

THE MIDDLEBURGH POST. GEO. W. WAGENSELLER, Editor. ARTHUR E. COOPER, Manager. Middleburgh, Pa., September 13, 1914. NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT.

28TH G. A. R. Pittsburgh Throned With Boys in Blue and Gay With Decorations.

Though the twenty-eighth national encampment now in progress in Pittsburgh may be said to have commenced on Monday, the 10th inst., the inflow of soldiers and visitors began on Saturday and increased with each successive hour. Many Posts arrived Sunday evening and most of them were attended with escort bands and marched to their respective quarters with music, flags and banners.

Pittsburgh and Allegheny are both handsomely decorated. Many of the decorations are elaborate, some unique, and all beautiful. Several of the principal streets are literally lined with flags and bunting.

The principal features of the program for Monday were: Reunion First Maine cavalry, Naval Veterans' parade, Executive committee, ex-prisoners, Reunion Twenty-third army corps, Naval Veterans' convention, Meeting third army corps, Reunion eleventh Pennsylvania reserves, Reunion twelfth Ohio reserves, Reunion seventy-sixth Pennsylvania infantry, Reunion second Ohio cavalry, Reunion fourth Pennsylvania cavalry, Reunion second Pennsylvania cavalry, Reunion one hundred and thirty-fourth Pennsylvania cavalry, Dog watch, naval veterans.

Among the distinguished visitors in attendance on the encampment are: Governor Pattison, of Pennsylvania; Governor McKinley, of Ohio; Senator John B. Gordon, of Florida; commander-in-chief of the United Confederate Veterans, E. J. O'Connell, of West Virginia; Ex-Gov. Hoard, of Wisconsin; Ex-Gov. Lucien Fairbanks, of Wisconsin; Ex-Gov. John Scott, of Nevada; Gen. Nickles; Corporal Tanner, the expedition commissioner.

THE DAILY PROGRAM. The grand parade and review of the Grand Army of the Republic. Council meeting of the Ladies of the G. A. R. Council meeting of the Woman's Relief Corps. Council meeting of the Daughters of Veterans. Union Ex-Prisoners of war.

Reunions of the following organizations: Fifty-eighth Ohio Infantry, Eighty-third Pennsylvania Infantry, Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, First Corps, Army of the Potomac, Fifth New York Cavalry, Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Infantry, Forty-second Ohio Infantry, Pennsylvania Cavalry, Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania Infantry, Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry.

ENCAMPMENT NOTES. The Vincent Post of Erie, Pa., went to the encampment on a special train, arriving with them several battle flags and also old Ned, a horse captured by Ben F. Crawford, of Company C, sixteenth regiment, Pennsylvania cavalry, from General Early's brigade. Ned is 39 years old, and walked from North East 10 miles away Sunday morning.

Albert Neal, of Indianapolis, Ind., mounted on his old gray horse Bill traveled all the distance from Indianapolis overland. Neal claims his horse Bill is 34 years of age and "hat he and his animal went through the mud of Spring Creek this morning."

The picnic on Saturday. TELEGRAPHIC TICKINGS. Heavy rains are quenching the forest fires.

The oriental war is advancing the price of tea. The national convention of the Wesleyan League opened Monday at Colorado Springs, Col.

United States Commissioner Bond, at Baltimore, has decided that the mailing of postal card duns is not unlawful. It is reported that the Chinese government has arranged to purchase half of the vessels comprised in the Chilean army.

Cleveland firms last week bought from Cincinnati dealers 50,000 tons of pig iron, costing over \$400,000. It is material for water pipe.

Union and non-union longshoremen fought a pitched battle in Savannah Saturday. Mart Cain, the union leader, was mortally wounded.

Five suits have been filed in St. Louis against the Terminal Railway Association charging infringement of certain electrical patents.

Minneapolis has opened a big subscription list for the benefit of the fire sufferers. A Minnesota Fire Relief Committee has been formed.

Iowa is in what is thought to be the starting point of a regular wet spell, and now the crops are expected to be all right if frost doesn't come too soon.

