BUYING A NAVY.

China Reported to Have Purchased a Fleet of Warships From Chili.

Anti-English Feeling Fostered by the Japanese Government—Chinese Avoiding a Naval Conflict.

The Mikado's Government Demands the Closing of the Arsenal at Shanghai.

Although the Kow Shing affair is still the most talked-of incident of any of the Chino-Japanese campaign, according to advices by the Empress the attention of the Chinese and Japanese press appears to be concentrating on the movements of the naval forces in the vicinity of Wei Hai Wei, and the gradual shifting of the scene of action from Korea further north and within territory properly Chinese. In China the sinking of the Kow Shing has been made the very most of, seemingly with the object of drawing Great Britain into the quarrel, and everywhere British warships have gone they have struck terror to at least a portion of the inhabitants, who imagined their mission to be one of vengeance. The anti-English sentiment in Japan is being fostered by the government and daily grows stronger, as may be gathered from the hostile and offensive attitude of the native papers and the contemptuous tone of the English press. That China has as yet the best of it is to be gathered from careful consideration of all the reports, although definite reference to Japanese losses is absolutely forbidden as inimical to the welfare of the Empire.

The reported bombardment of Wei Hai Wei by a Japanese fleet of 21 early in the month of August appears to have been but a feint for the purpose of estimating the ranges. According to the officers of H.M.S. Mercury, who witnessed the "bombardment" from the decks of the coasting steamer Taku, the fleet consisted of 21 vessels exclusive of torpedo boats, and was split up into three divisions. The Japanese approached the fortress from the south, and manœuvred their ships about as the shots fell short or wide, so as to ascertain with the most deliberate accuracy the exact range of the guns on shore. A couple of dozen shots were discharged by the Japanese to keep up the play, after which two of the divisions steamed off toward Port Arthur. That was at 9 o'clock on Friday morning the 10th August. Saturday morning H M S. Porpoise left Chefoo for Wei Hai Wei to take out women, children and all others who desired to remove. Four days later Admiral Freemantle obtained a promise from the Japanese to give forty-eight hours notice before bombarding Wei Hai Wei or Chefoo, so as to give foreigners an opportunity to leave if they desired to do so.

At the present time—or rather at the time of the Empress' sailing—the combatants were engaged in rolling up their sleeves, strengthening their respective positions and estimating the strength of the enemy. The first war loan of the Japanese amounting to to 30,000,000 yen, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent, is being rapidly taken up, and the finance minister was preparing to issue certificates on the 20th of the present month, the bonds to have a face value of 100 yen. On the other hand China is said to have directed all her European agents and representatives to bestir themselves in the purchase of first class cruisers and battleships, arms and ammunition. She is also reported to have entered into a contract with one of the South American republics to purchase half of its navy. The Yokohama Advertiser says that the republic is Chili; that half of the purchase price has already been paid over; and that the ships are even now due to arrive in Chinese waters.

A native official telegram received at Shanghai, via Nanking, states that the Chinese have information of the actual number of Japanese troops now (August 17) in Korea, which puts them at 34,600 odd men, of which 800 are cavalry, and that these troops are expected to meet at Seoul between the 24th and 26th day of the month.

"The Chinese troops said to be three days' march from Seoul, are reported," says the N. C. Daily News, "to be men who landed in junks south of the Tatung river, about fifty miles from Pingyang. The men are said to be wandering in the mountains north of Seoul, supported in a great measure by friendly Koreans. It is reported that over 20,000 Koreans are in arms against the Japanese invaders, but being ill-provided with firearms, a guerilla warfare among the mountains will be inaugurated until they can meet the Chinese army, who have had orders to supply the Korean auxiliaries with a lot of rifles which have been taken with the army. The Chinese main army is now resting at Pingyang (Pingsiang)—377 li by telegraph line—and formidable earthworks, etc., have already been thrown up, as that place is intended to be the first base of operations in Korea."

