or the preliminary hearing, both of which exonerated Senator Goebel, and it was generally thought the matter was dropped. To-day Sandford's friends produced all available evidence to the grand jury, and it is generally conceded that Senator Goebel will be indicted. The direct cause of the shooting was a vicious article in the Covington Ledger. Senator Goebel was believed to be the author of the article, but refused to go on the witness stand to testify as to the authorship at the inquest and preliminary hearing. To-day Thomas Reilly, proprietor of the Ledger, and all of his staff, including typewriters, are before the grand jury as witnesses. Reilly refused to testify as to the authorship of the article this morning, and was sent to jail. He promised to answer, the prosecutor's question if released, and was taken before the grand jury by a deputy, with orders from the court to recommit him if he did not answer questions propounded by the commonwealth's attorneys.

DURANT'S FIGHT.

The Suspected San Francisco Murderer Will Give a Legal Battle for His Life.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 9.—An evening paper published a statement made by Theodore Durant to a friend, in which the man charged with the murder of the two girls in Emanuel church said he would make the greatest legal battle in the history of the state and expressed his confidence regarding the outcome, predicting that he would soon be a free man. In addition to the three attorneys already engaged for the defense, Durant has retained the well-known criminal lawyer, George A. Knights, and says the case will be pushed to a speedy trial.

"There are a good many things against me," Durant is quoted as saying, "but I fear Harry Partridge who testified that he had answered roll call for me on April 8 more than any other witness. If Partridge persists in his statement, he will hang me, but my attorneys will see him and perhaps he will change his mind. I did him many a good turn and often answered roll call for him. I hope he won't continue against me."

The prosecution does not understand Durant's fear of Partridge, whose testimony is corroborated. April 8 was the last day Durant visited Minnie Williams in Alameda. Durant denies that he offered a ring to Oppenheimer, the pawnbroker, or anyone else. He says Oppenheimer is a tool of the police and has frequently given similar testimony in other cases.

A Much Married Man.

Fort Wayne, Ind., May 9.—A special to the Sentinel from La Porte, Ind., says: Abraham Rimes was to-day granted a divorce from his tenth wife. The evidence disclosed the fact that Rimes' last wife was his first bride, and that he had married eight other aspirants for his affections before he was again wedded to his first wife.

The Lake Ore Trade.

CLEVELAND, O., May 9.—Figures gathered for the ore dealers of Cleveland show that on May 8 the total amount of iron ore on the Lake Erie docks was 2,642,980 tons, about the same as a year ago. During the winter the amount consumed by the furnaces was 2,191,267 tons, the best record yet made.

Rumors of a Protectorate.

Rumors that the Bank of Montreal has suspended started a run on three St. John's (N. F.) banks, but they have abundant resources.

PRESIDENT TRAYNOR'S ADDRESS

Outlining the Work and Future Outlook of the A. P. A.—Membership in the South.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 9.—President Traynor, of the supreme body of the American Protective Association, to-day delivered an address of between 25,000 and 30,000 words, in which he made suggestions and recommendations covering practically every leading question of the day. He denounced the laws which accept the vote of the ignorant foreigner, who is unable to read or write the English language, and rejects the votes of the intelligent women who are directly interested in the welfare of the nation and who have proven her ability to manage public affairs. He declared that the city of Washington is "a perennial hot bed of jesuitical lobbyists, who carry their points by bulldozing and boycotting senators and representatives." He strongly urged the establishment of a national headquarters of the American Protective Association and a national organ, at the national capital, with earnest officials chosen from the active and prominent representatives of the order from the various states in the Union.

President Traynor then declared himself to be in hearty accord with the movement to extend the American Protective Association to every civilized country on the globe. In regard to political action, he recommended the effort to raise the standard of politics by educating the masses on the lines of patriotism laid down by the constitution and declaration of principles of the American Protective Association, and advised the support of a new political party which will endorse the leading principles of the order, or the support of any national party which will endorse the leading principles of the order and accept the doctrines of the American Protective Association.

President Traynor said the order had been extended to every state in the union except Mississippi, in which state there is, as yet, no organization. The southerners at first regarded the American Protective Association as a great carpet bag institution, but after they had studied its principles they embraced the order with the utmost confidence. He believes that the American Protective Association will assist materially in uniting the north and the south. The increase in membership in the south during his past two terms as president has been five or six times greater than the increase in the north. The increase in the east and New England during the past year has been greater than in any other section of the union.

