MURDER RUNS RIOT

Chinese are Getting a Share of the Horrors of War.

Bands of Native Soldiers Loot the Villages, While Russian and French Troops Kill Women and Children and Com-mit Other Atrochies.

Taku, via Shanghai, Sept. 2.-The Chinese in the Pei Ho valley are pay-ing dearly for the folly of their goving dearly for the folly of their gov-ernment. The retribution they are suffering exceeds the ordinary pen-alties of war. Along the river and the roads traveled by the foreign troops between Tien Tsin and Pekin an orgie of looting and destruction continues, with much uscless slaugh-ter of unoffending inhabitants. Robbery, ravishing and murder are so common that every responsible person one meets contributes stories from personal observation. The walled city of Tung Chow was the only town in the pathway of the in-ternational forces whose people re-mained and attempted to continue business. During this occupation the

business. During this occupation the Japanese patrolled the place, pro-tected the people and prevented loot with an army. Gen. Chaffee station-ed a guard around the temple.

When the armies advanced, how-ever, the guards were removed. A correspondent wiring from Pekin found The Charles found Tung chow stripped like a cornfield after a plague of grasshop-pers. Every portable of the smallest value had been taken-goods from shops, clothing, food and furniture, on the bird set the bird setter. The Russians are the chief actors

the Russians has been a blot on the campaign. When entering Pekin correspondents saw Cossacks smash down Chinese women with the butts of their guns and pound their heads until they were dead. The Cossacks until they were dead. The Cossacks would pick up children barely old enough to walk, hold them by the ankles and beat out their brains on the pavement. Russian officers look-

the pavement. Russian officers look-ed on without protest. London, Sept. 5.—The empress dowager's anti-foreign frenzy in June, according to a dispatch from Shanghai, was due to the presenta-tion to her by Prince Tuan of an ul-imatum which is now known to tion to her by Prince 1 dan of an di-timatum, which is now known to have been forged, in which the pow-ers demanded her abdication in favor of Emperor Kwang Su, the removal of the seat of government from Pe-kin, the placing of Chinese finances under European control and other sweeping concessions

sweeping concessions. Six months' rations for the British Six months' rations for the British force, says the Tien Tsin correspond-ent of the Standard, are being for-warded to Pekin. The proceedings of the Russians in and around Pekin are watched with some anxiety. The sit-uation threatens to develop many complications. It is said that the Russians intend to take Shan-Hai-Kwan. They have assumed complete possession of the Hai-Ku arsenal at Tien Tsin and allow admission to Tien Tsin and allow admission to none but Russians. The arsenal still contains thousands of pounds' worth

shanghai, sept. 5.—Li Hung Chang, Yung Lu, Hsu Tung and Prince Ching, whom an imperial edict has appoint-ed peace commissioners, constitute **a** radically anti-foreign commission. Hsu Tung (guardian of the heir ap-parent) is especially obnoxious. Three of the commissioners **are** Manchus

Manchus. Washington, Sept. 7.—The latest expression as to the attitude of the powers on the evacuation of Pekin comes from the United States am-bassador at Paris, Gen. Porter, who has advised the authorities here that the attitude of the French govern-ment is favorable to the position the attitude of the French govern-ment is favorable to the position taken by Russia. Almost simulta-neously with this dispatch from Gen, Porter came one from the American charge d'affaires at Berlin, giving the attitude of Germany on Russia's pro-posal. This states that Germany, while anxious to avoid any friction between the noware recents the conbetween the powers, regards the con-ditions at Pekin such as to require the continued presence of German forces there.

THIRTEEN KILLED. CAFFERY AND HOWE.

Presidential Ticket Nominated by Gold Democrats Who Oppose Bryan and Expansion.

and Expansion. New York, Sept. 6.—The national party—the official name of a new po-litical organization—met in conven-tion yesterday in Carnegie hall, this city, and nominated candidates for president and vice president of the United States, A platform was adopt ed and a title and emblem chosen These are the candidates:

For President-Donaldson Caffery of Louisiana.