The office of editor of the United States Geological Survey has been abolished by the Secretary of the Interior, involving a saving in salary of \$2,500 a year.

Governor Markham, of California, has appointed a court of inquiry to investigate the conduct of the state militia during the recent A. B. U. strike when at least one company refused to advance upon the strikers.

The Pope is preparing an encyclical letter addressed to the bishops and people of the United States. The letter will announce the absolute supremacy of the Apostolic Delegate in church matters in the United States, with the simple right of appeal to the Pope. The encyclical will not deal with scholastic questions.

FIFTY HOUSES BURNED. An Ohio Village Devastated by Fire Monday Morning. Twenty acres in the heart of Dalton, O., were devastated by fire early Monday morning. Over 50 houses were destroyed and the loss is very heavy.

Losses at Hinckley. The total loss at Hinckley and the immediate vicinity is estimated at \$200,000. Out of about 400 dwelling houses in the town but about 20 carried insurance, owing to the high rates which have been in effect. The public buildings, Brennan Lumber Company and the hotels were well insured.

MARCHING AGAINST SEOUL. CHINESE SURPRISED. The Japs Have Landed and Are Building a Fort Near Port Arthur.

There appears to be a gradual shifting of the scene of action from Korea farther north and within the territory which is properly Chinese. The combatants are engaged in strengthening their respective positions and estimating the strength of the enemy. According to Chinese information the number of Japanese in Korea is 34,000 men of whom 500 are cavalry. The Chinese troops are three days' march from Seoul, where the beleaguered fortress are expected to meet.

China is said to have directed all her European agents and representatives to bestir themselves in the purchase of first class cruisers, battleships, rams and ammunition, ships from Chile are expected to arrive in Chinese waters soon.

The Chinese who were landed from junks south of Tating river, about 50 miles from Ping Yang, are said to be wandering in the mountains north of Seoul and are supported in a great measure by friendly Koreans. It is reported that over 20,000 Koreans are up to arms against the Japanese invaders, but all are not provided with firearms and a guerrilla warfare among the mountains will be carried on.

There was a tremendous excitement at Tushkan, a port on the west coast a few days ago when it was reported that several Japanese warships were going to attack the place. Ten thousand soldiers were hastily despatched from the capital, Tai Peh Fu, and great preparations for resisting the expected attack but they were relieved when no enemy appeared, and things resumed their normal slow-going course.

The attitude of the European powers is still a matter of much gossip. It is announced that the czar's government will observe neutrality as long as Russian territory is not interfered with. As the British policy it is observed that her majesty's government as represented by Admiral Fremantle, is determined to have a force in these waters sufficient to protect all British subjects and enforce the recognition of British rights. The ships now on the scene are the Centurion, Mercury, Adelaide, seven, Porpoise and Linnet, while nine men-of-war more lying the British flag were at Chefoo at last advice.

A strong force of Japanese troops have occupied an island in society bay, northeast of Port Arthur. The island is a base of operations. The Chinese were taken completely by surprise, and consequently were able to offer no opposition or prevent the landing of large quantities of ammunition, arms, provisions, etc., which are being stored there. Everything connected with the affair indicates the purpose of the Japanese to strike a decisive blow, if necessary, until the force occupying the island shall have been reinforced sufficiently to justify an attack upon Port Arthur.

At the state department at Washington D. C. it is asserted that nothing had been undertaken by the department relating to further treaty negotiations. It is possible that the Spanish government may have indicated to the United States minister at Madrid that it was desirable to enter into new treaty relations, since the new tariff abrogated the treaties made under the McKinley law, but it is said that no initiative steps have been taken by this government.

At the state department at Washington D. C. it is asserted that nothing had been undertaken by the department relating to further treaty negotiations. It is possible that the Spanish government may have indicated to the United States minister at Madrid that it was desirable to enter into new treaty relations, since the new tariff abrogated the treaties made under the McKinley law, but it is said that no initiative steps have been taken by this government.