The order has decreased in membership in one or two states, but its influence is just as strong. He pronounced the city of New Orleans a hot bed of Romanism similar to Washington. He declared that the national political parties had violated their pledges to the people in many cases and intimated that they cannot be trusted unless they endorse the fundamental principles of the American Protective Association. He favored the suspension of immigration until the country has assimilated the foreigners which are in it, and also favored the taxation of church property.

NO NEW MEN ARRIVE

At Pocahontas—Some Shots Fired, But No Damage Reported.

ROANOKE, Va., May 9.—Dispatches from Pocahontas at noon to-day say that all is quiet in the Flat Top coal region. There was some firing at Cemetery Hill last night, but no damage was done. The night force of men employed by the Southwest company is fifty smaller than before and no Hungarians are at work. The day force is larger than it was yesterday, but no new men have arrived to take the places of the striking miners.

THE KNIGHTS TEMPLAR

Close Their Session at Fairmont—The Shrineurs Hold the Fort at Night.

FAIRMONT, W. Va., May 9.—The convocation of the Knights Templar ended to-day and by to-morrow all the visiting knights will have departed for their homes. The parade was one of the most brilliant affairs of the kind ever witnessed in Fairmont, the two Wheeling commanderies making an especially fine showing, while the air was filled with music from the four bands in attendance. The visitors have been enthusiastic in their praise of the hospitality of Crusade Commandery of Fairmont, and their friends. Everything possible has been done for their comfort and entertainment.

The feature of to-night was the doings of the Shrineurs, who conducted a class of fifteen candidates across the desert, the victims representing all sections of the state, a large number of Shrineurs from Wheeling and other places participating. The Shrineur's banquet at the Thomas F. Watson Hotel was a splendid affair and was thoroughly enjoyed by the large number of guests present.

THE COAL EXCHANGE.

The Members Much Pleased by an Inspection of the Monongah Mines.

FAIRMONT, W. Va., May 9.—The members of the West Virginia Coal Exchange and many visiting knights were taken to the Monongah and Montana mines to-day. The visitors were much surprised and pleased at the developments in these plants, where so many new appliances are being introduced that they are very near the model point. The very latest electrical coal cutting machines is in operation at Monongah; a device which with four men working in two shafts cuts 300 tons a day. Ex-Governor Fleming and the Messrs. Watson and assistants left nothing undone to add to the pleasure of the visitors.

INTERNATIONAL Y. M. C. A.

The Standing Committee's Chairman.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., May 9.—The day's work of the International Young Men's Christian Association convention opened at 9:15 o'clock. The standing committees were announced with chairman as follows:

International committees report, G. N. Pierce, of Dayton, Ohio; devotional meetings, O. H. Durrell, Cambridge, Mass.; business, H. G. Van Tuyl, Detroit, Mich.; resolutions, C. W. Frost, Milwaukee; associations, J. D. Dreoker, Salem, Va.

Professor Larson, of Minnesota, was authorized to convey the greetings of the International convention to the Young Men's Christian Association convention to be held in June. There was a discussion on the subject "Points of encouragement and points of danger in the development of state and provincial work." York: Russell Sturgis, of Boston, and E. J. Gillespie, of Pittsburgh, the main point of danger brought out is the increasing number of paid officers in the work. Dr. W. H. Doane, of Gospel-Hymn fame, was conducted to the platform and the conven-

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8.—To-day's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, \$182,581,015; gold reserve, \$96,030,853.

DELAWARE DEADLOCK.

The Session of the Legislature Ends Without an Election.

DUPONT WAS DECLARED ELECTED.

By the Speaker of the House, but Governor Watson Declared Adjournment—A Peculiar Situation Caused by the Followers of Addicks in Refusing to Desert Him—The Contest Will be Carried to the United States Senate.

DOVER, DEL., May 9.—The general assembly of Delaware adjourned *sine die* at 3 o'clock this afternoon, without choosing a successor to ex-Senator Higgins, although the Republicans claim that their leading candidate, Colonel Henry A. Dupont, was legally elected. The matter will probably be taken to the United States senate for a decision.

