

Terms 2.00 A Year, in Advance

Bellefonte, Pa., Aug. 10, 1894.

P. GRAY MEEK, - - - EDITOR

STATE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Governor, WILLIAM M. SINGERLY, For Lieutenant Governor, JOHN S. RILLING, For Auditor General, DAVID F. MAGEE, For Secretary of Internal Affairs,

WALTER W. GREENLAND, For Congressman-at-Large, HANNIBAL K. SLOAN J. C. BUCHER, Democratic County Ticket.

For Legislators, { JAMES SCHOFIELD, ROBERT M. FOSTER. For Jury Commissioner—JOSEPH J. HOY. For Associate Judge—THOMAS F. RILEY.

The Tariff Bill Will Pass.

Another week has passed without final action on the tariff bill. The struggle between the two houses has not yet been terminated. A caucus of the Democrats of the House was called on Tuesday with the object of influencing the House conferees to concede to the position of the Senate so that an agreement might be expedited, but the caucus adjourned without attempting to dictate to the conference.

Although the caucus took no action on the issue as it stood between the two houses, yet the expressions that were made at that meeting revealed to the Senate that if it did not want to remain in Washington for a month yet, or take the responsibility of defeating all tariff legislation, it would have to make further concessions to the House. This revelation had a good effect at the meeting of the conference on Wednesday. The Senate conferees yielded a point by admitting iron ore to the free list, but required that coal should remain dutiable. This was meeting the House half way on the points that separated them, as the compromise on sugar, in which the Senate made concessions, was effected last week. The sugar schedule, as agreed upon, includes a duty of 40 per cent ad valorem on raw sugar, 40 per cent. on the value of the raw sugar in the refined, and one-fifth of a cent differential on refined sugar. Coal and iron ore remained the ground of difference in the conference, the Senate insisting that cotton schedules.

the time of our going to press, of this "Yes, you did, you d --- long drawn out contest, with the most following up the angry exclamation hopeful prospects of a satisfactory end being reached in a few days.

-It is remarkable that men who dodge. are regarded as having sense enough to fit them for congressional duty, should get such crazy designs in their heads as the one entertained by Populist Senator ALLEN who has introduced a bill to appropriate \$50,000,000 for the relief of the worthy poor. This is paternalism run mad and is a sample of the legislation that would prevail if the the loose notions entertained by the Populists concerning the functions of government should predominate. What a nice scramble there would be when the fifty millions came to be divided among "the worthy poor." When will these light heads learn that the government is not and never was intended to be a charitable institution?

-The veterans of the late war are passing rapidly away as age and disease thin their ranks. One by one they are going to their last camping ground. The report of the G. A. R. shows that 7,002 members died in the last twelve months, a larger mortality than that of any previous year. It is in the order of nature that this depletion should increase as age steals upon of the next century there will be but fame will live forever.

-The bills for the admission of siderations should not stand in their date. way, although it no doubt had its effect in keeping them out of the Union.

Revising His Views.

For awhile yet, before he sinks into obscurity like MARTIN IRONS, the leader of the recent railroad strike will continue to be talked about. One of the latest announcements in regard to him is that he has given his revised views in regard to labor strikes, in which he shows that his hindsight is a good deal better than his foresight. To a newspaper reviewer at Chicago DEBS said : "I will never again have any official connection with a strike. The organized elements of society are opposed to strikes, and as long as strikes are repugnant to society it is useless to inaugurate them. We might start in now and organize a strike on the most extensive plan, but it would end inevitably as this one has."

What a pity that it did not occur to this labor leader before he ordered the strike which proved so unsuccessful, that society would not tolerate the disturbance which his movement was bound to bring on. If it had been as apparent to him then as it is now, that arbitrary interference with industrial operations, stoppage of railroad transportation, general interruption of business, and riotous conduct on the part of excited and lawless strikers, are things which the organized elements of society are opposed to and will inevita. bly put down, with a strong hand if necessary, he probably would not have ordered the movement which, after having been the cause of great public loss, signally failed in being of any benefit to those engaged in it. And why should not DEBs have had sense enough to see beforehand that orderly society would not tolerate disorderly and destructive methods for the accomplishment of any object?

It is very fortunate indeed that society is of such a disposition. It con serves labor's very best interest. Nothing has done the labor leaders more good than the lesson taught them by the total failure of this strike that arbitrary and violent measures cannot be resorted to with success as a means of righting the wrongs labor. DEBS comes to a sensible conclusion when he says that the working people must look to the ballot box for the redress of their grievances. That is the truly American and the only constitutional remedy, if there is a remedy for the disadvantageous condition of labor.