Tokyo papers state that though the Korean government has severed all connection with China and has been pushing forward the reform of the administration with the assistance of Japan, yet the people in the provinces know nothing of the fact. The Governor and officials of Kanko, Kankyodo, still show deference to the Chinese and threaten to drive away the Japanese, if any come there. There are some houses along the telegraph line from Fusan to Rakuton, but none of them are now inhabited, the occupants having fled inland, being frightened by the report that Japanese troops were about to arrive. The local authorities have made no effort to allay the fears of the inhabitants. The Japanese residents at Yuensan continue their business the same as before and are all at ease, as if they know nothing of war; while the Chinese residents have left for home in great consternation.

The N. C. Daily News on the 13th, summarized the situation thus: "The Chinese navy is evading the trial of strength which the Japanese appear to be seeking. Admiral Ting recognising that if the fleet is destroyed just now, there is not very much to hinder the enemy from marching upon Peking. Meanwhile Japan has enormously strengthened her military position in Korea. The Chinese force at Yashan has been entirely annihilated, and Tapan has now 30,000 troops in Korea. The reinforcements have been landed at Fusan and Gensan, and were converging upon Phyongyang, some distance to the north of Seoul, in readiness to meet the Chinese army said to have crossed into Korea from Manchuria; but we learn that the Kirin troops were only three days' march from Seoul on Saturday."

A few days later the same paper says: "There are some who think that the Japanese will go on piling up successes in the present war, their responsible statesmen really organizing victory, and that they will bring China to her knees before the winter sets in, the latter being glad to buy peace with the loss of Korea and the payment of a heavy indemnity. There are others who hold that though China may be defeated at first, she will, as Li Hung-chang put it in the interview which the Times' correspondent had with him, fight it out to the bitter end. If the Japanese get to Peking in the late autumn they will find it very trying to occupy it during the winter, harassed as their communications will be by the clouds of horsemen that China can call down from the North. It is doubtful if Japan's resources will last out if the war is prolonged; and it will be a great strain on her to maintain the struggle at the same time at Peking and in Korea against the numbers that China can bring into the field with foreign officers." The Chinese would seem to have for the moment much better knowledge of the movements of the Japanese ships than the latter have of the Chinese squadron's whereabouts, the chance of coming to close quarters is therefore remote for the present."

From a private letter from Formosa it is learned that there was tremendous excitement at Tukshan, a port on the west coast, some days ago, when it was reported that several Japanese warships were going to attack the place. Ten thousand soldiers were hastily dispatched from the capital, Taipsh-fu, and great preparations were made for resisting the expected attack; but they were relaxed when it was found that no enemy appeared, and things resumed their normal slow going course. But the Chinese are very apprehensive that they will be attacked before long in that quarter, and the steamers Smith and Cass are running constantly between the island and the mainland, with troops and munitions of war. No Japanese cruiser appears to be in that neighborhood at present.

The attitude of the European powers still is—and must remain—worthy of the utmost attention of the Oriental press. In discussing the neutrality of Russia, the Kokumin Shimbun states that "the Czar's government has announced that it will observe neutrality so long as Russian territory is not interfered with. This practically amounts to a declaration of neutrality, as the war cannot by any means extend to Russian territory. As all the European powers have treaties with Japan, their neutrality was to be expected as a matter of course. Still the attitude of Russia is worth a little attention. When the Chinese government first dispatched troops to Korea, the London Standard promptly stated that an understanding existed between China and Russia, the latter obtaining freedom of action in the Pamirs while China was to enjoy freedom of action in Korea. The state of affairs now is that while Russia has obtained what she wanted, China is prevented by Japan from reaping any benefit from the concession which she obtained, and, in addition, Russia is neutral. What then has China gained?"

