

EUGENE CITY GUARD.

L. E. CAMPBELL, Proprietor.

EUGENE, OREGON.

GEORGE COLGATE

The Remains of the Deserted Cook Found at Last.

GNAWED BY WILD ANIMALS.

It is found that his desertion by Young Carlin was cowardly in the extreme—Thigh Bone and One Leg All That Remained of the Body.

MISSOULA, Mont., September 26.—The Missoula town-tomorrow will contain a sensational story of the recovery and burial of the remains of George Colgate, the deserted cook of the notorious hunting party headed by William E. Carlin, son of General Carlin, late commander of the department of the Columbia. The discovery was made August 23 by Lieutenant Elliott eight miles below the spot where the desertion occurred on Clearwater river. All that remained of Colgate's body was a thigh bone and one leg, which was mangled and gnawed by the wild beasts infesting that region. It is presumed the rest of the remains were carried away by the animals into the mountain fastnesses. At the same spot also were found the matches, fishing lines and other articles identified as Colgate's property. The remains were interred in Lower Hot Springs, on the middle fork of the Clearwater. Elliott was sent out on this mission by the present commander of the department of the Columbia, to which official he makes a full report, there being many points tending to prove that Colgate's desertion by the Carlin party was cowardly in the extreme.

THE ONLY MONUMENT.

SPOKANE, Wash., September 26.—In addition to prent dispatches sent out word has been received here that Lieutenant Elliott and his party are now working their way out of the Clearwater region by way of the Grand Alene country, and will proceed at once to report at Vancouver Barracks. The last resting place of the unfortunate cook and companion of General Carlin's son was marked by a little mound of earth and a headstone, consisting of half a gourd-sized tree, upon which was carved the words, "George Colgate." Lieutenant Elliott says that the story circulated by Kelly, the trapper, was a base fabrication.

SHE WANTS DAMAGES.

Ex-Queen of Hawaii to Commence Suit Against Ex-Governor.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 26.—It is stated on what appears to be good authority that the errand of H. V. Widemann of Honolulu to this country is for the purpose of commencing a damage suit against the United States on behalf of the ex-Queen of Hawaii. The amount of damages to be asked for is \$250,000, and it is stated that the ex-Queen declares that this government has been instrumental in nullifying her to fully that amount. Her claim is that the provisional government could never have been established and herself deposited had it not been for the unwarranted action of a receiver agent of the United States, the Captain of the warship Boston, which action was subsequently formally disavowed by the President. Whatever Widemann's errand is, his departure from Honolulu was kept a profound secret until he suddenly appeared on the dock and secured a passage. Within a few days he will go on to Washington, where he does not deny he has business of importance to transact.

CANADIAN CANAL.

The Great Enterprise is Now Practically Completed.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., September 26.—Water was let into the Canadian ship canal last night. Since then it has been filling at the rate of nine inches an hour. The water reached the lower level to-night. The work is standing the test of water well. Among the prominent persons who were present were John Haggart, Minister of Railroads and Canals; Colingwood Schreiber, his deputy; and J. B. Spencer, chief draughtsman. There were no ceremonies attending the letting in of the water. All that remains to be done to complete the work is to place the gates in position, install the machinery for the operation of them and remove the dams at the upper and lower entrances of the canal. It is expected that the great enterprise will be ready for navigation within a month at the latest. The water was let into the canal to enable the contractors to float the gates on pontoons and put them in place. The completion of the Canadian locks is regarded as an important event, and the Canadian government will celebrate the formal opening of the work in a fitting manner.

Relief for Drought Sufferers.

LINCOLN, Neb., September 26.—Governor Crouse to-day determined to arrange some system of relief for sufferers in those parts of the State where drought was severe. Preliminary work was completed to-day. The old relief commission of 1890 will be revived. Colonel Lunden, his secretary, has been authorized to begin work, and other members of the organization are being communicated with. The committee has now solved the problem of where the funds for relief work are to come from, but some of the farmers in the extreme western counties are on the verge of starvation and something must be done at once. Several of these counties have committees in the East soliciting funds.