Much Their Own Fault

The interviews which DEBS may we with his followers in the recent disboth should be dutiable, and the astrous strike are not likely to be of an House conferees demanding that both amicable character. It is reported should go on the free list. The agree- that one of them met him at Danville, ment said to have been reached in con- Illinois, some days ago, and after ference on Wednesday retains 40 cents shaking bands with the discomfited a ton on coal and puts iron ore on the leader, said to him: "You ordered me free list, with slight changes in favor out on a strike and now I have lost of reduction in the metal, woolen and my job." Upon DEBS replying that he did not order him to strike, the re-This is the the reported situation, at tort of the exasperated workman was: with a blow, which the man who some weeks ago aspired to stop the railroad business of the country, managed to

> This workman was entirely too rough on his late leader. By joining the organization of which DEBS was the chief, he voluntarily put himself at his command. He knew that it is the practice of such organizations to effect their ends by strikes, and he delegated to the leaders the right to determine when a strike should be called. When workmen enter such combinations they should consider all the consequences, and if they turn out to their disadvantage it is not consistent in them to abuse by blows or opprobrious terms the leaders under whose management they voluntarily placed themselves. The best way to keep out of such a situation as the one in which the Illinois workman finds himself, and for which he wanted to whip DEBS, is not to surrender their inde pendence by attaching themselves to organizations over which leaders like DEBS are given control.

- It is about time for candidate HASTINGS to begin to explain the wildcat scheme which constitutes the court of cassation." the old warriors, and by the beginning the financial plank of the platform on which he is running. The people who The anarchical cry was hardly uttered comparatively few left to answer roll have some regard for a cound currency call. They will pass away, but their would like to hear from him, what he thinks would be the effect of an issue of twenty-four hundred millions of fiat money. That is what a \$40 per capi Arizona and New Mexico, which have ta circulation would amount to, runpassed the House of Representatives, ning into an aggregate that none but are not likely to be acted upon by the the wildcat inflationist would dream of. Senate this session, as the time of the In trying to cater to the Populist senlatter body previous to its adjournment timent, the Republican convention inwill be taken up entirely by the con- cautiously inserted a financial plank the prisoner's counsel, gave notice of sideration of the tariff bill. It is to be which is calculated to alarm the conregretted that there should be further servatives of their party, and to explain delay in converting the remaining ter- which, with any degree of plausibility, the records. ritories into States. Political con- will tax the ingenuity of their candi-

--- Subscribe for the WATCHMAN.

of the labor class, but the method of inflicting pun'shment upon him for his offense was ill-advised and irregular. Another plan is proposed by which it is more likely that labor may get even with the great railroad car monopolist. It is reported that a rival car building company is being organized in St. Louis which proposes to engage Pull-MAN's skilled workmen in a body, thus providing themselves at the start with a force competent to do the special work required. This is a better and more effective way of punishing Pull-

MAN than by resorting to a process

which blocked the railroad business of

the country and led to riotous and de-

structive disturbance.

---There is no doubt that PULLMAN

-The constitution of the HAWAII-AN Republic does not allow the people to elect its president. That is done by the two houses of the Legislature. The great majority of the natives, who ought to have something to say in the election of the chief magistrate of their own country, are excluded by giving that power to the Legislature which can be easily manipulated by the ring of foreign adventurers who claim to have established a republic. Some fuss is being made about the Cleveland administration not showing the proper amount of zeal in recognizing this kind of a republic, but there is really no occasion to be in a hurry about it.

Carnot's Assassin Found Guilty. Jury Out Not Half an Hour- The Convict

Lyons, Aug. 3.—Caserio Santo, assassin of President Sadi Carnot, was to day sentenced to death by the guillo-

tine for the deed in the assize court. When the court opened this morning for the conclusion of his trial there were very few people around the palace of justice. The heavy guard about the court was the same as yesterday. When the prisoner was brought in he seemed more defiant than ever, and sat down with a mocking smile on his face. De Blanc, the soldier who was a

fellow-prisoner with Caserio at Mar-seilles, testified that Caserio told him that he intended to kill President Carnot. "That is a lie," yelled Caserio.

Le Blanc continued : "Caserio confided to me that he was designated by

"That is untrue," shrieked Caserio.
"How untrue?" asked the soldier, turning to the prisoner. "I said to you after you had made that remark, 'But would be so bold as to kill President Carnot? I saw him in Paris surrounded by troops and police.' You answered. 'He will be chosen by lot.'