For Vice President-Archibald Mur ray Howe, of Cambridge, Mass. There were no other candidates for the positions. The platform adopted

savs "We, citizens of the United State of America, assembled for the pur-pose of defending the wise and con-servative principles which underly our government, thus declare out

aims and purposes. "We find our country threatened with alternative perils. On the one hand is a public opinion misled by organized forces of commercialism that have perverted a war intended by the people to be a war of human-ity into a war of conquest. On the other hand is a public opinion sway-ed by demagoguic appeals to faction-al and class passions, the most fatal of diseases to a republic. We believe that either of these influncees if unchecked would ultimately compass the downfall of our country, but we also believe that neither represents the sober conviction of our country-

men. "Convinced that the extension of the jurisdiction of the United States for the purpose of holding foreign people as colonial dependencies is an innovation dangerous to our liberties and repugnant to the principles upon which our government is founded, we pledge our efforts through all constitutional means:

"First—To procure the renuncia-tion of all imperial or colonial pretensions with regard to foreign coun-tries claimed to have been acquired through or in consequence of the military or naval operations of the last wo years

"Second-We further pledge our efforts to secure a single gold standard and a sound banking system.

"Third-To secure a public service based on merit only. "Fourth—To secure the abolition of

all corrupting special privileges, whether under the guise of subsidies, bounties, undeserved pensions or trust-breeding tariffs."

The convention was called to order by Thomas M. Osborne, of Auburn, N. Y., who presided at the Indianap-olis preliminary meeting a month ago. There was no roll call. All the lelegates were volunteers who had eplied by thei presence to the invi-ation issued to all persons in sym pathy with the objects of the party It was decided that the party be known as the national party and that its emblem be the statue of liberty on the Capitol dome at Washington.

A resolution was passed instructing the campaign committee when it shall be appointed to provide pasters for voters who wish to cross out any name on the democratic or republi-can electoral ticket, the paster to have on it the name of some citizen known to stand for "peace, liberty and sound money." This is to be done in any state in which the comnittee finds such a movement is prac tical.

LIVED IN A FOOL'S PARADISE.

Foreigners at Pekin Didn't Suspect that Danger Threatened Them Until

that Danger Threatened Them Until the Storm Broke. Boston, Sept. 6.—Rev. F. E. Clark, president of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, has reached Bos-ton after an eventful journey around the world. His purpose in making the journey was to attend national Christian Endeavor, conventions in Christian Endeavor conventions in Japan, China, France, Spain and Germany, which were all very suc-cessful, and also the world's convention in London, which was attended by more than 50,000 people.

Dr. Clark left North China only a week before the trouble broke out and barely escaped being shut up in Pekin with the other foreigners. He that the foreigne to a very advanced stage, though they are not yet concluded, as all the answers are not yet in. The German and French answers, however, clearly indicate the alignment of the powers, It is generally accepted that that declares the living in utte conceived that foreigners fer severely, much less that the lega-tions would be besieged. Dr. Clark spoke in the highest terms of Maj. Conger, the American minister, as a man of great ability, courtesy and common sense

A Frightful Disaster on the Read-

ing Railroad.

A Train Heavily Loaded with Excur-sionists Crashes Into a Milk Train Standing at Hatfield Station -Thirty Persons Injured, Some Fatally.

Philadelphia, Sept. 3. - Thirteen ersons killed and 30 others injured, the appalling record of a rear end collision between an excursion train and a milk train on the Bethlehem branch of the Philadelphia & Reading railway Sunday morning at Hat-field, Pa., 27 miles north of this city. The killed are: Miss Annie Sherry, aged 21 years,

South Bethlehem. Robert Miller, 21, South Bethle

hem Richard Bachman, 40, South Bethlehem.

Ira Ehret, 20, South Bethlehem

William Ehret, 22, brother of Ira. South Bethlehem. Joseph Mordaunt, 22, South Beth-

lehem Charles McGonigle, Allentown. Thomas Day, Allentown. Miss Mamie Kaelin. 14, Telford. Godfrey Kaelin, father of Mamie. William Blackburn, Ambler. Harold Landis, Hatfield. Ackermann, Philadelphia.