The British policy, next to the Russian, is the matter of most concern to the belligerents (and to all the residents of the East), and the papers of both China and Japan notice that Her Majesty's government, as represented by Admiral Freemantle, is determined to have a force at command sufficient to protect all British lives and enforce the recognition of British rights. The ships now on the scene are the Centurion, Mercury, Undaunted, Severn, Porpoise and Linnet, while nine more men of war flying the British flag were daily expected at Chefoo at last advices. It was also rumored that Admiral Freemantle had telegraphed for reinforcements from the Pacific squadron, his officers considering it very likely that he will ask for the flagship Royal Arthur, the Melpomene and one or two other vessels. It was known in Chefoo when the Linnet left that the French squadron on the China station were going to Vladivostock, and it is expected that they will act in concert with the Russian fleet in the event of any complications between the European powers arising out of the Korean war. "The tactics of the Japanese admiral in keeping his ships concentrated are very much admired by the British naval officers," say the Japanese papers, "whilst those of the Chinese only excite contempt and derision on board Her Majesty's ships."

Dramatic incidents of the war are now coming in, of which the following from the Kobe Herald are examples:

"In the engagement between the Tsiyuen and the Japanese war ships the first shot disabled the Chinese ship's conning tower and broke all the engine room and other telegraphs, besides killing three men in it. The next shot disabled the turning machinery of her forward barbette gun, without injuring the gun itself, while the next shot went right through the ship, struck a gun standing on the opposite side, glanced off, went aft, and after going through the deck, lodged in a hammock. Eighteen men were killed in the engagement and thirty odd wounded, the latter by splinters. The lieutenant who worked the after gun was badly wounded, but he refused to leave his gun and continued to use his sextant to get the angle for firing. This officer was one of the American students."

"The gallant Major Von Hanneker, of the Kow Shing, has had a hard time of it. When the Japanese fired the torpedo, he jumped into the water. He saw Captain Galsworthy and adjusted his life belt for him. A manly act under the circumstances, but only what we expected from Von Henneken. He is supposed to have been five hours in the water, struggling for three hours against the tide, and then he got it with him and swam for an island. He first reached an oyster rock where he lay for some time in an exhausted condition. He then swam again a short distance across to the island where several survivors had already arrived. They hailed him with great satisfaction, all clinging to him; some were in a fearful condition, their bodies having been scalded by steam. They went up this steep island and after one hour and a half's walk they reached a Korean fishing village, where they were treated with great kindness by the poor fishermen, who gave them food and shelter. From this island they went across to a larger island, where von Hanneken got a boat and after some protestations from the Chinese soldiers, who were all holding on to him as their protector, he went to Chemulpo where he met the Iltis, to whose captain he reported the affair. The Iltis proceeded with a Chinese junk to the island and took off the survivors. We hear that von Hanneken has sent the poor islanders a royal gift."

A Tientsin correspondent, writing on August 2, says that it is currently stated in Korea, according to reports brought to Tientsin by the Kweiyang, that the British and Russian authorities there have given the Japanese notice to quit and allow them two months to evacuate the peninsula. On the other hand it is well known that the Japanese have notified the proper authorities that they intended to take over the Korean Customs by September 1. These are Chinese reports. Meanwhile it is learned on the authority of English residents that England and Russia are working cordially together in endeavoring to bring the combatants to terms; while Russia entirely coincides with the English view of the Japanese outrage on the Kow Shing, and her representatives are instructed to support heartily the British claim for reparation.

Now that it has transpired that the Viceroy Li's portege Liu Ming ch'uan has refused to go up to Tientsin or to lead the army going to Seoul, it seems that the central government has turned its attention to the ex Governor of Chinese Turkestan, Liu Chin-t'ang. This personage is now at Siangyin, Hunan, and a special secret decree was promulgated on the 9th instant, commanding his appearance in the North, and ordering that all the veterans of Tso's army and younger Hunanese be placed under Liu Ching-t'ang for active service in the North. This seems to indicate that the star of the Anhui faction under the Viceroy Li is waning and that the Hunan element is coming to the front once more.