The Pullman Assessment.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., September 26.—Governor Altgeld to-day addressed the State Board of Equalization on the assessment of the Pullman Palace Car Company's property. He showed many figures and facts concerning the company's manner of evading taxation in this and other States and Canada. The company, for instance, gave in \$36,000,000 as its capital stock, when it should be \$61,000,000. The Governor begged the board to make the proper and just assessment of this property in justice to the people and the State.

The Graphic's Advice.

LONDON, September 25.—The Graphic in an article on the war in the far East says that in view of the activity of the Russians at Vladivostok and elsewhere the Eastern fleet under command of Admiral Fresnel ought to be reinforced.

MAY RAISE AN ARMY.

The Late San Salvadorian Refugees on the Way to Mexico.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 26.—When the steamer St. Paul sailed for Mexican ports to-day she carried as steerage passengers General Bolanos and Captain Bustamante, the San Salvadorian refugees. When Eszta left the two here Sunday it was with a promise to meet them again on the Salvadorian frontier. Both men accepted the situation, and appeared to follow their leader on the first opportunity. Bustamante received \$40 from his chief, with instructions to meet him in Mexico. To Bolanos was entrusted over \$6,000. His destination is Guatemala. With that sum, it is said, Bolanos is to begin to raise an army and be prepared to co-operate with his chief. They took passage in the steamer in order to save as much money as possible. Mexican Consul Cony accompanied Bolanos and Bustamante to the steamer, and introduced them to Captain von Helms. Instead of being put into the steamer they were given a cabin on the upper deck. Near their quarters was the stateroom of General A. Martinez of the Mexican army. Martinez is a great friend of the President of Mexico, and as the men were Salvadorians, he at once fraternized. Martinez is one of the leading Generals of the Mexican army. It was said on the St. Paul that he was sent here to render whatever assistance he could to the refugees.

From present appearances Eszta will be the Guatemalan base of operations. During the last war San Salvador compelled Guatemala to come to terms, and that country has been seeking a chance to even up ever since. With an army organized in Mexico Eszta might march into Guatemala and there join Bolanos, who would have prepared the way for him. Then upon favorable opportunity they would invade San Salvador. The Salvadorian government professes little hope of having Juan Cienfuegos returned to it. Attorney Pierson, who has represented the government of San Salvador in the extradition proceedings here, said to-day that he did not think Cienfuegos would be returned. He has no appeal except to the President; but strong influences are being brought to bear in that quarter for his release. Mr. Pierson said there is nothing in the rumors that Costa is in danger of coming on the charges, had he not left the country. The government had taken the only steps against him it intended to take.

BOGUS MONEY ORDERS.

The Career of a Defaulting Ex-Postoffice Inspector.

LOS ANGELES, September 26.—Andrew Jackson Laird, a defaulting ex-postoffice inspector from Atlanta, Ga., for whom the whole country has long been searched, was arrested here to-day by a postoffice inspector from Chicago. Laird was a United States Marshal in Georgia before he became a postoffice inspector and a politician of considerable prominence. Not until his successor was appointed did it become known that he had embezzled government funds. Laird was arrested, however, but was permitted to leave Atlanta ostensibly to get money to make up the shortage. From that time until his arrest he became lost to the authorities. When he left Georgia he took a bundle of money orders signed by his daughter, who is postmistress at Atlanta, Ga. With these bogus orders he succeeded in addressing fictitious letters and postoffice money orders to himself at various points. It was through these orders that his arrest resulted. The money orders were invariably for \$100. Laird was engaged in the insurance business here under the name of A. Laird and became identified with local politics.

HER SYMPATHY.

She Regrets She Cannot Believe the Distressed Strikers.

OAKLAND, Cal., September 26.—T. J. Roberts, President of the American Railway Union, recently wrote to Mrs. Leonard Stanford in behalf of the strikers who had been reduced to destitution on account of inability to secure work. He has received an autograph letter from Mrs. Stanford in reply, regretting that it is not possible to relieve the distressed strikers. She expresses her obligations to the gentlemen who escorted her from the mountains to Oakland, and says she sympathizes with the strikers, who, she knows, were led away by excitement and did not expect to do the company wrong. Mrs. Stanford says she has made application the railroad officials to replace the men dismissed for their connection with the strike, but regrets that her requests have been ignored. She hopes that in time the men will be restored to their places, and promises to continue her influence in their behalf.

