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THE PAWN SHOP VISIT

Durrant's Trip to Oppenheim's Establishment.

HIS TESTIMONY CORROBORATED

The Prosecution in the Great Murder Trial Has Most of Its Case Before the Jury.

San Francisco, Sept. 25.—More women than men sit and listen while Durrant is tried. Every phase and incident of the drama is keenly watched by them. When Mrs. Durrant comes in of a morning and imprints a motherly kiss on her son's lips, the women on the back benches peer and peek and crane and flutter. As the kiss is made, there is an involuntary indrawn "Ah" all along the line, and then, with a wave of hats and bonnets and feathers and flowers, these fauna and flora of millinery shops subside into the pool.

This morning, Durrant was handed an invitation to a social, to take place tomorrow evening. The invitation was passed around, but he was obliged to send his regrets—a previous engagement.

Adolph Oppenheim sat in front. Mr. Oppenheim was breathing hard. He knew what was before him in the way of cross-examination, and he was harrying his heart for the test. The defense laid all sorts of traps for Oppenheim; and whether they succeeded in netting him in any of them will not be made clear until they bring in such evidence as they may have to impeach his testimony. There is no doubt that such is their purpose, for they laid the foundation today.

The most dramatic witness of the day was W. J. Phillips, now of San Rafael. Phillips may be described as a British blonde, and he kept a cigar store for five years in Victoria. Phillips has an important walk, and an imposing manner. He stepped off the stand, walked to the front, pushed out an aggressive finger, almost threateningly, and said:

"That's the man."

No hesitation about him or his testimony. He said he would know Durrant if he had shaved his head instead of giving his hair the intermediate pompadour of the county jail, a sort of midway coiffure between the city prison and San Quentin.

Oppenheim was the first witness of the morning, and he was taken in hand by Dickinson for cross-examination. From the severity and searching nature of the inquisition, it is evident that the defense regards his testimony as important. They have had detectives working up his record, and have sent people to him with articles for sale in order to test his memory. They showed him a silver corkscrew, a watch chain, a gold chain and a couple of watches, and asked him to say if he had seen them before. He had seen them. They had been offered him for sale in his store. Then they asked him to describe the clothes and appearance of the man who offered the articles.

Oppenheim was able to do this in some degree. It is altogether possible that among the articles shown were some that were never offered him for sale. That sort of thing is called "testing the memory" of the witness. Of course, Oppenheim's memory for clothes and outward characteristics of casual visitors to his store is a most important element in the value of his testimony, as his description of the man he believes to have been Durrant is specific and minute in detail.

Further, they asked him questions regarding some transactions in which he was mixed up with the police. The bearing of the questions was not made clear at the time, but were obviously put to lay a foundation for future testimony in the way of impeachment. The man who goes on the stand in the Durrant case takes his reputation in his hand.

The prosecution now has its case substantially before the jury. Its main witnesses have been heard, and all that the district attorney will now try to do is to substantiate the evidence already given with corroborative testimony. Adolph Oppenheim, the broker, who stated that Durrant had, about the middle of last April, tried to pawn a ring with a chip diamond, identified by Oppenheim as one belonging to Blanche Lamont, was recalled for further cross-examination. The witness was questioned at length by the defense regarding Durrant's visit to his shop, in order to ascertain the possibility of a mistake in identification. To test his memory he was questioned concerning other persons who had visited his pawnshop on the day Durrant is charged with having tried to sell the ring. Oppenheim said only two other persons had called. Both were strangers, yet he described them minutely, and recounted the particulars of their visits as if they had occurred yesterday.

Oppenheim was asked regarding other specific days, answering promptly. In the minds of some spectators in the courtroom he was too good a witness, remembering events on special days months back with extraordinary vividness. Counsel for the defense tried to confuse Oppenheim by showing him a number of silver articles and inquiring if he had ever seen them before. In many cases the pawnbroker replied in the affirmative, and described the persons who had tried to sell or pawn them. The defense evidently considered Oppenheim's testimony of great importance and tried hard to break it down, but without marked success.

W. J. Phillips, a cigar manufacturer, a middle-aged man, of good appearance and address, testified in a positive manner that he had seen Durrant coming out of Oppenheim's store in the early part of last April. He had no doubt of the identity of Durrant. He was attracted to the man by his peculiar appearance, manner, his actions and the fact that he was coming out of a pawnshop.