Admiral Ting is said to have reported to the grand council at Peking that he often meets men-of-war cruising singly or in couples, which he believes to be Japanese, but which promptly hoist the English or French colors. He therefore requests the grand council to inform the powers that he is going to satisfy himself in future that these ships are what they represent themselves to be. Much recruiting is going on among the Manchus and Mongols, and the Prince of Tuan will soon have a large force covering Peking.

It is rumored that the Japanese are in occupation of one or two of the small islands stretching across the Gulf of Pechili, from nearly opposite Tungchow in Shantung to the "Regent's Sword," the point of which is Port Arthur.

There is little doubt of the truth of the report of a French missionary being murdered in Korea, though his name has not yet been learned. Grave fears are entertained in Tientsin for the safety of the other French missionaries in the neighborhood of Ping-yang-do.

The Chinese throne has appointed Admiral Yang, naval commander-in-chief of Fukien province, to the supreme command of the forces (naval and military) in the island of Formosa. Admiral Yang saw a great deal of service in Tonking in 1884 5.

Since the outbreak of hostilities between China and Japan the Chinese population in the ports of Yokohama and Kobe has been reduced by two thousand. The Chinese government is said, through its officials in Europe, to be attempting to get forty European military and naval officers to serve in the present war. A private telegram is said to have been received in Tokio to the effect that it had been proposed at the Chinese military council to take advantage of the want of men-of-war on the Japanese coast, to send warships to attack a number of ports at the same time. "If China has decided to take the offensive instead of the defensive, she is welcome," says Shin Choya, "to send her cruisers to Japan waters where the Japs will show their true spirit and make short work of the invader."

The Japanese government has promulgated a decree constituting prize courts, on the basis recognized by European and American usage. At present no regulations will be issued in regard to contraband of war, owing to possible complications with Western powers, but the right is reserved to seize neutral ships actually discovered to be supplying China with war material, in accordance with the principles of international law.

The Jiji Shimpo says the following was received from Hongkong: The Chinese officials in Formosa have ordered the people not only to destroy any Japanese ships they may find, as war has been declared against Japan, but are giving secret orders to the people to murder any Japanese found on the island.

A Shanghai dispatch of yesterday says it is reported that the Japanese have threatened to withdraw their promise not to molest Shanghai unless the Kiank Nan arsenal there is closed. The throat is believed to have been made by the Japs for the purpose of provoking the British into interference.

A letter received from a member of the Korean customs in Chemulpo reports a sharp battle between the Chinese and Japanese troops at Pingsiang on the 13th or 14th of August. The Chinese troops were under General Wei, who is reported to have led his division ("Sheng corps") on this occasion with reckless courage. The Japanese had to retreat and the whole of the Chinese army intended to attack the Pingsiang Pass on the 18th, all arrangements tending to that end having been made, and they were waiting only for the arrival of the "Ming" division of 4,000 men to take part in the attack. Amongst the enemy's slain were a number of Japanese women. The Chinese troops are said to have been astonished at the sight when they entered the Japanese camp.

INTERSTATE FAIR.

TACOMA, Sept. 7.—Wednesday next is to be Seattle and Tacoma day at the fair. The two cities will join hands and vie with one another in sending the biggest crowd to the grounds. On that day the visitor will be faced as he enters the Liberal Arts building with a large design in yellow, white and blue electric lights of Tacoma and Seattle shaking hands. There is one feature of the Interstate Fair that is of more than ordinary moment; it is the composite display made by Seattle merchants and manufacturers. More than that, however, is the interest Seattle people have and are taking in the whole enterprise. Seattle and Tacoma have buried the hatchet, sunk all petty differences and jealousies, and are working as one to make this exposition redound to the credit of the Pacific northwest. In Seattle the fair is looked upon almost as if it was that city's project. The blue, white and yellow Interstate Fair colors are seen almost as freely in the Queen City as in the City of Destiny. The Seattle council has made an appropriation to assist in making the composite exhibit a big one and merchants by private subscription have greatly increased the amount. This exhibit occupies three big adjoining spaces in the building of manufactures and liberal arts. In the Art Department one large room has been given up to the Seattle art exhibit.