As soon as Governor Watson (Dem.), who, by reason of the fact that he was speaker of the senate before his elevation to the gubernatorial chair, upon the death of Governor Marvil, presiding over the joint session, announced the *sine die* adjournment, Speaker of the House McMullin (Rep.), arose and formally declared Henry A. Dupont elected United States senator.

This action had previously been agreed upon by the Republican leaders. The Delaware legislature is composed of twenty-one representatives and nine senators, sixteen being a majority on joint ballot. The Republicans claim that when Senator Watson, by virtue of his position as speaker of the senate, succeeded to the governorship upon the death of Governor Marvil one month ago, the number of senators was reduced to eight, and, therefore, there were only twenty-nine votes on joint ballot and a fifteen vote constituted a majority.

AMID CONFUSION.

There much confusion and many exciting scenes during the course of the balloting, and at times it appeared as if there might be trouble. The first of these occurred during the early part of the afternoon, when a number of prominent Democrats from all parts of the state crowded in upon the floor and insisted upon coaching the Democratic members in the methods to be pursued in order to impede the progress of the balloting. Finally Governor Watson tired of it, and ordered the floor cleared of all persons except members and reporters. After this was done there was a semblance of order until near the close of the session, when the Democratic lawyers again made their way to the floor. At the final movement, and when the Republicans were voicing their indignant protests against the governor's course in declaring the session adjourned, these lawyers crowded around the speaker's chair, volunteering advice to the governor and otherwise adding to the confusion which prevailed.

At the conclusion of the 211th ballot Senator Aldrich arose and read a paper protesting against further balloting, claiming that Henry A. Dupont had been legally elected. Governor Watson refused to entertain the motion or to allow a protest to go on the records of the joint session, claiming it to be out of order.

Senator Records, the Democratic leader, moved to separate and during the roll call the state house clock struck the hour of 3, but the clock in the hall was one minute slow and when the vote was announced the governor declared the general assembly dissolved.

DUPONT DECLARED ELECTED.

Speaker McMullin then declared, as speaker of the house, Henry A. Dupont elected United States senator from Delaware.

Colonel Henry A. Dupont, who will make the contest for the senatorship, is a member of the famous Dupont family who have been the manufacturers of powder and other explosives in Wilmington, this state, for over a century.

It is learned to-night that the protest read by Mr. Aldrich was drawn up by George V. Massey. Another prominent Republican lawyer says the protest came too late and that it should have been read when Governor Watson first resumed the speaker's chair. Governor Watson says that under the law it was not permissible for him to entertain the protest or any appeals from his decisions, as he was presiding over a joint session which is governed by the rules laid down by Congress.

The sentiment among Republicans here is that Senator Hauby and Representatives Moore, Bail and Robbins have dug their own political graves in holding to the cause of Addicks and preventing the election of a Republican who would be sure to get his seat without having to resort to a contest to secure it.

The Waller Case.

PARIS, May 9.—The United States ambassador, Mr. James B. Eustis, has not received a reply to his note to the foreign office here regarding the trial by court martial and sentence to twenty years' imprisonment of Mr. John T. Waller, formerly United States consul at Tananarive, but M. Hanotaux, the minister for foreign affairs, has promised, upon receipt of the necessary documents from the island of Madagascar, to give the question the fullest consideration.

Stronger Feeling in Oil.

PITTSBURGH, May 9.—Oil was a good deal stronger to-day, and stands twenty points ahead of the Standard's price for credit balances. The prices for credit balances remain unchanged at \$1.50 and oil opened on the exchange at \$1.70 and the first sale was at \$1.70. The stimulation is believed to be due to the recent advance in the price of refined. Brokers expect it to stay about \$1.50 for some time.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia and Western Pennsylvania, fair; warmer; variable winds, becoming southerly.

For Ohio, fair; warmer; variable winds, becoming southerly.

THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY, as furnished by C. SHEPHERD, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

7 A. M.	58
9 A. M.	60
11 A. M.	62
1 P. M.	64
3 P. M.	66
5 P. M.	68
7 P. M.	66
9 P. M.	64
11 P. M.	62
12 A. M.	60

St. Weather-Cler.