A sensational scene followed, when the witness stepped down at the request of the district attorney to identify the man he saw coming out of the pawnshop. Phillips rose, walked from the stand to within three feet of the prisoner, and with pointed finger and steady gaze, said in positive tones: "That is the young man."

Durrant did not flinch under the ordeal. He returned gaze with gaze, and not a muscle of his impassive face twitched. He neither betrayed guilt nor flashed back the glance of injured innocence. The witness was cross-examined regarding his business experience, and his family history, with the apparent intention of discrediting his testimony. He said when Durrant's portrait was first published he remarked that he had seen him some place. When Oppenheim's picture was published the scene at the pawnshop flashed across his mind, and all the details came back to him. Phillips said he came into the courtroom a week ago to see if he could identify Durrant, which he did, without a moment's hesitation.

The witness said he did not know Oppenheim, and had never bowed to him, although he had frequently seen the pawnbroker standing in the door of his shop as the witness went to his office. He had avoided speaking to Oppenheim since Durrant's arrest, as he wished to prevent any suspicion of collusion between them. Phillips said he had said nothing to Durrant as the latter left the shop, nor did the witness speak, but Durrant made a peculiar motion with his lips, which he had never seen a man make before. The witness had noticed Durrant make the same lip movement when he came to court a week ago to look at him.

Leigh H. Irvine, a newspaper man, said he interviewed Durrant the evening of April 14 in the city prison. Durrant's statement was made in the presence of Judge Thompson, who was then Durrant's attorney. It was as to his whereabouts April 8 that Durrant then said he left home about 8 that morning and met Blanche Lamont at Twenty-first and Mission. She invited him to accompany her to the college the day the conversation about the "Newcomer" took place. He went to the church at 4:30 and took off his coat and hat and went up stairs to fix the gas. He stated that he met King in the church, and left it with King. He said nothing about having seen Miss Lamont in the afternoon.

Mrs. A. B. Berry, of Alameda, who was visiting Mrs. Crossett April 3, corroborated Mrs. Crossett as to her trip to the Mission that afternoon. Mrs. Crossett left the Haight street car at Market to go out to Valencia.

Officer Burke then identified Durrant's coat and hat, which he had taken from his father's house when Durrant was arrested. Defense admitted the coat and hat belonged to Durrant. The court then took a recess for two hours.

In the opening statement for Durrant, it is semi-officially stated, Mr. Deuprey will state that neither himself nor his colleagues ever entertained the idea of disputing the testimony of Mrs. Mary Vogel and the three girls to the effect that Durrant joined Blanche Lamont at Kay and Powell streets, at 3 o'clock, on the afternoon of April 3. He will admit that the young woman and the medical student got on the car together and rode in the direction of Market street. Upon their arrival at Market and Powell they separated, Miss Lamont going in one direction, and Durrant in another, bent upon securing an engagement with Mrs. Rosalind Holland.

The prosecution has not as yet attempted to prove by the students at the Cooper medical college, Durrant's classmates, that the accused did not attend Dr. Cheney's lecture on the afternoon that Blanche Lamont was strangled to death. It is understood a number of the young men have been notified that they may be wanted, but whether or not their evidence will be considered necessary to add to the formidable array of testimony has not been stated.

Durrant has been watching for this development of the case with apparently special concern and has taken the pains in person to look up some evidence which might tend to offset any statements to the effect that he had not been seen in the lecture room on that afternoon. He recently sent out three of his classmates and asked them to try to remember that they saw him in the classroom on the afternoon of the 3d. He essayed to recall little instances which occurred on that day and which he hoped would cause the students to believe that they really had seen him there. Two of the students he summoned could not be persuaded to admit that they saw him there during the lecture, but the third, who was F. W. Rose, was inclined to think Durrant was right about it. At the accused's solicitation Rose looked over his notes and concluded that he had seen Durrant in the lecture room. He will now be summoned, it is said, as a witness for the defense to assist in proving an alibi.

MR. ROSE'S CHALLENGE

Britishers Want Another Try for America's Cup.

CHALLENGE TO BE MADE SOON

Though Anxious for a Race Without Interference, No Conditions Will Be Attached.