PERUVIAN INSURRECTION.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—A dispatch from Lima says the Peruvian government has not yet been able to bring on a decisive action with the insurgents, who refuse to fight, and retreat whenever they are approached by the government forces. The government, the dispatch says, has no difficulty in raising the money to pay the troops, but the Lima police have received no salary for two months, in consequence of which there is much discontent.

CABLE ITEMS.

Justin McCarthy to Retire From the Leadership of the Anti-Parnellite Party.

Difficulties With Warring Tribesmen in Africa—More Troubles in Bulgaria.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The Dublin Evening Echo, in its issue to-day, says it is able to state that the anti-Parnellite section of the Irish parliamentary party regards the disclosures regarding the check for £100 given by Mr. Gladstone to the Irish parliamentary fund as the most serious they have been confronted with since Mr. Parnell's death.

It is understood that Mr. McCarthy, the leader of the anti-Parnellites, will profit by the first opportunity to retire from the leadership. In the event of his retirement there will be a determined fight. Timothy Healy has set his mind upon the position, and is preparing to start a new daily newspaper with money supplied by a wealthy friend.

The bishop of Urgel, France, has issued a pastoral letter, claiming that he is the sole ruler in Andorra, and will no longer admit the suzerainty of France. Andorra is a neutral country, with the name of a republic, situated on the south slope of the Pyrenees, between the French department of Ariego and the Spanish province of Lerida. The government consists of twenty-four consuls elected by the people. The inhabitants are mostly shepherds, who speak the Italian language.

The British warship Ringarooma, eight guns, a twin-screw cruiser of 2 575 tons and 4,000 horse power, is ashore on a reef off Malliicollo island, New Hebrides. The British warships Dart, Lizard and Waterloo have been ordered to the spot, and the French cruisers Scorff and Loyante have also started for the island to try and be of assistance to the foundered warships. The officers and crew of the vessel are safe.

The Moorish rebels have completely routed a government army at Tadian.

Negotiations are said to be proceeding between England and Turkey with reference to the proposed exchange of the island of Cyprus, plus £12,000,000 for the island of Crete.

The recent collisions with Chief Nana's tribesmen at the mouth of the Benin river in West Africa, in which several English subjects were killed or wounded, has decided the English government to send gunboats to punish Chief Nana. The trouble arises from the opposition of the natives to British traders.

The Pope is preparing an encyclical letter to the bishops and people of the United States. It announces the absolute supremacy of the apostolic delegate in church matters in the United States, with a simple right of appeal to the Pope. The apostolic delegate will take the place of the propaganda of the faith in directing religious affairs in the United States.

Ex-Premier Stambuloff on leaving the court at Sofia, Bulgaria, after being released on bail on a charge of libelling Prince Ferdinand, was stoned by the angry mob. One man struck Stambuloff with a stone, causing a slight injury. Soldiers finally dispersed the mob and rescued him. A dispatch to the Standard from Vienna says that M. Stambuloff was rendered temporarily unconscious. The conflict between Prince Ferdinand and M. Stambuloff is proving pernicious to both men and lively days are in store. The crisis will not pass without important changes, and people who are about to judge events already consider that the throne of Prince Ferdinand will be shaken to its foundation.

Samuel Morris, Healeyite, has been elected to parliament for South Kilkenny yesterday without opposition.

By the explosion of a boiler on the steamer Tannamay, bound from Port Louis for Bombay, four people were killed and seven injured. The vessel was badly damaged.

The cafe San Carlos at Turin has been wrecked by a bomb thrown by an anarchist named Solero. No person was hurt. Solero has been arrested.

According to a statement of the National Zeitung the Emperor struck off the names of three from the list of those invited to the banquet on the occasion of his recent visit to Koenigsberg, on account of the course pursued by these gentlemen in the agrarian agitation which preceded the passage by the reichstag of the Russia-German commercial treaty. Count Friedrichsteiu, who was one of the strongest supporters of the Russian treaty, has been created Count of the Red Eagle.