"That is a lie," shouted Caserio. "I was never chosen to kill President Carnot. Absolute liberty of action prevails

among anarchists." The prosecuting attorney reviewed at length all the details of the trial, and demanded that the jury should not hesitate to do its duty. At the conclusion of his speech there were visible signs of delight throughout the court room at the eloquent denunciation of

anarchists. Caserio smiled with contempt during the address. He paid close attention to the remarks of his counsel, M. Debreull who based his defense of the prisoner on three points: First, that there was in the prisoner's family; second, his anarchist surroundings; third, the impossibility of reconcling the assassin's religious life with a premeditated attempt at murder. The judge prohibited the publication of part of the ad-

When the speeches were finished, the interpreter read, in a monotonous voice, Caserio's own statement. consisted of the usual glorification of anarchy, and a reference to his "high motives," etc. The judge ordered it suppressed.

The jury retired amid a general movement of relief on the part of the

audience. During the absence of the jury Caserio was removed to his cell. In less than 30 minutes the jury re entered, the judge resumed his place and dead silence reigned. Caserio was brought in and faced the court for the last time. Judge Breullaic asked the jury. "Is Caserio Santo Geronimo guilty or not

There was some confusion as the interpreter translated to the prisoner what was said, but audible over the interpreter's voice was the reply of the foreman of the jury, "Guilty without

extenuating circumstances." There was deep silence as the verdict was translated to Caserio, who received

it with a smile of cynical contempt. The presiding judge, when the pris oner was acquainted with the jury's finding, said: "The court condemns Caserio Santo Geronimo to death. You have three days in which to appeal to

To this Caserio returned a scornful shout of "Vive la revolution sociale." when the gendarmes handcuffed to the prisoner jerked him toward the door leading to the cells beneath the court. The door was opened hastily, Caserio was hurried through, and as he disappeared a feeble cry of "Courage, camarades; vive l'anarchie," was heard echoing from the stone corridor through which the assassin was being hurried.

In spite of the prisoner's defiant attitude his habitual smile disappeared appeal, and in so doing asked that the presiding judge's charge to the jury at the opening of the session be entered on

By this time the audience began to disappear, the door through which Caserio had passed was shut with a loud clang, the door of the judge's room was opened, and the public vanished.

A Dirty Pension Lie Exposed

has been an offender in his treatment How Republicans Attempt to Prejudice Old

The WATCHMAN is not given to wasting space on the many lies circulated by Republican newspapers for the purpose of perjudicing old soldiers to Secretary Noble, in June, 1892. pension policy, but gives the following of the Republic. as a sample of the reliance that can be placed in most of them. Last week the Gazette devoted an entire column to the outrageous treatment and wrong that had been done to one John S. Dodge, an old soldier, by the Democratic officials at the head of the Pension bureau. It was a pathetic story ; a story intended to awaken the sympathy and arouse the perjudice of every man who ever wore a uniform or followed the flag, but unfortunately for the political purpose for which it was circulated, on getting down to the truth it is ascertained that Dodge, in place of being a deserving soldier, is a liar, a cheat, and a fraud, and so palpable a one, that the Republican pension officials, during the administration of President HARRISON, revoked his pension in 1891, and in 1892 handed him over to the department of Justice for punishment for perjury, conspiracy, etc. The Pittsburg Dispatch, one of the most radical and reliable Republican papers in the state, gives the following history of this case. It is not expected that our neighbor up town will have either the courage or honesty to correct in any way its miserable lying story of last week. The Disnatch sav :

A tall man who gave his name as John S. Dodge visited the Pittsburg G. A. R. headquarters last Saturday morning and told a story of terrible persecution by the United States Pension Bureau at Washington. This story was recited at length in the Saturday evening papers and more briefly in the Sunday morning papers. The Dispatch this morning prints the facts concerning Dodge's character and record. Letters from Pension Commissioner Lochren and his predecessor, Green B. Raum, show Dodge to be a consummate fraud

and scoundrel. Dodge seems to have imposed upon the men at Grand Army headquarters. Some of them were profuse in their sympathy and vigorous in denunciation of the conduct of the Department of the Interior and the Bureau of Pensions. They may now see their visitor in his true light.

TOLD A WOFUL TALE.