London, Sept. 24.—The town residence of Mr. Rose, who has challenged the New York Yacht Club for a race for the America's cup, is a beautiful house on Hill street. A representative of the press saw him tonight. Mr. Rose is a tall, athletic-looking man, about 40 years of age, with a broad face. He was asked regarding his challenge for the cup. "I have sent a preliminary message to the secretary of the New York Yacht Club, and I have also communicated with J. Pierpont Morgan on the subject. The formal challenge will go through the Royal Victoria Yacht Club next week, as soon as the designer and I shall have agreed on the dimensions of the yacht, which is to be built, and other particulars which it is necessary to incorporate in the challenge. The yacht will be designed by Soper, and it will be built at Fay's yard in Southampton. I can give no further particulars, as really they are not settled yet."

"Shall you make it a condition that the race for the America's cup must be held elsewhere than in the vicinity of New York?" was asked.

"Certainly not," answered Mr. Rose. "I shall make no conditions, though, of course, I am most anxious that the race shall be held with no chance of interference, and I have no doubt that the committee will feel the same way."

"It was feared," observed the interviewer, "that the recent fiasco would prevent any Englishman from challenging again."

"Oh, no," said Mr. Rose; "the affair is regarded on both sides. A certain amount of friction is inseparable from all international sporting events, but that will not deter us from trying again."

The Other Challenger.

London, Sept. 24.—The wealthy gentleman mentioned by the Field as being prepared to build a cutter to challenge for the America's cup in 1896, provided the New York Yacht Club would consent to sail matches in waters where the yacht could not be interfered with, as mentioned in a dispatch of Saturday, is now announced to be Sir George Newnes. Sir George had sat for the Newmarket division of Cambridgeshire since 1885, until the late election, as a liberal, when he was defeated by Harry McCalmont, who is said to be half-owner of Valkyrie III. Sir George Newnes is the proprietor of several society publications, including Tid Bits, The Strand Magazine and the Westminster Gazette which is one of the English newspapers which has not hesitated to criticize Lord Dunraven for withdrawing from the third race for the America's cup.

Defender and Valkyrie.

London, Sept. 24.—The secretary of the Royal Yacht Squadron writes to the banking firm of Laycock, Goodfellow & Bell that he has cabled their offer of 1,000 pounds for a race between Defender and Valkyrie on other than American waters to the New York Yacht Club, but that he fears it is too late in the season to arrange the match. The same firm sends to the Sportsman a check for 25 pounds as a prize for the best design for a gold cup to be given by them for a contest in 1896 in America, England or Australia between yachts which do not exceed ninety tons.

A PECULIAR CRIME.

Young Girl Robbed of Her Hair While Soundly Sleeping.

Neligh, Neb., Sept. 24.—This city has been the scene of one of the most peculiar crimes in the state's history, and there is no clew to the perpetrator. The entire family of W. O. Brown has been worn out with watching at the bedside of a sick child, and when opportunity offered, slept more soundly than usual. When Miss Jenny Brown, a girl just budding into womanhood, woke, she discovered during the night she had been shorn of her principal charm, by some one who had come in through the window. When she went to sleep the night before, she possessed a beautiful head of hair, which was the envy of all the women in town. One-half of it was gone, the thief evidently being afraid to disturb her sufficiently to secure the portion from the side of her head which lay on the pillow. The hair on the exposed side of her head was cut off close to the scalp, and the thief had taken flight without awakening any one in the house.

Railway Connection for Goldendale.

Goldendale, Wash., Sept. 24.—There was a grand gathering at Centerville citizens last evening and the band played. The railway proposition was fully discussed and the subsidy was increased to about \$20,000. There were many farmers who desired time to consider, so no decisive action was taken. D. McRichards, lately from Birmingham, Ala., who says he had a hand in building the first road to that Southern city, is in Goldendale for a few days, and said if the people fail to accept Dalton & Gerlinger's proposition, he has a proposition to submit, which, if accepted, will assure Goldendale railway connection within a year.

BOUNDARY OF ALASKA.

Great Britain Grabbing Every Available Site for a Seaport.

Map of the Province of British Columbia, compiled by the direction of the Hon. G. B. Martin, chief commissioner of lands and works, Victoria, B. C., 1895.