The wrecked train consisted of ten ay coaches, and was the first section of a large excursion made up of peo-ple from Bethlehem, Allentown and surrounding towns to Atlantic City. This section carried only those persons who lived in Bethlehem and Al-lentown and left Bethlehem at 6:05 a.m., exactly 35 minutes behind the milk train. The milk train consisted of two milk cars and two passenger coaches and had stopped at every the milk train drew up at the were station on the road from Bethlehem en route to Philadelphia. At 6:54 the milk train drew up at the milk platform at Hatfield, and in less than two minutes the special excursion train, running at the rate of 35 miles on hour enreched into the recenced the an hour, crashed into the rear of the milk train. The locomotive plowed through the two passenger coaches and crushed them as if they were egg shells. The milk car immediately in front was also badly wrecked. Four persons—Godfrey Kaelin, his daugh-ter, Harold Landis and William Blackburn on the passenger car of the milk train-were almost instant-ly killed. Fortunately there were very few passengers on this train.

The excursion train was a picture of indescribable horror. The loco-motive was a mass of bent and broken iron and firmly held the bodies of its engineer and fireman beneath its great weight. Behind the engine six of the ten cars were also a mass of wreekage. The first car was broken in twain and the other five

cars were completely demolished. Nine persons were killed in the first two cars and the others in these coaches were badly maimed. As soon as the crash came a terrible cry rose from the smashed cars, and those who had not been injured quickly crawled or jumped from the cars and went to the assistance of the injured. Many were pinned down by wreek-age and had to be freed by the lib-eral use of axes. With three or four exceptions the dead were killed in-stantly, the others dying on their way to the hospitals.

All the injured were first taken to a shed at the Hatfield station, and at shed at the Hathed station, and the dead were removed to a barn. Messengers were sent to nearby vil-lages for physicians, and a relief train was telegraphed for from Beth-lehem. With doctors and a half dozen nurses a special train was sent from Bethlehem, but before it reach-d the scene of the words it meached the scene of the wreck it was sig-nalled to return to Bethlehem, as a special carrying nearly all the in-jured had started for the hospital at that place. On the run from Hat-field to the hospital three of the fained did injured died.

The special train arrived at Beth lehem at 11:30 and was met by fully 5.000 persons, all clamoring to get bit of news of the wreck or trying to learn whether loved ones were among the victims. The news of the wreck had reached Bethlehem at 8 victoria and the settlehem at 8 learn whether loved

the day. The second section of the excursion, made up of persons from towns other than Bethlehem and Al-

lentown, left soon after the first see

tion, but was flagged before it reach-ed Hatfield. As it could not get through the blocked tracks it was

returned to Bethlehem and there was great rejoicing at the narrow escape

of its occupants from the catastro-

Athin Is Fire-Swept.

report of a disastrous fire which

in the town were destroyed, causing

Bryan's Labor Day Sentiment.

Bigant abor basis semiment. Chicago, Sept. 3.—In response to a request from the press for a senti-ment on Labor day, Mr. Pryan wrote the following: "The laborer is worthy of his hire." On this day set apart for the consideration of the wage workers' interests, let each one inquire whether the man who toils

inquire whether the man who toils enjoys a fare share of the proceeds of his labor and, if not, let him apply

Three Deaths from Heat.

day as the result of the heat.

Chicago, Sept. 3 .- Three deaths and one prostration occurred here Sun-

Victoria, B. C., Sept. 3.-The steam-r Amur, from the north, brings a

vent the town of Altin on August

practically wiping it out of exist-ce. Ten of the largest buildings

them to the hospitals.

phe.

ence

a loss of \$40,000.

a remedy.

ARE DYING BY HUNDREDS. Starvation and Disease Almost De populate Alaskan Villages.

Washington, Sept. 6.—Capt. Tuttle a command of the revenue cutter in command of the revenue cutter Bear, reports to the treasury depart-ment from Nome, August 9, on the optrations of his vessel since July 6. The report relates principally to the condition of the natives along the Alaskan coast and adjacent islands. At Sinrock the surgeon of the vessel, who was sent ashore, reported that measles was epidemic and that pneu-monia was prevalent and fatal.