PUYALLUP LANDS.

Decision Approved by Which the Commission Can Complete Its Work.

WASHINGTON, September 26.—Attorney-General Hall of the Interior Department has rendered a decision, approved by the Secretary, which will enable the Puyallup Indian Commission to conclude its work and dispose of the lands. There was a seeming conflict between the instructions of the commission and the statute which allows allotments to be made, and the commission has been waiting the Attorney-General's opinion. He holds that all lands patented to an Indian family are jointly owned by all members of the family, and the written consent of each must be obtained to sell the land. The commission is empowered to appoint guardians for minor heirs of the Indian property. These lands adjoin the city of Tacoma, Wash., and are very valuable. They are being platted as additions to that city and sold for the benefit of the Indians.

More Industrialists Released.

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., September 26.—Fifteen "industrialists," who were arrested last June at Barstow and imprisoned in the Santa Barbara county jail on sentence by Judge Ross of Los Angeles, were released to-day. They had served 100 days, twenty days being deducted from their four months' sentence for good behavior. As they are honest and willing to work, the Supervisors appropriated \$100 for their assistance. All the men started out for work, most of them having jobs in sight.

The Guatemalan Boundary.

CITY OF MEXICO, September 26.—The police here are greatly exercised over the Guatemalan boundary question. General Ignacio R. Alatorre, formerly Mexican Minister to Guatemala, has publicly expressed the opinion that the trouble is largely due to the American engineer, J. B. C. The Guatemalan Guatemalan boundary question. Duke Almodovar del Valle has returned to Mexico as Minister from Spain, but his stay here will be short, as he is said to be persona non grata to the Mexican government.

THE SACRED CITY.

Indictments Against Havelmeyer and Seares Prepared.

The Manchurian Troops Concentrating at Monkden.

TO IMPEDE JAPANESE ADVANCE

Battle is Expected to Occur on the Yalu River, and China Will Endeavor to Offset the Ping Yang Disaster—Emperor of China Holds a War Council.

LONDON, September 25.—A dispatch from Shanghai, dated to-day, says: Captain Tang, commander of the Chinese warship Chin Yuen, which was sunk in the engagement of the Yalu river, is among the saved. The British steamer Irene from Hamburg, loaded with large quantities of munitions of war, has safely arrived at Taku, and has landed her cargo. It is understood that the government of Manchuria is concentrating all the troops raised in that province upon Monkden, and that on the route to Wiju extensive earthworks are being raised. The levies are composed of hardy North Chinamen, and are of excellent material, but they are badly armed, only about 4,000 of them having good military rifles. Further supplies, however, are being hurried up from the Southern arsenals. The Chinese force on the Yalu river is estimated at 2,900. Many of these are raw levies, and are also badly armed. The loss of guns, rifles and ammunition at Ping Yang has greatly embarrassed the Chinese War Department. It recognizes that a battle must be fought on the Yalu, and the Chinese are straining every nerve to retrieve the disaster at Ping Yang. The island of Yantan in Corea Bay has been made a coaling station, from which the Japanese can keep control of the sea. However, the Gulf of P. Chi Li, nine Japanese gunboats being stationed there. The Emperor of China held a war council at 4 o'clock. He is completely under the influence of his former tutor and aged adviser.

AN OPINION OF THE FIGHT.

As Complete a Defeat as the Battle of Trafalgar.

NEW YORK, September 25.—The Herald's European edition publishes the following from its correspondent at Brussels: The eminent naval authority who writes under the nom de guerre of Nauticus is here, and I interviewed him on the subject of the recent Chinese and Japanese encounter at the mouth of the Yalu river. He expressed an absolute conviction that the Chinese had suffered as crushing a defeat as the French and Spaniards did at Trafalgar. His reasons are that the Chinese had put forward all their fighting ships that were worth anything, and the surviving vessels must all go to the scrap heap for repairs. Besides the crippled vessels China possesses one warship, the protected cruiser Foo Chong, which in France or England would be ranked first-class. It is even doubtful if the Foo Chong, which was launched in 1880, is yet armed. The British battleship, recently crippled at sea, whereas Japan retains all her fighting strength, barring Matsushima. Nauticus adds that Admiral Ting made exactly the same mistake as Admiral Persano at Lissa in 1866 in attempting to land forces on a coast not his own. Both the British and the Japanese were completely beaten at Yalu as Persano was at Lissa.