At the state department at Washington D. C. it is asserted that nothing had been undertaken by the department relating to further treaty negotiations. It is possible that the Spanish government may have indicated to the United States minister at Madrid that it was desirable to enter into new treaty relations, since the new tariff abrogated the treaties made under the McKinley law, but it is said that no initiative steps have been taken by this government.

At the state department at Washington D. C. it is asserted that nothing had been undertaken by the department relating to further treaty negotiations. It is possible that the Spanish government may have indicated to the United States minister at Madrid that it was desirable to enter into new treaty relations, since the new tariff abrogated the treaties made under the McKinley law, but it is said that no initiative steps have been taken by this government.

At the state department at Washington D. C. it is asserted that nothing had been undertaken by the department relating to further treaty negotiations. It is possible that the Spanish government may have indicated to the United States minister at Madrid that it was desirable to enter into new treaty relations, since the new tariff abrogated the treaties made under the McKinley law, but it is said that no initiative steps have been taken by this government.

At the state department at Washington D. C. it is asserted that nothing had been undertaken by the department relating to further treaty negotiations. It is possible that the Spanish government may have indicated to the United States minister at Madrid that it was desirable to enter into new treaty relations, since the new tariff abrogated the treaties made under the McKinley law, but it is said that no initiative steps have been taken by this government.

At the state department at Washington D. C. it is asserted that nothing had been undertaken by the department relating to further treaty negotiations. It is possible that the Spanish government may have indicated to the United States minister at Madrid that it was desirable to enter into new treaty relations, since the new tariff abrogated the treaties made under the McKinley law, but it is said that no initiative steps have been taken by this government.

At the state department at Washington D. C. it is asserted that nothing had been undertaken by the department relating to further treaty negotiations. It is possible that the Spanish government may have indicated to the United States minister at Madrid that it was desirable to enter into new treaty relations, since the new tariff abrogated the treaties made under the McKinley law, but it is said that no initiative steps have been taken by this government.

At the state department at Washington D. C. it is asserted that nothing had been undertaken by the department relating to further treaty negotiations. It is possible that the Spanish government may have indicated to the United States minister at Madrid that it was desirable to enter into new treaty relations, since the new tariff abrogated the treaties made under the McKinley law, but it is said that no initiative steps have been taken by this government.

At the state department at Washington D. C. it is asserted that nothing had been undertaken by the department relating to further treaty negotiations. It is possible that the Spanish government may have indicated to the United States minister at Madrid that it was desirable to enter into new treaty relations, since the new tariff abrogated the treaties made under the McKinley law, but it is said that no initiative steps have been taken by this government.

At the state department at Washington D. C. it is asserted that nothing had been undertaken by the department relating to further treaty negotiations. It is possible that the Spanish government may have indicated to the United States minister at Madrid that it was desirable to enter into new treaty relations, since the new tariff abrogated the treaties made under the McKinley law, but it is said that no initiative steps have been taken by this government.

At the state department at Washington D. C. it is asserted that nothing had been undertaken by the department relating to further treaty negotiations. It is possible that the Spanish government may have indicated to the United States minister at Madrid that it was desirable to enter into new treaty relations, since the new tariff abrogated the treaties made under the McKinley law, but it is said that no initiative steps have been taken by this government.

At the state department at Washington D. C. it is asserted that nothing had been undertaken by the department relating to further treaty negotiations. It is possible that the Spanish government may have indicated to the United States minister at Madrid that it was desirable to enter into new treaty relations, since the new tariff abrogated the treaties made under the McKinley law, but it is said that no initiative steps have been taken by this government.

At the state department at Washington D. C. it is asserted that nothing had been undertaken by the department relating to further treaty negotiations. It is possible that the Spanish government may have indicated to the United States minister at Madrid that it was desirable to enter into new treaty relations, since the new tariff abrogated the treaties made under the McKinley law, but it is said that no initiative steps have been taken by this government.