At Teller station, where the gov ernment has a reindeer station, much siekness and many deaths among the natives was reported. At Cape York the same fatal sickness was found among the natives. Going on Cape Prince of Wales practically Cape Prince of Wales practically the same desperate condition was found to exist as at other places. From that point the Bear proceeded to East Cape village, Siberia, and thence to St. Lawrence bay and Port Clar-ence. Everywhere the vessel touched officers were sent ashore to investi-gate the conditions and reported that the networe mean have been in that the natives never have been in worse condition. At Teller station affairs were des-

perate. Fully half of the natives around the station have died. In some cases whole families have disappeared and in others the parents have died, leaving helpless children. The salmon are running, but there are not a sufficient number of well people left to catch them and thus provide food for the present and the coming winter. The ravages of the disease have been so great that a panic has seized the natives and the dead are left unburied in their homes. In their distress the natives in the vicinity of Teller are collecting there for food and medical attention. Rev. Brevig, although not a physi-cian, has set up a few tents and is

running a temporary hospital, having 12 sick and 12 orphan children under his care, furnishing them with food as best he can. He is said to be in great need of bread, flour and cloth-ing for the natives in extreme distress. There is said to be no record during the last 50 years of the de-gree of destitution that now prevails along the whole Bering sea coast.

Capt. Tuttle concludes as follows: "At a conference with Gov. Erady, of Alaska; J. F. Evans, special agent of the treasury, and Dr. Sheldon Jackson and myself, in reference to the deplorable condition of the natives north of Unalaska, it was decided that relief must at once be afforded that rener must at once be anomate them or they would perish from cold and starvation during the coming winter. I offered to fill the Bear with whatever could be procured to distribute north of Cape Frince of Wales. Special Agent Evans at once ordered a load which was not on Wales. Special Agent Evans at once ordered a load, which was put on board."

ARTHUR SEWALL DIES.

Man Who Was Bryan's Running Mate in '96 Succumbs to a Stroke of Apo-

plexy. Bath, Me., Sept. 6.-Arthur Sewall, the democratic candidate for vice president in 1896, died Wednesday at his summer home at Sewall Point, 16 miles from this place. Mr. Sewall was stricken with apoplexy on Sun-day hast av last Arthur Sewall was born at Bath,

Me., November 25, 1835. He came from a family illustrious on both sides of the water. The Sewall firm of shipbuilders was established in 1833 by William D. Sewall.



William D. Sewall was succeeded in

1854 by his sons, under the firm name of E. & A. Sewall. Later it became Later it became

FIGHT EVERY DAY. Island of Luzon Is Terrorized by

Insurgents.

skirmishes Between Americans and Filipinos are of Constant Occur-rence and Life Is Not Safe Outside of Towns that are Garrisoned.

Manila, Sept. 3.-The Filipino seem incapable of realizing the scope and purpose of the legislative func-tions of the committee of peace. There is no possibility of separating the legislative from the executive branches of the government, and therefore the commission's an-nouncement of its assumption of power here has met with childish comments at the hands of the Spaniards and foreigners, who sneer at the new arrangement, as they are apt to do at every beneficial innovation on the part of the United States authorities. The commission enters upon the governmental field

anters upon the governmental field under the following conditions: A majority of the islanders de-sire peace and the resumption of business under the Americans, but they are so cowed by a long series of murderous atroeities and destruction of property by their armed country-men that they dare not actively show their feelings, especially because ex-perience has taught them what such an expression of sentiment will bring a them from revengeful rebels, genuine reign of terror is exer-l by insurgents and ladrones upon elsed by insurgents and ladrones over peaceful country folk in order to collect the revenue and recruits their operations require; and swift vengeance is wreaked in the vicinity of garrisoned towns. For example, the insurgent general, Cailles, in the province of Laguna, put to death the prosident and officehoiders of the town of Bay, on Laguna de Bay, of-ficials who had been installed by the Americans, and gave orders that a similar fate should be meted out to other advocates of the cause. He also ordered that all Filipino soldiers who sold their rifles to the Ameri-cans should be killed.