The story Dodge told was briefiv this. "He enlisted in the Fifth Massachusetts, was wounded at Bull Run, served in the Eleventh Maine, was wounded in the leg at Antietam, and in the Wilderness was shot in the head, the bullet coming out behind the left ear. He was attached, he said, to the Washington Secret Service and gave information leading to the conviction of Booth's associate conspirators. He applied for a pension in 1865, it was granted in 1890 at the rate of \$30 a month, but it was suspended in September, 1893." following was the story he told of his brutal treatment in Washington:

"In January this year he was arrested on a charge of obtaining a pension by fraudulent means. He was torn from his family on Sunday, and \$30,000 bail was demanded. He was handcuffed taken to Washington and consigned to a cell. His wife had followed him, and she applied to Congressmen to aid him. The theory set up by the Pension Bureau was that he was putting a drug in his eyes to make them appear diseased. FIVE DAYS ON BREAD AND WATER.

"The physicians said that he would have to be watched for five days to determine this, and during the absence of the Warden an order was received at the jail from the Pension Bureau to place him on bread and water diet, and handcuff him to the door of his cell for that length of time, placing a guard over him. This was done and Dodge suffered untold miseries.

"On the fourth day his wife called, but was told that the orders had been to lock him up and allow no one to see him. The keeper told her what was being done and Mrs. Dodge went direct to Judge McComas, who instantly ordered the treatment stopped, and released Dodge on light bail

"The Warden returned to the jail, however, before the order reached there and he had relieved him from his fetters. Afterward the pension officials said that they had nothing against him and had made a mistake. They refused to restore his pension.

THE FACT WAS HE LIED.

The official investigations made by the Government inspectors show this statement to be a mass of lies. The story contains two statemente, ridiculous on their face, which would not be believed by any man who would pause a moment to think about them. seems, however, that many persons in Pittsburg have believed these stories without reflection. These statements are, that bail was fixed at \$30,000, and that the Pension Bureau gave orders how Dodge should be treated in the Washington jail.

The letters show that Dodge's pension was not suspended by Commissioner Lochren last September, but was totally revoked in 1892 by Commissioner Raum and Secretary Noble. He was not ar-rested last January, but nearly two years prior, during the administration

of President Harrison. JAIL BIRD AND SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHER.

It is shown that he has spent a large part of his time in prisons and penitentiaries, and that he has gulled society in many lines of scheming, from Sun-day school work to being a "capper" for to the disabilities of service origin. a Chicago gambling den.

It is probable that the letters herewith published will be laid before the Executive Board of the Grand Army, and that the members of the organization will be warned against Dodge by a general or-der from the Commander in Chief.

Charles Hanback, pensioner examiner at Pittsburg, saw a long article about Dodge's tale of woe in one of the papers of Saturday. He cut it out and sent it at once to Commissioner Lochren. Yes-

terday morning he received the Commissioner's reply, inclosing a long report on the case made by Commissioner Raum against the Democratic party and its These letters will be interesting reading to the local members of the Grand Army

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BUREAU OF PERSIONS, OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER WASHINGTON, AUGUST 1, 1894

Mr. Charles Hanback, Special Examiner: DEAR SIR .- I have yours of 29th ultimo in closing a newepaper clipping about John H. Dodge, an ex-penioner, and making inquiries about him. He has for years been well known at the Pension office. He is a criminal, a malingerer, a liar, and a fraud of the worst type. inclose you a copy of a letter written June 9 1892, by my predecessor, General Raum, t Hon. John W. Noble, then Secretary of the Interior, giving an account of Dodge up to that date, as he had become known to General RAUM KNEW HIS RECORD.

The Commissioner's letter enclosed a long report made by his predecessor, Green B. Raum, who was Commissioner of Pensions during the latter part of the administration of President Harrison.

The following is General Raum's letter OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BUREAU OF PENSIONS, WASHINGTON, June 9, 1892.

Hon. John W. Noble, Secretary of the Inferior STR-I have the honor to submit herewith the papers in the case, Ctf. No. 452,030, of John S. Dodge, prvt., Co. "G," 2d D. C. Vol. Inf. (Washington Agency).

On February 11, 1863, this pensioner filed a claim, alleging that in November, 1862, he contracted a cold at Washington, D. C., followed by diptheria; that he was sent to Hospital No. ; that disease of throat was cured, but his nerves were seriously affected; that in Janua ry, 1863, he caught cold, which settled in right shoulder and arm, which have gradually lost their use, and that he is paralyzed as the result of diptheria affecting throat and lungs, and causing paralysis of right side.