At the state department at Washington D. C. it is asserted that nothing had been undertaken by the department relating to further treaty negotiations. It is possible that the Spanish government may have indicated to the United States minister at Madrid that it was desirable to enter into new treaty relations, since the new tariff abrogated the treaties made under the McKinley law, but it is said that no initiative steps have been taken by this government.

At the state department at Washington D. C. it is asserted that nothing had been undertaken by the department relating to further treaty negotiations. It is possible that the Spanish government may have indicated to the United States minister at Madrid that it was desirable to enter into new treaty relations, since the new tariff abrogated the treaties made under the McKinley law, but it is said that no initiative steps have been taken by this government.

At the state department at Washington D. C. it is asserted that nothing had been undertaken by the department relating to further treaty negotiations. It is possible that the Spanish government may have indicated to the United States minister at Madrid that it was desirable to enter into new treaty relations, since the new tariff abrogated the treaties made under the McKinley law, but it is said that no initiative steps have been taken by this government.

At the state department at Washington D. C. it is asserted that nothing had been undertaken by the department relating to further treaty negotiations. It is possible that the Spanish government may have indicated to the United States minister at Madrid that it was desirable to enter into new treaty relations, since the new tariff abrogated the treaties made under the McKinley law, but it is said that no initiative steps have been taken by this government.

GREAT RALLY OF CLUBS. Large Gathering at the State League Meeting.

There was a large gathering of prominent Republicans in Harrisburg Wednesday to attend the convention of the State League of Republican Clubs. The convention was to a great extent a ratification meeting, its only business being to elect officers and delegates to the National League convention in Cleveland. The convention was held in the opera house which was comfortably filled.

The address of welcome on behalf of the Dauphin county delegation was delivered by A. Wilson Norris, President Robinson in response said the convention was the largest in the history of the league, 1,143 delegates and alternates being present and closed his address by predicting a complete Republican victory in November. Letters were read from a number of distinguished men. After naming York as the place of meeting next year and naming Messrs. Martin, Moyer, Coyer, Eyre and Lyon as a committee to name delegates-at-large to the national convention the convention took a recess.

The afternoon session was devoted to eulogies of candidates for the various places of honor and profit in the organization. First to be read was the report of the executive committee on resolutions, which was an endorsement of General Hastings and his associates on the State ticket, a renewal of pledges of fealty to the principles of the Republican party, a pat on the back for the minority in congress a slap at Democratic rule, and condemnation of the Cleveland foreign policy. There was also a supplementary plan protesting against the alleged outrages in the South, and praising the Republican party as the party of justice, humanity and law.

Among the delegates-at-large elected to the national convention are W. H. McCloskey, John Doyle, A. J. Darchfield and Arch Mackey, Pittsburg. Among the alternates are R. A. F. Lyon, Westmoreland; M. De Rosa, Pittsburg; John W. Crawford, Duquesne; Alexander Hall, Pittsburg.

RECIPROCITY ABROGATED. Spain Negotiating for a New Treaty With the United States.

A cablegram from Madrid, Spain, says, The Gazette published a decree cancelling the reciprocity treaty between the United States and Cuba, the cancellation to take effect "the moment the United States applies the new customs tariff." Instructions have been sent to the Spanish colonies that cargoes which cleared from the United States before the new tariff went into effect are to pay the old rate of duty. Negotiations are in progress here for a new commercial treaty between the United States and the Spanish colonies.

At the state department at Washington D. C. it is asserted that nothing had been undertaken by the department relating to further treaty negotiations. It is possible that the Spanish government may have indicated to the United States minister at Madrid that it was desirable to enter into new treaty relations, since the new tariff abrogated the treaties made under the McKinley law, but it is said that no initiative steps have been taken by this government.

At the state department at Washington D. C. it is asserted that nothing had been undertaken by the department relating to further treaty negotiations. It is possible that the Spanish government may have indicated to the United States minister at Madrid that it was desirable to enter into new treaty relations, since the new tariff abrogated the treaties made under the McKinley law, but it is said that no initiative steps have been taken by this government.