Any change of policy involving the withdrawal of the United States troops without substituting for them an adequate defensive force, is cer-tain to result in fearful retailation at the expense of the friendlies. The approaching return of the volunteers tends to influence the situation unfavorably

In northern Luzon the status quo s fairly well maintained and the people in that quarter are quiet except in the provinces of Nueva Ecija and Bulacan, where there has been a recent outburst of rebel activity. In southern Luzon conditions are far from satisfactory. Life there is not safe outside the garrisoned towns Travelers are subject to ambush by guerillas. Rarely does a day pass without an encounter between the the United States troops and the gents, resulting in casualties. are 18,000 troops in that district, and in three regiments over a third the men are sick. The activity of t enemy increased last month. The There is evidence that the insurgents have come into possession of new rifles and that they wish to annihilate some small American garrison.

Conditions in the Vissyans con-Conditions in the Vissyans con-tinue virtually unchanged. The lack of troops in Samar prevents aggres-sion. Negros, Rombion. Masbate, Sibuyan, Tablas and Bohol are trannil, all desiring civil government. Mindanao is also tranquil excepting two districts, where occasional

encounters with the Filipinos occur. The experience of northern Luzon shows that the American occupation shows that the American occupation of any locality tends to its pacifica-tion and well being. An unsettled American policy retards the invest-ment of capital. Nevertheless the imports for the last quarter and a were greater than during any half

equal period of the Spanish regime. The commission will first organize municipalities in the provinces, no-tably in Pampanga province. Sub-sequently it will turn its attention to the need of reform in civil and criminal codes, passing in due time to other features of its instructions with the idea of establishing a cen-tral civil government during the next instructions,

FOR THE EXPORT TRADE.

Steel Makers Order a Big Fleet to be Built at Ports on the Great Lakes.

Pittsburg, Sept. 7.-The Commer-cial Gazette to-day says: Pittsburg and associate interests have taken costly and determined steps to insure the development of an export busi-ness in iron and steel. For them a hurried order has been placed for the nurried order has been placed for the construction of a fleet of ten great freighters that will ply from Lake Erie ports via the Welland canal and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, across the Atlantic. The fleet will cost some-thing like \$3,500,000. Orders for this extensive water

transportation equipment have been, divided among the Globe, Cleveland, and Detroit shipbuilding companies, and the work of construction has begun at the yards of these companies, at Lorain, Cleveland and Detroit. Various interests have placed the or-ders, but the notable purchasers are the Carnegie and Rocketeller interests.

For the canal boats the orders For the canal boats the orders: were placed within the past fort-night and attending them orders of even greater magnitude have been placed with the same shipbuilding in-terests for freighters to ply over the event lakes in the over and over the deal great lakes in the ore and coal trade. In all the contracts are for 19 vessels and the lake freighters will be built to carry a tonnage of 7,000 or 8,000 tons.

The lake carriers will cost an average of \$500,000 and the combined orders will aggregate an expenditure Construction of of \$8,000,000. the crafts is to be hurried to completion. The fleet of canal and ocean freighters which will take on consignments of iron and steel for ex-port at Cleveland and Conneaut will stand as a formidable factor in the freight situation in this district. One freight situation in this district. One of the boats of this fleet will load a tonnage which, while small compar-ed to the capacities of the lake freighters, will take care of the ton-nage of 60 of the heaviest freight cars in use on any railroad, and which loaded would make a train over a half mile in length. With the over a half mile in length. With the entire canal and ocean fleet loaded, 600 of the heaviest freight cars will be deprived of tonnage and these would form a string of trains nearly five miles long. Proof is furnished in the placing of

the tremendous contract that the iron and steel interests of Pittsburg have not been simply agitating in the matter of the necessity of an expert freight rate to enable them to enter foreign markets. It is one of the methods that this interest has held in reserve to insure trade development while the railroad interests have shown a disposition to stand in the way by procrastinating in rela-tion to lower iron and steel rates.

A DASH TO THE NORTH POLE.