Seattle, Sept. 24.—The statement published in the Post-Intelligencer some time ago that the official maps prepared by the provincial government of British Columbia would show the truth of every charge that has been made in this paper that Great Britain intended to do her utmost to grab almost every available site for a seaport, is fully confirmed by the published copies of the map, of which several have been received in this city. The map bears the legend:

"Map of the province of British Columbia, compiled by the direction of the Hon. G. B. Martin, chief commissioner of lands and works, Victoria, B. C., 1895."

The Canadian map shows the British boundary claim in a clearly defined broken black line. Starting from the south, it touches Cape Chaco, the southernmost point of Prince of Wales island, and runs up Behm channel, turning easterly to a point in Borough bay; thence it runs northwesterly along the summit of a supposed range of mountains parallel with the general line of the shore, but which the American surveyors say does not exist. Opposite the head of Holkan bay it leaves this mountain range to the east and cuts across Tracy arm. Leaving the head of that inlet in British territory, it makes a similar cut across the head of Speel river estuary. It also cuts across Taku inlet midway of its length, leaving the mouth of the Taku river, which is the only eligible site for a seaport, in British territory, while it gives the United States the mountainous shores toward the ocean. It then cuts across to the point south of Berner's bay, in Lynn canal. It cuts across that large inlet, then veers to the south and crosses Glacier bay near its mouth, then runs northwesterly over the summits of the great peaks to Mount St. Elias.

By cutting across Lynn canal, this line gives to Great Britain Berner's bay, where valuable gold mines are being developed by American capital, and it leaves the Chilkoot inlet; the Sheep Creek mines, which have recently been discovered by Americans, and Chilkoot pass, which is the only practicable route to the Yukon mines, in British territory. It also gives to Great Britain the Mair glacier, Alaska's greatest scenic attraction for tourists. Generally speaking, it claims for Great Britain the heads of the three greatest inlets in Alaskan territory.

The strongest denials of Great Britain's claim have come from the Metlakahla Indians, who some years ago moved from Port Simpson, near the mouth of Work channel, in British Columbia, to Annetts island, for the express purpose of becoming subject to the American government, that had granted the island to them. This island lies to the east of Behm channel, and is thus claimed by Great Britain, while all previous definitions of the boundary have shown it to be undisputedly American territory.

The boundary line is drawn in conformity with the British interpretation of the treaty between Great Britain and Russia made in 1825.

WORLD'S OLDEST MINES.

Prospectors Have Gone to Inspect Those of Corea.

San Francisco, Sept. 24.—Quite an amount of interest has been created in local mining circles, following upon the departure for Corea of two noted mining engineers, J. K. Eveleth, of England, and A. W. Deshier, of Detroit. The two experts left for Japan on the last trip of the Coptic. Both gentlemen are on the same mission, though they represent different syndicates. It has been learned that they have been sent by two wealthy syndicates to inspect and investigate the properties situated upon the sites of some of the most ancient mines in the history of the world. They are in Corea and China.

A great deal of discussion concerning these mines has taken place in late years and there has developed much interest in the faraway deposits of fabulous riches. This has extended to all circles of miners and investors and there has been a great deal of speculation as to the possibilities for the development of the mines. As a result it appears that a practical investigation of them is to be made.

Both Mr. Deshier and Mr. Eveleth were interrogated by local mining men before their departure, but both were equally reticent in regard to their intentions, further than to admit that their trip to Corea was in regard to the mines. Both said they were not fully informed as to the nature of the work in store for them and that they would not be until they had reached the other side of the Pacific. They have sailed under sealed orders, as it were.

Very little definite knowledge has ever been secured concerning the mines of Corea, but they are reported to be very rich in gold. They are situated in the wild, mountainous districts of the Hermit kingdom, and have been worked in a primitive way only. The rock taken out has, however, proved to be very rich.

It is generally believed that the king of Corea has offered inducements to prospectors to develop the mines on the payment to the king of a certain percentage of the profits of the enterprise. In fact, the supposition is that the man behind the whole proposition is Clarence Greenhouse, formerly of this city, who has been for some time the adviser of the king of Corea.

Favors an International Agreement.