SECRETARY GRESHAM'S LETTER

To Minister Willis Asking Him to Demand the Removal of Minister Thurston.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 9.—Among the Hawaiian news received to-day on the steamship Mariposa is a copy of Secretary Gresham's letter to Minister Willis in which he complains of Minister Thurston's actions. Among other things it details an interview in which Minister Thurston acknowledged to the secretary that he had furnished a New York paper information that he (Thurston) was not pleased with Minister Willis' action in Honolulu. When the secretary asked him if he had also furnished the paper certain extracts from a letter written to him from a Honolulu lawyer, Mr. Thurston answered that he had furnished nothing to that or any other paper, but that he had permitted an employe or agent of one of the press associations to copy at his legation a private letter or letters which he had received, and added that the published paragraphs did not contain all that was in the private letter or letters.

The secretary then submitted to him other passages from the letter, which he had a copy of, reflecting severely on Minister Willis and President Cleveland's Hawaiian policy. The secretary continues:

"It is said the letters containing the omitted passages were submitted by him to the representative of the press association to be copied for publication, not as expressing his official or personal views, but as showing the state of feeling in Honolulu."

"When Mr. Thurston called at the department, two days later, he informed me that there was a further statement he desired to make."

"I replied that, in order to avoid any possible misunderstanding, the minister's statement should be in official form, and requested that he prepare and submit such a communication. He declined to do this."

You are instructed to make this incident known to the minister for foreign affairs by reading this instruction to him, and should he so desire, give him a copy. You will express the surprise and dissatisfaction with which this government naturally regards the conduct of a foreign envoy who thus uses his influence through the press to bias public opinion in the country whose hospitality he enjoys. And you will add that the President would be pleased were Mr. Thurston replaced by another minister from Hawaii, in whom he may feel that confidence which is essential to frank and cordial intercourse."

Receiver Asked For.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., May 9.—In the United States court to-day a receiver was asked for by the Alabama Iron and Steel Company, of Brierfield, Ala., one of the largest concerns in the south, on the ground that interest on \$500,000 worth of bonds issued November 9, 1889, has been defaulted.

Young Men to the Front.

TUSCOLA, ILL., May 9.—The Douglas county Democratic convention met to-day. Only forty of the sixty delegates were present and the majority were young men. The convention passed resolutions in favor of both money metals and the free coinage of silver.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

The southern Baptist convention meets in Washington, D. C., to-day.

All the union molders of Indianapolis went on strike yesterday for an increase of wages.

Russia, France and Germany, it is announced, are about to increase the naval forces in the China seas.

The puddlers in the Clinton mill at Pittsburgh went out last night and the finishers say they will strike this morning.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Peel, who was chief secretary for Ireland from 1861 to 1865, is dead, aged seventy-three years.

Lightning struck a small boat in Duluth harbor during a sudden storm and two of the occupants were instantly killed.

The national government of Argentina has consolidated and assumed the debts of the different provinces composing that republic.

The cooper shops of the Richard Grant Cooperage Company, at Buffalo, N. Y., have been destroyed by fire with all their contents. Loss \$75,000.

Maceo, the rebel leader, lost ten men killed and nearly a hundred wounded in his recent attack on the village of Cristo, twelve miles from Santiago, Cuba.

Advices received at Yokohama from the Pescadore islands show that 1,300 persons died there from cholera during one month. The epidemic is now subsiding.

The Danish fruit steamship Horaa, which carried to Liberia, a large number of colored colonists, arrived back at Philadelphia yesterday. The colonists were landed all well.

A gigantic scheme for the wholesale defrauding of accident insurance companies by means of bogus claims has been unearthed by agents in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

President George Saul was yesterday appointed receiver of the Ohio Southern railway. The company has, in addition to eight millions of bonds, \$400,000 of floating debts and is in default of taxes and interest.

Special from Colon says: The steamship companies have been notified of the reopening of the port Corinto and the resumption of business there. Shipments for Corinto held back here since last week are now going forward.

On a motion filed by counsel for English stockholders, Judge Stone, yesterday appointed Alvin Carl and Prosser Wood J. Bowler receivers of the Otis Steel Company, of Cleveland, O. Each of the receivers qualified in the sum of \$50,000.

It is understood that the Manitoba legislature will ask for a further adjournment of the house for the consideration of the school question. The reason for this is supposed to be the desire of the government to have Ottawa deal with the matter first.