TREATY WITH BRAZIL.

The Formal Announcement of Its Abrogation Has Been Given.

WASHINGTON, September 25.—Brazil has abrogated her reciprocity treaty with the United States. The formal announcement was received at the State Department yesterday. It came in the form of a letter from Minister Mendonca, Brazil's diplomatic representative here, and said that in accordance with instructions from his government he gave notice of the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty to take effect January 1, 1900. The action in Brazil in the matter is taken as a result of the passage of the new tariff law, which does not hold out any inducements to other countries to grant special rates of duty to products of the United States. In the reciprocity treaty which was negotiated by Secretary Blaine and Minister Mendonca it stipulated that either of the contracting powers can abrogate it by giving the other three months' notice. Brazil, therefore, is merely carrying out this stipulation. There is nothing especially significant in Brazil's action, except that on and after January 1 she will place such duties on American articles covered in the reciprocity treaty as she may see proper. The former duties imposed on American goods shipped to Brazil will be restored, it is believed, while the majority of that country's products will continue to come in here free, as under the reciprocity treaty, the only difference being that had the McKinley law been in effect at the time of abrogation, the duties under that law would have been imposed on such articles.

THREATEN TO PLUNDER.

The Demand for the Release of Political Prisoners.

LONDON, September 25.—Advices from Tangier say the Jews on their way to the markets are continually plundered and stripped of their clothing on the principal roads. An imperial tax of 25 is demanded for free passage. The Erchanna tribe is demanding the immediate release of Muley Mohammed, oldest son of the late Sultan Muley Hassan. Muley Mohammed was proclaimed Sultan early in September in spite of the fact that his younger brother, Abdul Aziz, had previously been proclaimed sultan and recognized as such at Fez, the seat of the present government of Morocco. Muley Mohammed, however, had previously been imprisoned at Sultana, and was compelled to sign an act of adhesion to the Sultan. The position of the latter has been secured by being recognized as the Sultan by the powerful Sherief of Wazan. In addition to demanding the release of Muley Mohammed the Erchanna tribe is demanding the release of all other political prisoners in confinement at Morocco city. If the demands are not granted, the tribes mentioned threaten to plunder Morocco city.

A Slim Pretext.

LONDON, September 25.—A dispatch to the Times from St. Petersburg says: It is reported here that China has attacked the station of the new Usseuri section of the Siberian railway, plundering the telegraph offices, and killed eight employees. It is feared the government will make this a pretext to interfere in the Korean struggle between China and Japan.

SUGAR ENQUIRY.

Indictments Against Havelmeyer and Seares Prepared.

WASHINGTON, September 25.—The expected indictments against Messrs. Havelmeyer and Seares of the Sugar Trust, who refused to answer questions asked them by the Senate investigating committee, have been finally presented in the District Attorney's office, and only await the action of the grand jury, which will present them to the court. The time that has elapsed since the case was first commenced has been consumed in the preparation of these indictments. No more difficult technical task has developed upon the District Attorney for years, chiefly on account of the lack of precedent. The brunt of the prosecution of the Sugar Trust will rest upon the indictments. There is no doubt that the lawyers for the trust will make motions to quash the indictments, the first step in their defense. The decision of the Criminal Court Judge will doubtless be taken to the Court of Appeals of the District, for, although an appeal at that stage of an ordinary case is not allowed, the Court of Appeals makes an exception for a case of extraordinary importance. The expense of a criminal trial based upon an indictment which may be invalid. The decision of the Appellate Court upon the legitimacy of indictments will therefore have much weight in determining the power of a Congressional committee to compel witnesses to answer questions of a criminal nature. The decision of the Appellate Court upon the legitimacy of indictments will therefore have much weight in determining the power of a Congressional committee to compel witnesses to answer questions of a criminal nature. The decision of the Appellate Court upon the legitimacy of indictments will therefore have much weight in determining the power of a Congressional committee to compel witnesses to answer questions of a criminal nature.