The Emperor of Germany in a speech at a banquet last evening, said the burdens the farmers of East Prussia have had to bear during the last four years had made them doubt as to his ability to keep the promises made to them. Even in the circles of the nobility, he said, his best intentions were misunderstood and had been opposed. This opposition he characterized as monstrous.

Prince Bismarck has suffered a relapse.

A Batavia dispatch says Captain Lindgreen and his command are reported to be surrounded by Balinese. The Dutch have driven the enemy from their position at Arven.

Seven anarchists who participated in the explosion in front of the palace of the minister of war at Rome last May, have been arrested. Five have confessed.

PYTHIAN GRAND LODGE.

WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 7.—The much-mooted German question was decided by the Supreme Lodge of the Knights of Pythias yesterday by a decisive vote against permitting the use of the ritual in any other than the English language. Two votes were taken, first on the substitution of the minority report to give German lodges five years grace in which to adopt the English ritual. It resulted 74 to 71 against the minority report. Then the majority vote was adopted by a vote of 79 to 36.

Sitting in committee of the whole the lodge has approved the report barring saloon-keepers, bartenders and professional gamblers from admission to the order.

The gist of the majority report is given in the following recommendation:

"That the Supreme Lodge reannounce and affirm the declaration made at the Kansas City session, and that henceforth and forevermore the ritual used in this and all other English speaking nations be printed in the English language only, and that when the standard of our order shall be planted in any country speaking other than the English language, the ritual therein used shall be printed, and all concerns over which the body has control, shall be conducted only in the language of such government, to the end that it may be known to all men and all nations that surround our altar that the Pythian Knights are taught, as one of the cardinal principles of our order, undying loyalty and devotion to the government to which they owe their allegiance, whether it be the land of their birth or the country of their adoption."

It also commended the Supreme Chancellor for his action in upholding the law in this matter, and was signed by four members of the committee—Stanton L. Carter, Thomas D. Mears, L P. Hunt and Aaron Myers. John H. Pusse, of Indianapolis, was the author of the minority report, which recommended that the lodges which have remained loyal to the Supreme Lodge and were working with rituals in other languages when the last ritual was promulgated be furnished with rituals in the language they were previously using for a period of five years, after which they shall surrender them and use only the English.

Three hours' debate was had. The principal speech for the minority was made by Representative Featherstone, from Wisconsin, and for the majority by Representative Carter, of California. It was argued against the minority proposition that if five years were granted the German lodges they would apply for another extension of time at the end of that period, and the whole question would have to be fought over.

Sitting in committee of the whole, the lodge has approved the unanimous report of the committee on the statement of order recommending that saloon keepers, bartenders and professional gamblers be declared ineligible to membership, but not affecting those who have already become members. The question has not been acted upon by the Supreme Lodge. The same committee recommends that the Supreme Lodge proclaim against the use of the name of Pythianism in connection with side ranks.

U. S. TREASURY ORDER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Secretary Carlisle this afternoon issued an official circular regarding the marking, etc, of goods under section 5 of the new tariff law, in regard to which much uncertainty of construction has existed. After quoting the section *in extenso* the Secretary says: "This section differs from section 6 of the act of October 1, 1890 (McKinley law); in requiring a statement of the quantity of contents and in withholding the delivery of goods until they shall be duly marked etc. In order to afford a reasonable time for compliance with the above section, it will be enforced, so far as relates to the statement of quantities, only upon merchandise shipped from abroad after August 28, 1894.

"The department holds that the indication of the country of origin, under this section, need not necessarily be restricted to the declration of the name of such country, but may be accepted under whatever form, provided the goods contain unmistakab'e evidence of their origin, without misleading marks or signs.

"It is further held that the requirements in respect to 'quantity or contents' applies only to packages and not to separate articles. To interpret the section otherwise would involve the measurement of every spool of cotton and the gauging of every bottle of wine. It may be inferred that the purpose of this enactment was the protection of the consumer from loss through fraudulent overstatement of the numbers or quantitities of articles contained in any package offered for sale.