The claim filed in 1863 was rejected. He made no further motion toward securing the allowance of a claim until September 12, 1889. when he executed a new declaration, in which he swore that on or about September or Octo ber, 1862, while on a return march from Antietam. Md., he contracted diptheria from exposure, affecting his throat and lungs, and while in hospital in Washing, D. C., in October, 1862, under treatment for diphtheria, he received his throat paralysis, affecting both

The claim was admitted October 24, 1889, at \$50 per month, from May 1, 1889, for disease of nervous system. On January 23, 1890, he executed a declaration for increase, in which he alleges total loss of sight as the result of disability for which already pensioned, and introduced his proof in support thereof. On February 6, 1890, his rate was increased to \$72 per month from January 27, 1890, for disease of nervous system and resulting total blindness. All of these declarations were executed in the District of Columbia,

SWORN TO COMPLETE PARALYSIS. On October 4, 1889, he executed his affidavit in support of his claim before Alfred B. Briggs. Notary Public, District of Columbia, in which fraud was effectuated and accomplished by he swears that he was discharged for paralyabout February 3, 1863, and that at that time alleged, whereby he received from the Govhis right arm was completely paralyzed, and ernment of the United States a great sum of that he has been, since his discharge, and is, a sufferer from paralysis in his right arm and ly entitled. Both the pensioner and his wife leg, and at times in his whole body, including his tongue, losing the power of speech. He swears therein that he has had this complete paralysis in '65, '66, '67, '68, '70 to '74, partial paralysis in 1875 and '76, full paralysis in '77 to '82, partial paralysis in '83, full in '84 and '85, partial in '86 and full in '87, '88 and '89-during which time he could not use hand nor foot nor move them, by reason of partial paralysis. His right side is entirely useless, and his tongue with it, and that he has never been able since discharge in 1863 to control the use

of his right arm and right leg. On October 4, 1889, Kate S. Dodge made affidavit before the same Notary of the District of Columbia that she is the lawful wife of John S. Dodge (the pensioner), to whom she was married on October 4, 1877: that since that time he appears to have at times a complete loss of muscular power, as well as paralysis of the tongue; that she has had the sole charge of him at times and is the only one who can give this testimony; that in '83 and '84, when they were living in Chicago, he was entirely helpless during the greater part of the winter and that during their whole married life he has been almost incessantly a sufferer with his spine, head, arms and legs, losing the use of them for months at a time, and that he has never had the use of his right arm and right leg completely at any time since she knew him. Both of these affidavits were filed before the Pension Bureau October 8, 18'9 PENSIONED FOR TOTAL BLINDNESS.

There will be found in the case other letters from him addressed to Hon. James Tanner, Commissioner of Pensions, and Hon. Cyrus Bussey, Assistant Secretary of the Department of the Interior, having date September, 1889, which are intended to confirm the state ments contained in this declaration. The claimant filed testimony in October, 1889, through his attorney, George E. Lemon, to show that he was threatened with paralysis. When he was pensioned at \$72 a month he was believed to be totally blind, and that it was due to a serious cerebral lesion, for which reason he received a rating for total blindness The case was obscure and enveloped in doubt, ner is an expert malingerer, that he is neither blind nor paralyzed. He was put under survelliance and it was found that the facility of his movements and the history and trans actions of his whole life were wholly incompatible with the allegation that he was blind and paralyzed With the case will be found reports of Spe

cial Examiners W. B. Grant, E. Williams, J.E. Jacobs, W. J. Brooks and B. F. Chase, as well as the reports of specialists in diseases of the eye and nervous diseases, and reports of the Board of Examining Surgeons at Boston, Mass. and Special Examiner Booram. On July 1, 1891, he was dropped from the rolls upon the results of special examinations, and of the opinion of experts, and of the medical referee, Dr. Ingram. The Commissioners directed May 2, 1891, that the pensioner be dropped from the rolls, inasmuch as there is no existing disability which may be properly referred CRIMINAL PROSECUTION RECOMMENDED.