ZZETA HAS GONE.

He Left San Francisco Early Yesterday for Mexico.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 25.—General Antonio Ezeta and his attorneys, Labren and De Quesada, left surreptitiously this morning for Mexico. They had bought tickets secretly last night. So careful were they in their efforts to deceive the public that, even after they had bought their railroad transportation, they gave out to the press that they would not leave for several days. Those who some days ago obtained an inkling that the only certain ingredients being between here and Mexico say they gathered that the consolidation of all Central America with Mexico was being considered. Furthermore, that Ezeta's intention was to raise an army there and proceed at once to oust his enemies. Whether it is to remain possession of Salvador only or to effect a union of some sort, of which he has long dreamed, is not known, but there is little doubt that it is one or the other. General Colococho left here the 10th instant, and went straight to the City of Mexico. He at once apparently set the whole machinery of the Central American Republic in motion, and they formulated these plans, being all the time in close correspondence by telegraph with Ex-President Ezeta. The telegrams from Mexico since then have been coming thick and fast, and there is probably some foundation for the current rumors.

INCREASING HER FORCE.

France Preparing for Operations Against Madagascar.

LONDON, September 25.—The Paris correspondent of the Central News telegraphs that the French Ministers of War and Marine are most actively preparing for the beginning of operations against Madagascar with the purpose of maintaining French authority. It is given out that it is the intention of France to increase the number of warships on the Madagascar coast to twelve and also to dispatch two battalions of Zouaves to the foreign legion almost immediately. In addition to this force a battalion of the African Infantry, a brigade of marines and two regiments of Tonquinian sharpshooters will go to support this reinforcing detail.

KEEPING FOOT WORKS.

PARIS, September 25.—Mail advices from Madagascar, dated August 21, say that the French are erecting fort works at Diego and Scares, outside the French reservation, and are also occupying several points on the coast to the southward. Their aim apparently is to secure control of the Mozambique Channel before the British government complains also of acts of aggression on the part of the French, which they assert, is designed with a view of inciting hostilities.

GIGANTIC BLAZE.

One Million Dollars Goes Up in Portland.

PORTLAND, Or., September 25.—Fire at the Albina terminal grounds yesterday destroyed the Pacific Coast wheat elevator, warehouse and contents, the railroad coal bunkers and contents, a vast stretch of wharves, sixty or more freight cars and wheat contents, a number of cars containing a part of the great plant of the Portland General Electric Company, about four miles of railroad track and the river steamer Williamette. The conflagration consumed the entire plant, valued at \$1,000,000 worth of property, though it is not possible at this time to give accurate estimates. The fire was fully covered by insurance. The fire department could do little or nothing to stay the progress of the flames, and they completely devoured everything in their path, and subsided only from lack of material. A job was made that three lives of workmen at the elevator were lost. The origin of the conflagration is not definitely known. The disaster was altogether the most serious that has visited Portland since the great fire of 1872.

Commonwealers Working.

FERRIS, Cal., September 25.—Thirty "commonwealers," who have been serving a four months' sentence in the county jail, having been sent here by the United States District Court sitting at Los Angeles, were liberated to-day. By actual count the number was but twenty-seven, having escaped during the time they were in the jail. It is believed that they were in the jail for some time, with the new one on Page Street that is approaching completion, will be sufficient for the needs of the service for some time. As for San Diego, its harbor is of first importance, as being the southernmost one of the Pacific Coast, and it would also be convenient for vessels returning from South and Central America that need docking. As to the size of these docks, the Commodore will recommend that they all be of the largest class because of the tendency to increase the size of ships. The beam of the Oregon and other vessels just completed exhibits the tendency to increase the capacity of vessels.

Pike's Peak Station.

COLORADO SPRINGS, September 25.—The signal station on the summit of Pike's Peak is to be abandoned by the weather bureau at the end of this month.

RESERVE OF GOLD

Continues Steadily to Increase in the Treasury Vaults.

NEW YORK CUSTOMS RECEIPTS

For Twenty Days of This Month They Show an Increase of Nearly Three Million Dollars—Other Happenings at the National Capital.