Brussels, Sept. 16.—The international agricultural congress, which has been in session since September 8, passed a resolution for an international bimetallic agreement.

FOO CHOW EXECUTION

Details of China's Restitution for the Massacres.

MORE HASTY THAN IS USUAL

Seven Condemned Chinese Beheaded and Their Heads Hung in Public Places as Warning.

New York, Sept. 21.—A cablegram to the World from Foo Chow, China, says the details of Tuesday's executions have just been received. After the mandarins had refused, Friday, to execute any men implicated in the missionary massacres, the American and British consuls wired to Peking. Monday the mandarins received the viceroys' order to execute seven men. At 6 o'clock Tuesday morning Consul Hixon, Lieutenant Evans and Mr. Gregory, the British consul, proceeded to the yamen gate, where the mandarins sat awaiting them. When the foreigners took their seats the drums were beaten, a salute fired and the crier shouted three times:

"The court is open."

Then the condemned men were brought speedily from their cells. They knelt before the court and were tumbled, securely bound, into bamboo cages, on which were attached pieces of paper with the sentence written on them. The mandarins then put on their scarlet robes, and the death procession started for the execution grounds outside the city, between lines of soldiers. When the procession arrived the condemned men were tumbled out and made to kneel with their backs to the mandarins. Then the five headsman began their bloody work. The first head fell, clean cut.

When the heads of the seven were cut off the vast crowd gave a great shout. The people clapped their hands and departed. The heads were hung in a prominent place in the city as a warning.

The mandarins professed to fear further trouble, for the crowd of foreigners there were armed with revolvers, but there was no trouble.

No leaders have been executed as yet. Some leaders with strong backing hope to escape. The viceroys is delaying the execution of others, hoping for an undeserved clemency.

Punishment following the crime so soon is unusual after foreign troubles. The execution will have a good effect in showing the people that the matter is serious.

Bad feeling is spreading through the province because of the delays in execution. At Foo Chow the common talk was that the men would escape. The consuls writing to Peking for stringent orders to local officials, who do nothing unless forced, resulted in prompt action.

The Detroit is still here and one English gunboat of 756 tons.

Further Outrages Reported.

London, Sept. 21.—A dispatch to the Times from Hong Kong says the Baile mission, at Mollie, west of Swatzen, was wrecked on Monday. The foreigners had evacuated it, owing to the warnings received from other stations that thousands of rebels were gathering and looting the property of the wealthy Chinese. The troops sent to quell the uprising were withdrawn recently. Placards announce that the withdrawal was due to an English attack on Canton because of recent massacres.

To Cure Kleptomania by Hypnotism.

Salt Lake, Sept. 21.—A series of experiments was begun in the territorial reform school at Ogden today by Dr. A. De Mone, a local hypnotist, looking to the cure of kleptomania and kindred erratic mental conditions of children by hypnotism. It is claimed that suggestions given in the hypnotic sleep will overcome the criminal tendencies.

Mexico's Army Is to Be Remodeled.

City of Mexico, Sept. 21.—On the return of General Mena, chief of the Mexican military commission in Germany, it is probable that the army will be entirely remodeled as to weapons, tactics, etc. It is proposed to create a magnificent fighting machine, largely on the German model. The government is to maintain the commission in Europe, and besides sending over many specialists from all branches of the military service it is its purpose to make Mexico stronger for defense. The feeling between Cuban residents and Spaniards continues to grow acrimonious and the latter have been especially stirred up by the sympathy of the masses of Mexican people for the Cuban patriots, for on public occasions cries of "Down with the Spaniards," "Long live free Cuba!" and cheers for Cuban insurgents are heard.

Spokane's Police Muddle.

Spokane, Sept. 20.—The police muddle becomes more complicated daily. Two of three police commissioners appointed today H. H. Humphrey to the position of chief of police, made vacant by the removal of Chief Mertz. They have legal service sustaining their action, and are sustained by a majority of the members of the council. Mayor Belt disputes their authority to appoint, and has issued a proclamation tonight warning members of the force to ignore the chief appointed by the commissioners, and directing them to recognize only the authority of Officer McKerna, who has been named by him as acting chief of police. The force is divided in its opinion, but a majority of the members is with the mayor. Meanwhile two sets of authorities continue to give orders at the police station.

FRANCE AND BRAZIL.