At the state department at Washington D. C. it is asserted that nothing had been undertaken by the department relating to further treaty negotiations. It is possible that the Spanish government may have indicated to the United States minister at Madrid that it was desirable to enter into new treaty relations, since the new tariff abrogated the treaties made under the McKinley law, but it is said that no initiative steps have been taken by this government.

At the state department at Washington D. C. it is asserted that nothing had been undertaken by the department relating to further treaty negotiations. It is possible that the Spanish government may have indicated to the United States minister at Madrid that it was desirable to enter into new treaty relations, since the new tariff abrogated the treaties made under the McKinley law, but it is said that no initiative steps have been taken by this government.

At the state department at Washington D. C. it is asserted that nothing had been undertaken by the department relating to further treaty negotiations. It is possible that the Spanish government may have indicated to the United States minister at Madrid that it was desirable to enter into new treaty relations, since the new tariff abrogated the treaties made under the McKinley law, but it is said that no initiative steps have been taken by this government.

At the state department at Washington D. C. it is asserted that nothing had been undertaken by the department relating to further treaty negotiations. It is possible that the Spanish government may have indicated to the United States minister at Madrid that it was desirable to enter into new treaty relations, since the new tariff abrogated the treaties made under the McKinley law, but it is said that no initiative steps have been taken by this government.

At the state department at Washington D. C. it is asserted that nothing had been undertaken by the department relating to further treaty negotiations. It is possible that the Spanish government may have indicated to the United States minister at Madrid that it was desirable to enter into new treaty relations, since the new tariff abrogated the treaties made under the McKinley law, but it is said that no initiative steps have been taken by this government.

At the state department at Washington D. C. it is asserted that nothing had been undertaken by the department relating to further treaty negotiations. It is possible that the Spanish government may have indicated to the United States minister at Madrid that it was desirable to enter into new treaty relations, since the new tariff abrogated the treaties made under the McKinley law, but it is said that no initiative steps have been taken by this government.

At the state department at Washington D. C. it is asserted that nothing had been undertaken by the department relating to further treaty negotiations. It is possible that the Spanish government may have indicated to the United States minister at Madrid that it was desirable to enter into new treaty relations, since the new tariff abrogated the treaties made under the McKinley law, but it is said that no initiative steps have been taken by this government.

At the state department at Washington D. C. it is asserted that nothing had been undertaken by the department relating to further treaty negotiations. It is possible that the Spanish government may have indicated to the United States minister at Madrid that it was desirable to enter into new treaty relations, since the new tariff abrogated the treaties made under the McKinley law, but it is said that no initiative steps have been taken by this government.

At the state department at Washington D. C. it is asserted that nothing had been undertaken by the department relating to further treaty negotiations. It is possible that the Spanish government may have indicated to the United States minister at Madrid that it was desirable to enter into new treaty relations, since the new tariff abrogated the treaties made under the McKinley law, but it is said that no initiative steps have been taken by this government.

At the state department at Washington D. C. it is asserted that nothing had been undertaken by the department relating to further treaty negotiations. It is possible that the Spanish government may have indicated to the United States minister at Madrid that it was desirable to enter into new treaty relations, since the new tariff abrogated the treaties made under the McKinley law, but it is said that no initiative steps have been taken by this government.

At the state department at Washington D. C. it is asserted that nothing had been undertaken by the department relating to further treaty negotiations. It is possible that the Spanish government may have indicated to the United States minister at Madrid that it was desirable to enter into new treaty relations, since the new tariff abrogated the treaties made under the McKinley law, but it is said that no initiative steps have been taken by this government.

At the state department at Washington D. C. it is asserted that nothing had been undertaken by the department relating to further treaty negotiations. It is possible that the Spanish government may have indicated to the United States minister at Madrid that it was desirable to enter into new treaty relations, since the new tariff abrogated the treaties made under the McKinley law, but it is said that no initiative steps have been taken by this government.

At the state department at Washington D. C. it is asserted that nothing had been undertaken by the department relating to further treaty negotiations. It is possible that the Spanish government may have indicated to the United States minister at Madrid that it was desirable to enter into new treaty relations, since the new tariff abrogated the treaties made under the McKinley law, but it is said that no initiative steps have been taken by this government.