WASHINGTON, September 24.—At the close of business to-day the net cash in the Treasury Department was \$125,763,175, of which \$58,005,097 represented the gold reserve. The gold reserve passed another million mark, and reached the highest point since July 28, when it began to dwindle to the lowest point in the history of the department, \$52,000,000. A treasury statement issued to-day shows that the custom receipts at the New York custom-house for the first twenty days of this month have been \$7,411,797, against \$4,852,952 for the first twenty days of last month, and \$5,977,671 for the first twenty days of September, 1893. The one million dollar in gold coin or gold certificates was received at the New York custom-house during the first twenty days of September.

ORDERS TO COMMON CARRIERS.

The Interstate Commerce Commission to-day ordered that all common carriers subject to the act to regulate commerce shall in all future issues of their rate sheets, schedules and joint tariffs include all future amendments with the general rules laid down in a pamphlet of the commission of December 1, 1891, as modified by this order; that all joint tariffs heretofore filed, and all future amendments and supplements to existing joint tariffs, be heretofore so arranged and printed as to show distinctly the nature of the several parties thereto; that all common carriers subject to the act which shall hereafter be named as parties to any joint tariff, filed and submitted by another carrier, or as parties to any amendments or supplements to existing joint tariffs, shall forthwith, upon publication thereof, discontinue the use of such a statement showing that acceptance of and concurrence therein and making themselves parties thereto.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT DECISION.

The Interior Department has just passed on a case in which a peculiar fraud is being practiced. Some time ago a resident of Tennessee wrote to the Attorney-General stating that last May he saw an advertisement in a Chicago paper offering for sale 50 acres of land in Governor county, Kan. The real estate agent lived at Lathrop, Mo., and through him the land was purchased by the man from Tennessee. It was then found that the government owned the land, although the Lathrop agent had furnished a complete deed and abstract of title. Since then the same land has been advertised by the same agent. It is held by the Interior that, as the rights of the government are in no way affected, there is nothing for the department to do in the premises. It is suggested, however, that the attention of the proper authorities be called to the fraud with a view of saving innocent parties who do not take the trouble to make a thorough investigation of land titles.

ALL THE LOTS ARE SOLD.

The Interior Department has been notified that all the lots in the townsite of Woodward, O. T., have been disposed of, and the Commissioner of the general land office has ordered the board for the town of Woodward to proceed with the sale of the lots. Some questions arose as to whether the rates of the land Register and Receiver of the land district, in which Woodward was situated, would be approved. The Commissioner says that, if the officers insist upon their purchases, the deeds of lots will be delivered to the board. The practice is emphatically discouraged. A strict order has been granted against the purchase of lots by boards appointed to make sales, and when such purchases have been made the deeds are ordered canceled and the lots resold.

KEBINO CONFERS WITH GRESHAM.

The new Japanese Minister, Mr. Kuroki, had a conference with Secretary Gresham to-day, discussing the terms of a convention to supersede the extra territorial jurisdiction now exercised by the United States Consuls in Japan. It is understood that the instrument under discussion in its general character differs only slightly from a treaty recently negotiated between Great Britain and Japan.

FLOOR FOR CHEROKEE INDIANS.

Acting Secretary Sims has decided not to pay \$1 a bushel for wheat for the Cherokee Indians in the Southeast, but will buy four for them instead. These Indians have a flour mill at their reservation, and the Indian bureau wanted to make use of it; but, as the Indians have no wheat of their own, the other alternative is deemed proper.

OKLAHOMA POSTOFFICE BUILDINGS.

Acting Secretary Sims has informed the Postmaster-General that the Land Department has no objection to the erection of postoffice buildings on the government reservations at Guthrie and Perry, O. T. The buildings are to be the property of the government in fee, and the land while will be used as postoffice buildings.

UNITED STATES NAVY.

Five Additional Dry Docks Will be Recommended.