Trouble Between the Two Countries Over Boundaries.

Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 21.—Dispatches from Para state that a French force has landed north of Amapa and has blockaded Conani, close to where the fighting occurred last May. Governor Gabral, who was prominent in the former fighting, is preparing to resist the French.

The trouble in May in the frontier district between Brazil and French Guiana has given rise to a good deal of bitter controversy between the two governments. The Brazilian governor arrested a Frenchman named Trajane in the region which is in dispute between the two countries. The French governor of Guiana organized an expedition to punish Governor Gabral and rescue Trajane. The expedition, led by Captain Lanier, was unsuccessful, its leader and four marines being killed.

The French governor, Charvein, was recalled to San Francisco for having organized an expedition without the authority of the colonial officers, and his successor, M. de Mothe, formerly governor of Senegal, was sent out, with instructions to pacify the region by peaceful measures.

The news above looks as if he had decided peaceful measures to be unavailable and was about to reopen his predecessor's controversy with Governor Gabral. This region is swarming with adventurers seeking gold, and the only appeal of differences is to mob law.

Counani was the location of a small French settlement, and it was here that Governor Gabral and 500 followers captured Trajane, the leading colonialist, and brought him to Amapa.

VESSLS MUST CARRY LIGHTS

Revenue Marine Officers Instructed to Enforce the Laws.

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 20.—The United States revenue marine officers of the Sound have recently received orders to rigidly enforce the navigation laws in regard to the carrying of lights on vessels, and they have caused almost a panic among steamboatmen by reporting a number of violations. For several years the law in this respect has not been rigidly enforced, and steamboatmen, from motives of economy, have neglected to provide the proper lights. The consequence is that nearly every boat on Puget sound was found subject to fine in some particular. The revenue launch Scout has been making careful inspection, and has reported violations which subject the owners of boats to fines which aggregate several thousand dollars.

The navigation laws are very strict in regard to offenses of this kind. They require officers of the revenue marine to board and inspect any vessel, from a rowboat to a steamer, and to report to the collector of customs of the district offenses against any of the navigation laws, with the fine to be imposed. The collector is then ordered to notify owners that they must pay the fine in cash within ten days, or the vessel will be seized and sold to cover it; rowboats are subject to instant seizure. There is no appeal from the action of the collector, except to the chief of the bureau and the secretary of the treasury.

VERY FAR AHEAD.

A Project to Hold a Fair in Tacoma in 1900.

Tacoma, Sept. 20.—A project to hold an Occidental and Oriental fair in Tacoma in the summer of 1900 was considered by a meeting of citizens, held at the chamber of commerce tonight, and unanimously approved. A preliminary organization was formed and committees appointed to perfect plans and have the work started both in this country and in the countries of the Orient, which it is hoped to interest. The object will be to foster trade relations between the United States and Oriental nations. The project has been decided upon as a result of the great growth in the Oriental traffic, which has so increased in three years that 120,000 tons, or 400 trainloads of freight, from and going to the Orient, will be handled by the Tacoma-China line this year. Congress will be asked early in the next session to appropriate \$500,000 for the fair on the ground that the Pacific coast is entitled to an appropriation for a fair, never having had one.

Supposed to Be the Lord Downshire.

Philadelphia, Sept. 24.—It is now generally conceded that the unknown four-masted steel ship, with which the British ship Prince Oscar collided July 13 last, sinking her with all hands, is the Lord Downshire, of Belfast, which is commanded by Captain J. G. McMurray, well-known at this port. This ship was known to have been in the locality of the collision at the time, homeward bound from Caleta, from which port she sailed in May for Hamburg, loaded with nitrate. So positive are the underwriters of this city, owing to her tallying to such an extent with the ship which Captain Henderson, of the Prince Oscar describes, that a premium from 80 to 85 guineas is now being paid for her insurance. The Lord Downshire is owned by what is known as the Irish Shipowners' Association, of Belfast, of which Thomas Dixon & Sons are managers. The Lord Downshire carried a crew of about forty men.

Engineer C. M. Foster, of Baker City, Or., is surveying the Grande Ronde river between Island City and Oro Dell, for the purpose of compiling a plat of the river channel, irrigating canals and other data in behalf of the Island City Milling & Mining Company for use in the suit recently instituted by the company to determine the status of water rights along the river.