At the state department at Washington D. C. it is asserted that nothing had been undertaken by the department relating to further treaty negotiations. It is possible that the Spanish government may have indicated to the United States minister at Madrid that it was desirable to enter into new treaty relations, since the new tariff abrogated the treaties made under the McKinley law, but it is said that no initiative steps have been taken by this government.

At the state department at Washington D. C. it is asserted that nothing had been undertaken by the department relating to further treaty negotiations. It is possible that the Spanish government may have indicated to the United States minister at Madrid that it was desirable to enter into new treaty relations, since the new tariff abrogated the treaties made under the McKinley law, but it is said that no initiative steps have been taken by this government.

At the state department at Washington D. C. it is asserted that nothing had been undertaken by the department relating to further treaty negotiations. It is possible that the Spanish government may have indicated to the United States minister at Madrid that it was desirable to enter into new treaty relations, since the new tariff abrogated the treaties made under the McKinley law, but it is said that no initiative steps have been taken by this government.

At the state department at Washington D. C. it is asserted that nothing had been undertaken by the department relating to further treaty negotiations. It is possible that the Spanish government may have indicated to the United States minister at Madrid that it was desirable to enter into new treaty relations, since the new tariff abrogated the treaties made under the McKinley law, but it is said that no initiative steps have been taken by this government.

At the state department at Washington D. C. it is asserted that nothing had been undertaken by the department relating to further treaty negotiations. It is possible that the Spanish government may have indicated to the United States minister at Madrid that it was desirable to enter into new treaty relations, since the new tariff abrogated the treaties made under the McKinley law, but it is said that no initiative steps have been taken by this government.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC. What is Transpiring the World Over. Important Events Briefly Told.

CAPITAL AND LABOR. The strike of the New York tailors affiliated with the Federation of Labor is practically at an end. Many large contractors visited the strikers' headquarters and signed the agreement decided upon the previous night.

Window glassworkers at Anderson, Ind., are busy at the reduced wages.

FIRE. A Yokohama dispatch says that Marshal Yamagata started for Corea on Thursday, to assume command of the Japanese army in that country. It is said that the Japanese forces in Corea will soon number 100,000.

Cholera is raging in the town and province of Nijni Novgorod. In Russian Poland there are 600 fresh cases of cholera and 2,500 deaths from that disease on an average per week.

Grave fears are felt for the safety of the steamer Holland, which left South Manitoa Island for Manitowish Monday with a crew of 14 men and a cargo of lumber.

Advices by steamer from Venezuelan ports are that President Crespo is in such fear of assassination that he never appears in public without a large escort of cavalry.

The British cruiser Ringarooma, which went ashore on the island of Malloila, in the New Hebrides, is likely to be a total loss. Her position is critical.

At Turin an anarchist named Salero exploded a bomb in a Cafe San Carl, which created much consternation, but injured no one. Salero was arrested.

England has sent gunboats to punish Chief Sava and his rebellious subjects in West Africa.

The Peruvian Government is having difficulty in finding money for the payment of troops.

New cases of cholera are reported in Holland.

WASHINGTON. Attorney-General Olney has reversed his predecessor's opinion, and decided that once a proposal has been submitted to the government in response to a public advertisement it cannot be recalled.

CRIMES AND PENALTIES. William Murray, aged 26, a clerk in the North British Mercantile insurance company, of New York, was held in \$10,000 bail Friday for stealing \$16,000, which he lost on a race.

The body of Mrs. La France has been found in the Racket river near Hoganburg, N. Y. Murder is suspected. The authorities are looking for Louis Paul who had been living with her.

Watchman Harris, of Noblesville, Ind., was killed Thursday night by three burglars who he discovered trying to open a safe. The trio escaped.

By means of false keys the jailer Milan, Mo was cleared of all his prisoners but one at lay/break Thursday morning.