Explorer Baldwin Will Try to Solve

Explorer Baldwin Will Try to Solve the Arctic Mystery in 1901. New York, Sept. 7.—Evelyn B. Bald-win, who has participated in various Arctic expeditions of recent occur-rence, in conversation yesterday with a representative of the press, com-mentions on the variant from the Arcmenting on the return from the Are-tic regions of the Italian expedition, said

"The achievement of the young Luke of Abruzzi in exceeding Dr. Nansen's highest north is a matter of deep interest. It proves that a of deep interest. It proves that a 'dash' to the pole is as feasible as an effort to reach it by the long contin-ued 'drift plan,' or by the establish-ment of relay stations, if well equipped and properly conducted, as ap-pears to have been the case with the Italian expedition. The young duke thas, moreover, clearly demonstrated that it does not require 'a physical giant' to achieve success in the field of avploration."

of exploration." Upon being asked whether, in the event of the failure of the Peary and Sverdrup expeditions to attain the pole, he would again undertake such

a voyage, Mr. Baldwin replied: "Yes; in that event the year 1901 will again find me within the Arctic wild again find me within the Arctic circle. My plans are being curefully matured and through the generosity of Americans whose names are well known in the financial world f shall with the pole merely as a goal. Sci-ence and art are also to bear no small part in the effort. The expedition will be thoroughly equipped."

These two important communica-tions bring the Chinese negotiation to a very advanced stage, though It is generally accepted that Ger-many's attitude in favor of remaining at Pekin will be concurred in by Italy and Austria, as these two countries act with Germany on political questions of a general nature. More-over, definite word has been received here which clearly foreshadows Austria's position in favor of remaining at Pekin. As to the purposes of Great Britain, there is an absolute fack of official information, though little doubt is entertained that since Germany has taken the initiative, Great Britain will follow suit in faver of remaining at Pekin.

The position of Japan likewise is lacking in definiteness, although it is believed that if other nations remain at Pekin they will deem it expedient to remain there also. It would seem from this that France is the only government to give concurrence to the Russian proposition, although the United States has expressed a pur-pose of following Russia's course,

Steamship Wrecked.

Santiago de Cuba, Sept. 4.—The German steamer St. George, from Philadelphia for St. Lucia and Daiquiri, ran ashore at Daiquiri yeste day and new lies broadside on th rocks, a total wreck. The capta The captain and crew got ashore in safety.

Killed His Father.

son was exonerated by the coroner's jury.

Olney Declares for Bryan.

New York, Sept. 6.—The World prints a letter from Richard Olney, prints a letter from Richard Olney, secretary of state during the Cleve land administration, in which Mr. Olney declares his intention of sup-porting Mr. Bryan for president. After saying that Mr. Bryan is hard-ly the candidate he should choose if he had his way in the matter and that he dissents from parts of the Kansas City platform, he says: "For myself I find it telerably clear that a citizen's duty in connection with the coming presidential election requires him to desire the success of the demhim to desire the success of the democratic party."

An Alleged Robber Is Arrested

Moncolovo, Mex., Sept. 6. - A young American, who refuses to give his name or address, has been placed in jail, charged with robbing the Well Fargo Express Co. of several pac ages of money, the amount aggregat-ing \$20,000. The money was in Uni-ted States bank notes and was being shipped from Monterey to New York **Killed His Father. Cedar Rapids, Ia.**, Sept. 4.—While **assaulting his wife in a quarrel yes-**terday A. Woods, a farmer, living near Martelle, was shot and instantly killed by his 19-year-old son. The **Martine Marter States** and was being the states bank notes and was been and the states bank notes and was bank notes and the states bank notes a pected man was captured on the train near Monoclovo. clock and spread like wildfire. All Arthur Sewall & Co.

o'clock and spread like wildfire. All the police of the town were gathered at the station, and it was with great difficulty that the injured were re-moved to the waiting ambulances and the station is for the stational bank and an officer in nearly every bank and an officer in nearly every corporation in Bath. He becaue ac-tive in politics in 1888, when he was elected democratic national commitand other vehicles which conveyed All during the day people from Allentown, Catasauqua and other places came pouring into Bethlehem and confusion reigned throughout

teeman. Mr. Sewall leaves two sons, Harold M. and William. Mr. Sewall's fortune was estimated at \$5,000.000.

Morrow Reverses Things.