"Certain classes of goods are, respectively, put up in packages of recognized and uniform quantities. A mere inspection of such packages will suffice to determine the fact of their conformity, or non conformity as the case may be, with the established practices of the trade. If the former condition is manifest, no further 'indication' of the quantity of contents is needed. As for example, ordinary bags of coffee or barrels of flour of regular sizes, do not require explicit statements in order to indicate the quantity of contents.

"It is the purpose of the department to so construe the section, that, without an evasion of its provisions, necessary obstruction and hardship to importers may be avoided.

"The chief officers of the customs are authorized to decide, in accordance with the above instructions, without reference to the department, questions arising under the administration of the sections above specified." (signed) JOHN G. CARLISLE, Secy.

A MISSING CONSUL.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—General Emilio Lassus, consul-general of Bolivia in this city, has been missing since August 30. Besides his commission he brought with him a concession from his government which gave him authority to negotiate for funds with which to construct a railway from the borders of Peru to Lapaze, the capital of Bolivia. Everything seemed to run smoothly until about a week ago, when it was found that General Lassus had left the city and transferred the business of the consulate to Alexander Santos, a commission merchant. In an interview Mr. Santos said yesterday: "Since Mr. Lassus has gone I have received many letters and visits from creditors of his, and also one from a deputy sheriff, who wishes to serve on him some papers in regard to a debt." It is believed that General Lassus left for Panama on either the Columbia, of the Pacific Mail, or the Advance, of the Columbian line, both of which sailed August 29. It is not known where General Lassus boarded, and the only creditor who could be found yesterday was a furniture company which sold him on the instalment plan a $35 carpet for his office.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

CASSAPOLIS, Sept. 7.—Th's place has a mystery which promises to rival in public interest the famous Cronin case. Dr. W. A. Conklin, prominent in his profession and conspicuous in the affairs of his home city, has disappeared, and the evidence of the police links his disappearance with a conspiracy to murder him and forever seal his lips against giving testimony in a murder case, where the story told by Conklin would have hastened a prisoner on the road to the gallows. Dr. Conklin was the victim of this conspiracy, it is thought. It was late on Monday night, when a sharp pull at the bell brought the physician to the door. He opened it, and saw by the flickering rays of the street lamp that his caller was a man whom he had not met before. The call was to the home of a well known farmer five miles north of the city. Giving his caller the assurance that he would come at once, Dr. Conklin shut the door, and going to his bedroom hastily dressed and went out to hitch his horse for the drive. He was quickly speeding away, but no sooner had the rumbling sound of his buggy wheels been succeeded by silence than Mrs. Conklin was aroused by the passing of other horses, driven at breakneck speed. She ran to the window, and peering into the darkness was just in time to see two men disappear around a turn in the road. With no thought of linking this circumstance with the absence of her husband, she went back to bed. When the doctor failed to return at seven in the morning she confided her fears to her neighbors, and they informed the authorities, who without delay took steps to allay if possible the wife's fears for the safety of her husband.

Searching parties at once set out in the direction taken by Dr. Conklin, and the first result was the discovery that at the farm house where the physician had been directed to call there was no person ill. This at once caused the circumstances of the two men following in the rear of the physician to be associated with the mystery of his disappearance. The news of Dr. Conklin's absence spread far and wide, and it was soon recalled that for the last week two strangers had been lurking around the town, and it came next to light that at an early hour on Tuesday two men, driving the same team had been seen on the bank of Stone lake, about three miles from the city and in the direction taken by the doctor. The lake was dragged from one end to the other, but without result, and dispatches were sent to a brother in Manchester, Mich., which brought him to the scene, and it was from his lips that a strange story was told and a motive for the suspected crime was suggested. Dr. Conklin was the leading witness in a murder case to be tried in the eastern part of the state. His testimony was sufficient to brand the prisoner a murderer, and with the latter's life hanging in the balance a conspiracy might have been planned to thwart justice by another murder. A large reward will be paid for facts which will unravel the mystery or result in restoring the doctor to the people of Cassapolis and to his family, whose grief is pitiable.