Bernard Alteneberger, the murderer of Katie Hopp, was hanged at Jersey City Thursday.

Wesley Warner was hanged at Mt. Hope N. J., Thursday for the murder of L. J. Peak.

Considerable excitement was caused on the floor of the flour and corn exchange in Baltimore Friday by an offer of Russian barley for feeding purposes at 1 cent a pound, duty paid, due to the high price of corn.

The drought in central Kentucky is described as something awful. Water is so scarce that it is sold. Sickness is prevalent, and deaths are numerous. The shortage of food is painful.

About 300 Louisiana sugar planters met in convention at New Orleans, on Thursday and decided to join the Republican party. They are licensed at losing the sugar bounty.

The greatest rain fall that has occurred at Ottawa, Ill., for forty years happened there Thursday. The basements of business houses were flooded to the depth of three feet.

A \$3,000 dollar stallion owned by Benny Bowers, of Greenville, Pa., died at Youngstown, O., after winning the first heat of a pacing race in 2:33.

Colonial statues of Washington, Lincoln, Grant and Liberty enlightening the world, surmount the triumphal arches in Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

The liquor dealers' national association, which has been in session at St. Louis, adjourned Friday after electing William Bentley, of Indiana, president.

John Jacobs and John Green were caught in the act of smuggling 600 pounds of opium into St. Clair, Mich., from Toronto.

Robert J. paced a mile at Indianapolis on Thursday in 2:02, breaking the world's record for the second time.

The worst hail storm in its history visited Mechanics Falls, Me., Wednesday. The apple crop is ruined.

The corner stone of the Iowa Soldiers' and sailors' monument was laid at Des Moines, Thursday.

The National Association of Stationary Engineers decide to establish a bureau of education.

The Democrats of New Hampshire have nominated Col. Henry O. Kent for governor.

COKE AND IRON BOOMING. Pittsburg Mills Refuse Orders for Immediate Deliveries.

The report of the operations and output of the Connelsville coke region for the week ending September 1, shows 15,734 active ovens and 3,780 idle ovens with a total estimated production of 133,651 tons. In the active list of ovens there was a net gain of 1,031. The completion was pretty well scattered throughout the region, though the Frick company blew in the majority of ovens.

The coke strike has ceased to be a factor in the iron trade, and the furnaces have generally resumed west of the Alleghenies. Ore prices are exceedingly low, and Bessemer pig is quoted at \$11 50 in Pittsburg. The Pittsburg steel mills have large contracts and for early deliveries are practically out of the market.

BURIED FOR RHEUMATISM. The Disease Cured by Whiskey in a Grave.

A live man with no complaint except rheumatism was buried in Sheep Hill near New Castle, Pa., Thursday. Robert Jackson, a farmer, heard this plan would cure his complaint. Before descending to his grave he took a drink of whiskey and a square meal, and bade all his friends farewell. Then he was covered and had communication with the world only through a rubber hose. About 12 o'clock a voice through the tube asked for more whiskey, and it was poured down to him. At 6 o'clock the grave was opened Jackson placed his hands on the sides of the hole and leaped out. He appeared completely cured and vaulted over a six rail fence to show his family that the pains had left him.

DIED IN HIS UNIFORM. A Veteran Expired From Heart Disease, in Grant School, Pittsburg.

The first tragedy of the encampment occurred Sunday evening in the Third ward schoolhouse, in Grant street, Pittsburg. Louis Trester, a veteran from Snyder county, Pa., walked up two flights of stairs to his quarters and fell dead from heart disease. Trester's home is at McClure, a short distance northwest from Harrisburg. He was a widower, 54 years old, and leaves two grown sons and a daughter. He served as a private in Company I of the One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was a member of McClure Post No. 355, G. A. R.

DANGER NOT YET OVER. Nothing Can Save Valuable Timber Lands near Waterfalls.