Tacoma, Wash., Sept. 6.-In five cases involving possession of the the most valuable mining claims in Nome, Judge Morrow has reversed the re-cently appointed district judge, A. II. Noyes: has reversed the receiver, Alex McKenzie, the receiver appoint-ed by Mr. Noyes; has granted an appeal from the order appointing the receiver and has directed that until the matters at issue are decided there shall be no interference on the part of the court in Alaska or its appointees. The attorneys represent-ing the men who applied to Judge Morrow for these orders charge that a conspiracy had been formed to gain control of valuable mining prop-

Another Presidential Ticket

Springfield, Q., Sept. 6.-R. S. Thompson, of this city, chairman of the national union reform party comthe national union reform party com-mittee, has received word that the official count of the referendum vote was completed Monday night at Bal-timore, resulting in the nomination, of Hon. Seth Fliis, of Ohio, for presi-dent and Samuel T. Nicholson, of Pennsylvania, for vice president.

Raised the Price of Pipe.

Pittsburg, Sept. 6.—The National Tube Co. has advanced prices on merchant and wrought iron pipe 5 per cent, to take effect at once.

18 months.

Twelve Americans have been killed during the past two weeks.

PRIZES AWARDED.

Winners in the Pythian Drills Get Cash Rewards.

Detroit, Sept. 3.—The biennial en-campment of the Knights of Pythias ended Saturday after the presentation of cash prizes awarded winners in the drills. The awards were as The awards in the drifts. The awards were as follows: Class A, open to all companies; possible percentage .840.

First prize, \$1,500-Terre Haute, Ind. Percentage .796.3. Second prize, \$1,000-Yellow Cross Company, Alliance, O. Percentage

.782.3 Third prize, \$700-Vigo Company,

Terre Haute, Ind. Percentage .780.

Fourth prize, \$500 - Kalamazoo Mich. Percentage .765.3.

Fifth prize, \$300 — Jeffersonville, Ind. Percentage .752.3. Capt. Duddleston, of the Terre Hautes, received the medal for being highest in order of merit among the captains.

Traffic Stopped for Five Minutes.

Kansas City, Sept. 4 .- From 11:13 to 11:20 Monday every locomotive, every piece of machinery and every employe on the Memphis railway system from Kansas City to Birmingham, Ala, was idle. This action was taken as a mark of respect to the memory of the late president of the system, E. S. Washburn, who died last Friday. For the five minutes specified every train, car and locomospecified every train, car and locomo-tive was held at a standstill, no mat-ter where they happened to be. At the end of the five minutes traffic war dogs.

A SCHEME TO SWINDLE.

Policemen and Constables Were Its

Victims for \$8 Aplece. San Francisco, Sept. 7.—A novel swindling scheme, evidently planned swindling scheme, evidently planned to embrace the continent, has just been brought to light. Recently the head office of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express in this city has received from its agents in the interior numerous letters and telegrams asking for in-structions relative to the disposition of contrain readiscont of the light of the structions relative to the disposition of certain packages of "valuable cer-tificates" expressed from Greenvilla Junction, Me., on each of which there was a C. O. D. charge of \$8. In each place the chief of police or constable has received a letter signed Douglass W. Hill, chief inspector of police, Hal-ifar, N.S. containing an order for ifax, N. S., containing an order for the package and a statement that it had been sent to M. D. Byrnes, an absconder.

For the capture of Byrnes, of whom a complete description was given, a reward of \$250 was offered and for the recovery of the express. and for the recovery of the express-package an additional reward of \$200 would be paid. In several cases the police officer paid the \$8 and secured the worthless package.

Polar Expedition Returns.

Christiania, Sept. 7.—A telegram from Tromsoe, Norway, in reporting the return of the Stella Polare with the Duke of Abruzzi's Arctic expedi-tion on board, says the Stella Polare reach a point in latitude 86.33 north, thus penetrating further north than Dr. Nansen's record. The Stella Po-lare remained fast in the ice for 11 months. The pressure stove in her sides, making a hole 15 inches in breadth. The members of the expe-dition suffered many hardships and were compelled to eat their sledge does