NO "NORTH AND SOUTH"

Mason and Dixon Line Has Been Wiped Out.

SECTIONALISM HAS BEEN BURIED

This Has Been Proven by the Encampment at Louisville and the Reunion at Chickamauga.

Chattanooga, Sept. 20.—If one may judge by the events of the last two days, the Mason and Dixon line has been wiped off the map. The friendly brotherly feeling which has been displayed here this week, and which was shown at Louisville last week by the boys of gray toward the boys of blue, proves that the bitter sectionalism which so long divided the Union no longer exists. For nearly a fortnight now, the doors of the South have been thrown open to the men who came here thirty odd years ago, bearing arms of slaughter and destruction. Not a single incident that would indicate a feeling of hatred on either side has been recorded.

"Yanks" and "Johnny Rebs," grown grey with years, have gone over the great battlefield together, discussed the events of those awful days, drank together, and even, in some instances, slept together without stirring up anything like an angry thought. Generals who commanded armies for the Union have been guests of generals of the Confederacy, and each has solemnly declared that there is no "North and South."

"The events of today have bound us together as nothing else could have done, and the solemn yet joyous event of tomorrow will seal the tie forever."

So spoke a memorable soldier of the North to one of the South at Grass Hill today, and the latter answered, with tears in his eyes:

"Comrade, you are right; shake hands," and they did.

Chattanooga is an enterprising town. The people did as much for the entertainment of their Northern visitors as any one could wish. At early dawn the town and surrounding country awoke. In less than two hours there was a general exodus from town to the battlefield. There were bands of music followed by regiments of militia. There were thousands on thousands of men, women and children. Then there were carriages, wagons and vehicles of every description in which the people rode. Many of the vast throng looked over the field of Chickamauga sadly, remembering the awful scenes of carnage and death they had witnessed there thirty-three years ago, but all felt a thrill of joy to know that old wounds had been healed, and the hatred of those days was no more. Such were the conditions which prevailed at the preliminary exercises attended on the dedication of the historic battlefield as a national park which will take place tomorrow.

DYING BY THOUSANDS.

Cholera Has Secured a Firm Foothold in China and Japan.

San Francisco, Sept. 20.—Notwithstanding the endeavors of the Japanese and Chinese authorities to suppress news concerning the cholera, the truth has at last come to light concerning the plague. Japan and North China are fairly alive with cholera germs. Siberian officials have declared Japanese open ports infected, and from official sources it is learned that over 17,000 people have died in Japan from the plague since it started in Pescadores in China the disease has gained a firm foothold.

Advices by steamer Rio Janeiro report that in Tokio the heat is terrific and the disease germs have been nursed by the climate in virulent form. On the steamer little could be learned concerning Yokohama, but nevertheless the plague is raging there also.

In China, at Che Foo, the disease is spreading rapidly. Miss Turner and the child of Dr. and Mrs. McFarlane, of the Chu Chi London mission, were stricken down and died. At Nanking, much illness prevails among the foreigners, many of whom have been forced to flee from the country.

THE ODD FELLOWS.

Saloon-Keepers, Bartenders and Gamblers Barred From Membership.

Atlantic City, Sept. 20.—At today's session of the sovereign grand lodge, I. O. O. F., great surprise was occasioned by receiving the resignation of Sovereign Grand Treasurer Isaac A. Shepherd, of Philadelphia, due, he wrote, to failing health. It was accepted by a standing vote. Richard Muckle, of Philadelphia, was nominated for the position, and he was unanimously elected.

At the afternoon sessions amendments to the constitution introduced last year came up for final action. The first amendment was the addition of another section to article 16, providing that no saloon-keepers, bartenders, or professional gamblers shall be eligible to membership in the order. This immediately raised a spirited debate, which lasted more than three hours. The vote was finally taken amid the utmost confusion, and the amendment passed, by a vote of 147 to 32, the requisite number being 135. This amendment has been introduced at the annual session for four or five years past, but its supporters were never able to pass it until today.

Before the adjournment the sovereign grand lodge voted to give the grand decoration of chivalry to about twenty persons from Pennsylvania, and to L. J. Jorgenson, past master of the state of Wisconsin.