It seems that the worst danger now in Minnesota is to the southeast of Brainerd and Little Falls, and that section is being watched anxiously. Reports received by the railroads from along their lines do not indicate that the end has yet come. The Northern Pacific reports that along their line from Little Falls to cutting all the small stations, three in number, have been burned. The timber all through that section is on fire. As the timber in that section is much heavier than where the fires raged in Pine county, the railroad officials say nothing can save the whole country but a very heavy rain.

ENOCH ARDEN AGAIN. The Long Absent Husband Returns, Finds His Successor and Leaves Again.

Fifteen years ago E. McCormick left his home near Binghamton, N. Y., for a business trip to Elgin, Ill. He never wrote home after he left, it is said, and as inquiry could reveal no facts regarding his whereabouts, he was supposed to be dead. He left two sons, all grown up. As years passed and nothing was heard of him, his wife married Mr. Puffer. Mr. McCormick arrived in Binghamton a few days ago, and after considerable inquiry found his wife and discovered the fact that she was married again. The meeting was a great surprise to Mrs. Puffer. Mr. McCormick will leave in a few days for the west, where he means to remain. According to law Mrs. Puffer is legally married to her second husband, not having heard from her first husband in seven years.

MOROCCO TOWNS SACKED. Defenseless Men and Women Killed or Sold into Slavery.

The "Melahs," or Hebrew quarters of the towns of Demnat, Tamellat, Sidirahat, Anemes, Kalah and Timudt, near Morocco City have been sacked. A large number of defenseless men and women were killed and many women and children sold into slavery at \$6 and \$7 each. The gates of Morocco City have been closed, and no provisions can reach the beleaguered. Muley Mohammed, the eldest son of the late Sultan, is still in prison. The rebels threaten to proclaim him Emperor, and the revolution is spreading.

TWENTY INDIANS BURNED. Minnesota Hunters Overtaken by Forest Fires.

The bodies of 23 Chippewa Indians, bucks, squaws and paposes from the reservation lie upon the sands between Pokegama and Opstead, a small settlement on the eastern shores of Lac Mille Lacs. They are scattered over ten miles of country and will in a probability prove food for buzzards and wolves, as the country where they lie is too far from civilization for burial ceremonies. They had evidently turned west from their hunting trip when the fire swept through the forest.

A BIBLE HOUSE BURNED. Its Chinese Owner in Japan Eager to Collect Insurance Before the War.

Word has been received by the Secretary of the American Bible Society that the Bible house at Yokohama, Japan, burned August 1. The valuable plates of Japan Bibles and testaments were saved. The fire occurred soon after the declaration of war, and it is thought the owner of the building, a Chinese man, received to burn his property in order collect the insurance, rather than take the chances of having it seized.

A Steady Volume of Business. The Iron Trade Review says, taking the market in its length and breadth, the feeling of careful observers is that nothing like a boom need be looked for in any direction, and on the other hand no such slump in raw material prices as some buyers are prophesying, but a well-sustained volume of business, and in the main steady prices.

Reciprocity in Canada. The secretary of the treasury, having received official information that Canada imposes no export duty and no discriminating stampage dues on lumber, logs, timber and other articles mentioned in the free lumber schedule of the free tariff act, has instructed collectors of customs to admit such articles free of duty when imported from Canada.

Revolutions in Hayti. An uprising against President Hippolyte has begun in Port au Prince, Hayti. Severe fighting has occurred in the streets. Several of the brigadiers of the regular army have been arrested and shot. The revolt is said to be still spreading.

An Iowa Town Burned. The town of Downs in Wright county, Iowa, population 1,000, was wiped out by fire Monday night, only two business dwellings remaining and a good share of the residences being also consumed. Fire companies from Iowa Falls and Clarion responded promptly to appeals for help, but were powerless. The loss will reach \$100,000.

Hundreds Die From Cholera. A dispatch from Vienna says: In Galicia during the past three days there were 423 new cases and Clarion reported 312 deaths. In Bukovina during the same period there were 46 new cases and 25 deaths.

General Banks Dead. Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks, after a long illness, died from brain trouble at the home of his daughter in Waltham, Mass., on Saturday morning. The funeral took place Tuesday afternoon.