WASHINGTON, September 24.—Speaking of the additional need of dry docks for the navy, it was stated at the Navy Department to-day that Commodore Matthews, the present chief of the bureau of yards and docks, will in his forthcoming report recommend the construction of no less than five, one of the number being at San Diego, Cal., and another at Mare Island; and he also favors the enlargement of the one already at the latter place. If the two new ones proposed are constructed, and the one now in use is enlarged, it is believed that, with the new one on Page Street that is approaching completion, will be sufficient for the needs of the service for some time. As for San Diego, its harbor is of first importance, as being the southernmost one of the Pacific Coast, and it would also be convenient for vessels returning from South and Central America that need docking. As to the size of these docks, the Commodore will recommend that they all be of the largest class because of the tendency to increase the size of ships. The beam of the Oregon and other vessels just completed exhibits the tendency to increase the capacity of vessels.

THAT NAVAL BATTLE.

The Engagement at the Mouth of the Yalu River.

LONDON, September 24.—United States cruiser Chicago sailed this afternoon for Havre, where she will be docked. She will return to Gravesend in ten days to take coal. Just before the Chicago sailed a reporter went on board of her and obtained an interview with Captain Mahan, her commander, on the recent naval battle between the Japanese and Chinese fleets. Captain Mahan said: "The great thing with a fleet of war vessels with a lot of transport ships in charge is to prevent surprise and embarrassment. In this case there was a surprise, and this fact to my mind supplies a prominent lesson. It is necessary in attempting to convoy transports that the convoying fleet should be decisively superior to that of the enemy. I am inclined to think that the Chinese Admiral formed his fleet so close in shore because he was obliged to do so. If he had gone out to meet the Japanese fleet, which was the proper course, he would have uncovered the mouth of the river, into which the transports had gone; consequently he drew up close in shore, by which movement he was tactically embarrassed in the maneuvering. If his fleet had been larger than the Japanese, he might have advanced at one regular time, leaving a sufficient number of vessels to head off a rush, which the Japanese might have made. The whole affair illustrates the extreme difficulty attending an attacking movement across the water, unless you have control of the water itself. Whether the Chinese succeeded in their object it does not appear, but the question is whether it was worth such a risk for the sake of landing the troops. It certainly was bad management to fight so close in shore, for two of the Chinese vessels had not room to turn, and so went ashore. That is one reason why the Japanese did not try to pass through the Chinese line, for they would have gone into shallow water and become entangled. It was a big engagement for modern vessels, but I see nothing yet to lead me to suppose that the engagement will point to the reconstruction of our navy. The details so far are very meager. I don't know anything about the manner of attack, but doubtless before long the Japanese will give full information. I don't even know what was the formation of the Chinese fleet in resisting the attack. All that is clear is that the Japanese were on the offensive and Chinese on the defensive. "What interests me most is to know the manner in which the battle was fought. Upon this point we have nothing. But the great lesson is in the risk of attempting to carry a great force across the water in a war vessel. Nevertheless the mere existence of a hostile fleet does not constitute such a deterrent upon the resolve man who sees that the object of his attempt is sufficient to justify the risk. It remains to be seen whether the object was accomplished. It was sufficiently important to justify the risk he took. To a naval man the most interesting thing will be to know in what order the Japanese fleet approached the Chinese, whether it was concentrated upon part of the Chinese line or spread out over the whole line. I have no time to spare, but I have much ship work to carefully study the matter."

THE TIMES' LEADER.

It Discusses the Main Issues of the War at Length.

LONDON, September 24.—The Times this morning published a leading article, in which it says Japan has already effected enough to convince intelligent men the world over that henceforth they must reckon with a new power in the far East. The article is a general review of the main issues of the war, and is written in a clear and concise manner. It discusses the main issues of the war at length, and is a valuable contribution to the public's understanding of the conflict. The article is written in a clear and concise manner, and is a valuable contribution to the public's understanding of the conflict. The article is written in a clear and concise manner, and is a valuable contribution to the public's understanding of the conflict.

THE ELECTION PASSED OFF QUIETLY AND NO SERIOUS DISTURBANCE SINCE.

NEW ORLEANS, September 23.—Advices by the steamer John Wilson, which left Bluefields September 15, say: The election passed off quietly September 8, and there has been no serious disturbance recently. General Ortiz is a prisoner at Corinto. He is perhaps the ablest soldier in Nicaragua, and his arrest may cause a revolution. September 13—Senator Madrid, Special Commissioner, issued a special decree prohibiting any stores on Escudido or Bluefields river. This causes a loss of thousands of dollars to Americans. Orders have been issued that any party flying a foreign flag on his property shall be fined 25 per day. September 14 the United States cruiser Columbia returned from Corn Island, and the Maribou steamed at once for Port Limon, Costa Rica, for instructions. A fight is reported as having occurred at Cape Gracias A Dios, the reports of which show that no great damage was done.