DUTY ON SPRUCE LOGS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—John B. Reilly, Consul General at Ottawa, to-day telegraphed the State department the following announcement of the Dominion government:

"Whereas—the present rate of duties chargeable on spruce logs is 25 cents per cord of 128 cubic feet, and

"Whereas—it is advisable to raise it while allowing a reduction when pulp wood is to be manufactured in this province,

"It is ordered that the rate of duties on spruce logs for paper pulp be fixed at 40 cents per cord of 128 cubic feet, but that a reduction of 15 cents per cord be allowed when the pulp wood is to be manufactured in the Province.

MONTREAL MATTERS.

MONTREAL, Sept. 7. — (Special) — The steamer Labrador, which arrived at Heath Point yesterday, made the fastest passage in her history, having left Moville on Friday afternoon last.

The Dominion line freight steamship Hamilton went aground at Contrecoeur, about seventy miles down the river, yesterday. She has a heavy cargo.

Le Monde says that a number of Federal ministers are arranging for a stumping tour through the Northwest, starting about the 15th inst.

NORTH SEA STORM.

HELSINGFORS, Sept. 7.—A storm broke suddenly last Saturday over eight fishing boats on the coast near this port. All the boats went down. Fifteen fishermen were drowned; eighteen swam to a barren rock, and seven survivors of the wreck died of exposure. The remaining eleven signalled a passing vessel on Wednesday and were rescued.

MOORISH TROOPS ROUTED.

PARIS, Sept. 7.—Advices from Fez, Morocco, say that a body of Moorish troops under command of the Sheik of Lamurani, while en route to Marakesch for the purpose of punishing some rebellious tribes, were met at Tadea by a strong band of tribesmen and completely routed.

U.S. GOLD RESERVES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The gold reserve partakes of the general advance in government revenues since September 1, and has increased $462,000, standing at the close of business to-day at $55,678,000. The increase to-day was over $200,000.

TO DEPOSE PRINCE FERDINAND.

BELGRADE, Sept. 7.—It is reported positively here that ex-Premier Stambouloff, of Bulgaria, has offered, through an agent, to form an alliance with the Bulgarian emigrant Zankoff. The object of the alliance will be the deposition of Prince Ferdinand. Zankoff is said to have declined the offer.

Every Bone

In my body ached with the dreadful **Rheumatism** which followed a severe cold. My sufferings were awful. I could not dress myself or comb my hair. My husband had to carry me up and down stairs. I was scarcely able to nurse my little one. Within two weeks after I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, I felt better. Shortly I was able to walk up and down stairs without help and finally **I was cured.** My friends thought I was going to be a cripple, but thanks to God for his blessing on Hood's Sarsaparilla, I now enjoy good health. MRS. JOHN BLACKBURN, Lower Five Islands, Nova Scotia.

Mrs. J. Blackburn

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills should be in every household.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to lease 160 acres of land situated on Sheep Creek, Chilcooten, commencing at a post marked W. Ms. N W., corner on the west bank of Sheep Creek, about two hundred yards below the wagon road, running thence east 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence north to point of commencement.

WM. MORRISON.

134-Mile House, Sept. 4, 1894. sp7-3t

NOTICE

Is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to lease 160 acres of land situated east of Doc English Gulch, Chilcooten, commencing at a post marked W We, northwest corner, thence east 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence north to point of commencement. WM. WEBSTER.

Sunny Side Farm, Sept. 4, 1894. se7 3t

NOTICE

Is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to lease 160 acres of land situated near McEntyre Lake, Chilcooten, commencing at a post marked W. As. N. E. corner, thence south 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence east to point of commencement. WM. ADAMS.

Sunny Side Farm, Sept. 4, 1894. se7-3t