The Special Examiners recommended his criminal prosecution for having filed a false claim and for perjuries committed in support thereof. The case having been taken to the Secretary of the Interior on appeal on Septem. ber 4, 1891, the Hon. Cyrus Bussey, Assistant

Secretary, after an exhaustive review of the whole case, affirmed the action of this bureau in dropping the prisoner from the rolls. In every instance in which he has been cited be fore a Board for examination he has used all means in his power to hinder and to prevent such examination, notwithstanding his protest that he desired to aid them in the same. When taken before the Board of Examining Surgeons in Boston, in March, 1891, he utterly refused to permit himself to be examined by them, saying that he would rather lose his pension, and such has been his course through

His conduct in preventing a fair examination by the Beard, together with other information furnished this Bureau, resulted in a thorough investigation into his conduct, condition and whereabouts since the war, which developed the fact that his life has been very irregular since his discharge; that early after his dis charged from the Second D. C. Vols. he was in jail in Boston for horse stealing, under the name of Robert S. Dane; and in the penitentiary at Joliet. Ill., from December 3, 1869 to November 5, 1870, under the name of John A. Dodge, for burglary, and in Cambridge, Mass., State's Prison from October, 1871, to November 24, 1875, for false pretenses, when he was pardoned for good conduct while in prison and for impaired health.

After his pardon, as stated, he again went to Chicago, where he figured as a Sunday school worker, detective, lawyer and assistant in organizing and inaugurating "The Prisoners' Aid Association of Illinois," for which he served as agent for about two years. He then ran a restaurant for some time, figured in the Cronin murder case and came to Washington, where he was employed as a watchman, and later as a clerk, in the Postoffice Department. He was also at one time employed as a travel. ing salesman.

During all these rambles and various employments and confinements no evidence of paralysis or nervous disease was discovered in him. He was reported to be a delicate man. with, apparently, weak lungs; but was at all times able to attend to his duties. He made no claim for blindness until after his discharge from the Postoffice Department in 1890. He seems to pass under the names of Henry J. Dodge, Henry Lyman Abbott, Heber W. Smythe, Charles E, Leslie, John E. Dodge and Robert S. Dane. He was seen on the streets of Beston walking without crutch or cane, apparently in full possession of his sight, and the evidence obtained by the Special Examiners and by the medical experts and the Board of Examining Surgeons at Boston, Mass., shows that he is neither blind nor paralyzed, but that his whole claim from first to last has been a shameless fraud and imposture, in which he has been abetted by his alleged wife, Kate S.

The reports of the Special Examiners and the accompanying papers will furnish all the data material to this case and to its prosecution, and the papers are respectfully submitted for reference to the Department of Justice with a view to the institution of criminal proceedings against John S. Dodge, under all of his aliases, and against Kate S. Dodge, his wife as alleged, for conspiracy to defraud the United States, and for perjury in aid thereof, in violation of the provisions of section 5440 and 5392, R. S. U. S., and against the pensioner himself under the provisions of section 5438 R. S. U. S., for making and presenting a false claim for pension to this Bureau, with intent to secure the allowance of the same, and to commit a fraud upon the United States, which means of his false and perjured statements nd by those of his wife, the said Kate S., as money to which he was not legally nor proper reside at their last known address at 16 Morrill street, Dorchester, Mass.

[Signed] GREEN B. RAUM, Commissioner

American's Want to Fight.

Many of Them Offer Their Services to the

WASHINGTON. Aug 6 .- Several hundred letters containing tenders of service to the Japanese government in the war with China have been received at the legation here. They come from nearly every part of the United States. One of the latest was from an ex-Confederate at Greenville, Miss., offering to raise a battalion, and even a regiment of men, if desired, at that place and New Orleans; another was from the foreign legion, of Columbus, O; a third came from an individual who was willing to raise a company of picked sharpshooters, from a person who had some torpedo device he was willing to part with for a consideration. Such communications as the last mentioned are turned over to the naval attache of the legation to do with as he deems best. To the others the legation officials

return polite declinations. It is a penal offense for Americans to serve either in the Chinese or Japanese service while the two nations are at war, so that the latter government cannot under any circumstances accept the

Chinese Brutality.

Japanese Captives Bound and Handled Like

LONDON, Aug. 7 .- The Central News has this dispatch from Shanghai conceruing the action of Chinese soldiers in seizing Japanese subjects aboard and reports of special examiners show that the the British steamer Chung King, last week:

"The British steamer, Chung King arrived in port to day. The captain says that while his ship was at Tung Ku, on the Gulf of Pechill, Chinese soldiers came aboard her with the avowed purpose of seizing the Japanese passengers. They found 60 Japanese, mostly women and children, and at once began to hunt them down. They pursued the Japanese all over the vessel, bound them hand and foot as they were caught, and flung them over on the wharf. Li Chang, when informed of this violation of the British flag, commanded that the Japanese be returned at once to the Chung King, and that the soldiers who made the raid be punished severely."

The Difference Between Them.

From the Lock Haven Democrat. Singerly for great Democratic principles; Hastings for the political bosses. For whom will your ballot be deposi-