ALL QUIET IN BLUEFIELDS.

WASHINGTON, September 23.—Assurances have reached the State Department that tranquility again prevails in Bluefields, and that the entire Mosquito reservation is now under the constitutional law of Nicaragua.

Bold Grecian Brigands.

ATHENS, September 23.—Near Limia on the Turkish frontier and head of the Gulf of Volo a procurer du roi, a judge and two secretaries were taken in a carriage, accompanied by two gendarmes, from villages where they had been collecting information in regard to the brigandage, were surrounded by brigands, who carried off the procurer du roi and judge to a stronghold on Mount Olympos, and the Maribou steamed at once for Port Limon, Costa Rica, for instructions. A fight is reported as having occurred at Cape Gracias A Dios, the reports of which show that no great damage was done.

For the Love of a White Man.

SWIFT, Ala., September 23.—Edmonds Anderson and Irene Washington, secretaries, fought a duel to the death last night with knives. The cause was a white man, Ben Olson, whose affections both claimed. The two fought like tigers until Irene Washington fell by a blow with twenty-one stab wounds. The Anderson woman, whom Olson discarded, then stabbed herself. Olson fled.

ON THE WARPATH

Desha Breckinridge Uses a Dirk Knife in Revenge.

HE GROSSLY INSULTS A JUDGE

The Favorite Son of Kentucky's Adversous Congressman Attacks the Murderer in a Hotel—He Also Abuses Judge Kinkaid for Denouncing His Father.

LEXINGTON, Ky., September 24.—Desha Breckinridge had a sensational altercation with James Duane Livingston, formerly of New York city, in the Phoenix Hotel this evening. Livingston was standing at the news stand reading, when Breckinridge came in and bought a package of cigarettes. Livingston spoke to Desha, and extended his hand, saying: "It's all over now; we ought to be friends; shake hands."

Breckinridge, with an angry look on his face, replied: "No, you one-horse rascal, I will not shake your hand. You profess to be a man's friend and then stab him in the back."

Livingston replied to this by saying that he had done nothing of the kind, whereupon Breckinridge called him a "damned liar." Then Livingston struck at Desha, and knocked him down, following this up with a blow on the neck. Desha reached for his hip pocket, and instantly flashed in the air the long blade of a big dirk. Both men were pale as death. Livingston in a moment of desperation rushed in and seized the blade which Breckinridge held at his heart. The knife went between the second and third fingers of Livingston's right hand, cutting the third finger to the bone. Breckinridge seemed to desire no more blood, and gave Livingston two strong kicks. Then Livingston struck at Desha, and knocked him down, following this up with a blow on the neck. Desha reached for his hip pocket, and instantly flashed in the air the long blade of a big dirk. Both men were pale as death. Livingston in a moment of desperation rushed in and seized the blade which Breckinridge held at his heart. The knife went between the second and third fingers of Livingston's right hand, cutting the third finger to the bone. Breckinridge seemed to desire no more blood, and gave Livingston two strong kicks. Then Livingston struck at Desha, and knocked him down, following this up with a blow on the neck. Desha reached for his hip pocket, and instantly flashed in the air the long blade of a big dirk. Both men were pale as death. Livingston in a moment of desperation rushed in and seized the blade which Breckinridge held at his heart. The knife went between the second and third fingers of Livingston's right hand, cutting the third finger to the bone. Breckinridge seemed to desire no more blood, and gave Livingston two strong kicks. Then Livingston struck at Desha, and knocked him down, following this up with a blow on the neck. Desha reached for his hip pocket, and instantly flashed in the air the long blade of a big dirk. Both men were pale as death. Livingston in a moment of desperation rushed in and seized the blade which Breckinridge held at his heart. The knife went between the second and third fingers of Livingston's right hand, cutting the third finger to the bone. Breckinridge seemed to desire no more blood, and gave Livingston two strong kicks. Then Livingston struck at Des