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THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUN-DAY SERMON.

Subject: "Autumn Thoughts,"

TEXT: "The stork in the heaven knoweth her appointed time, and the turtle, and the crane, and the swallow observe the time of their coming, but my people know not the judgment of the Lord, "-Jeremiah viii., 7. When God would set fast a beautiful thought, He plants it in a tree. When He would put it affoat, He fashions it into a fish. When He would have it glide the air, He molds it into a bird. My text speaks of four drds of beautiful instinct—the stork, of such trong affection that it is allowed familiarly o come in Holland and Germany and build its nest over the doorway; the sweet dispositioned turtle-love, mingling in color white and black and brown and ashen and chestnut; the crane, with voice like the clang of a trumpet; the swallow, swift as a lart shot out of the low of heaven, falling, nounting, skimming, sailing-four birds tarted by the prophet twenty-five centuries go, yet flying on through the ages, with ousing truth under glossy wing and in the lutch of stout claw. I suppose it may have een in this very season of the year-autumn and the prophet out of doors, thinking of he impenitence of the people of his day, nears a great cry overhead. Now, you know it is no easy thing for one

with ordinary delicacy of eye-sight to look nto the deep blue of noonday heaven, but he prophet looks up, and there are flocks of storks and turtledoves and cranes and wallows drawn out in long lines for flight outhward. As is their habit, the cranes adarranged themselves in two lines, makng an angle, a wedge splitting the air with wild velocity, the old crane, with commandng call, bidding them onward while he towns, and the cities, and the continents slid under them. The prophet, almost blinded from looking into he dazzling heavens, stoops down and begins to think how much superior the birds ire in sagacity about their safety than men are about theirs, and he puts his hand upon the pen and begins to write, "The stork in the heaven knoweth his appointed times, and he turtle, and the crane, and the swallow piserve the time of their coming, but my people know not the judgment of the Lord. If you were in the field to-day, in the clump of trees at the corner of the field, you would see a convention of birds, noisy as the American Congress the last night before idjournment or as the English Parliament when some unfortunate member proposes more economy in the Queen's household, a convention of birds all talking at once, noving and passing resolutions on the subject of migration, some proposing to go to-norrow, some moving that they go to-day, out all unanimous in the fact that they must so soon, for they have marching orders from the Lord written on the first white sheet of the frost and in the pictorial of the changing leaves.

There is not a belted kingfisher, or a shaffineh, or a fire crested wren, or a p'over, or a red legged partridge but expects to spendthe winter at the South, for the apartments have already been ordered for them in South America or in Africa, and after thousands of miles of flight they will stop in the very tree where they spent last January. Far well, bright plumage! Until spring weather, away! Fey on, great band of heavenly musicians! Strew the continents with music, and, whether from Cevion isle, or Carolinian swamps, or Brazilian groves men see your wings or near your voice, may they yet bethink themselves of the solemn words of the text, "The stork in the heaven knoweth her appointed times, and the turtle, and the erane, and the swallow observe the time of their coming. but my people know not the judgment of

I propose so far ... God may help me in this sermon earrying out the idea of the text to show that the birds of the air have more sagacity than men. And I begin by perthe distriction and saying that they mingle music with their work. The most serious undertaking of a bird's life is this anhual flight southward. Naturalists tell us that they arrive thin and weary and plumage ruffled, and yet they go singing all the way, the ground the lower line of the music, the sky the upper line of the music, themselves the notes scattered up and down between. I suppose their song gives elasticity to their wing and helps on with the journey, dwind-ling 1000 miles into 400. Would God that we were as wise as they in mingling Christian song with our everyday work! I believe there is such a thing as taking the pitch of Christian devotion in the morning and keeping it all the day. I think we might take some of the dullest, heaviest, most disagreeable work of our life and set it to the tune of "Antioch" or "Mount Pis-

It is a good sign when you hear a work-man whistle. It is a better sign when you hear him hum a roundelay. It is a still better sign when you hear him sing the words of Isane Watts or Charles Wesley. A violin chorded and strung, if something accidentally strikes it, makes music, and I suppose there is such a thing as having our hearts so attuned by divine grace that even the rough collisions of life will make a heav-enly vibration. I do not believe that the power of Christian song has yet been tully tried. I believe that if you could roll the "Old Hundred" dexology through the street it would put an end to any panic.
I believe that the discords, and the sorrows,
and the sins of the world are to be swept out
by heaven-born hallefulahs. Some one asked Haydn, the celebrated musician, why he always composed such cheerful music. "Why," he said, "I can't do otherwise. When I think of GoJ, my soul is so full of joy that the notes leap and dance from my pen." I wish we might all exult melodiously before the Lord. With God for our Father and Christ for our Saviour, and heaven for our home and angels for future companions, and eternity for a lifetime, we should strike all the notes of joy. Going through the wilderness of this world let us remember that we are on the way to a summery clime of heaven, and

through this autumnal air learn always to keep singing: Children of the Heavenly King, As ye journey, sweetly sing. Sing your Saviour's worthy praise,

from the migratory populations flying

Glorious in His works and ways. are traveling home to Go I In the way your fathers tro !. They are happy now, and we

Soon their happiness shall see, The Church of God never will be a triumphant church until it becomes a singing

I go further and remark that the birds of the air are wiser than we in the fact that in their migration they fly very high. During the summer, when they are in the fields, they often come within reach of the gun, but when they start for the annual flight southward they take their places midneaven and go straight as a mark. The longest rifle that was ever brought to shoulder cannot reach them. Would to God that we were as wise as the stork and crane in our flight heavenward! We fly so low that we are within easy range of the world, the flesh and the devil. We are brought down by temptations that ought not to come within a mile of reaching us. Ob, for some of the taith of George Muller of England and Alfred Cookman, once of the church militant, now of the church triumphant! So poor is the type of plety in the church of God now that men actually caricature the idea that there is any such thing as a higher life. Moles never did believe in eagles. But my brethren, because we have not reached these that there any such heights? A man was | A noticeable feature of the fair was the good heights ourselves, shall we deride the fact once talking to Brunel, the famous engi- | order which prevailed. neer, about the length of the railroad from London to Bristo!. The engineer said: "It is not very great. We shall have after

awhile a steamer running from Eugland to New York." They laughed him to scorn, but we have gone so far now that we have ceased to laugh at anything as impossible for human achievement. Then I ask, is anything impossible for the Lord? I do not believe that God exhausted all His grace in Paul and Latimer and Elward Payson, 1 believe there are higher points of Christian attainment to be reached in the nuture ages

of the Christian world. You tell me that Paul went up to the tip-

top of the Alps of Christian attainment. Then I tell you that the stork and crane have found above the Alps plenty of room REV. DR. TALMAGE. for free flying. We go out and we conquer our temptations by the grace of God and lie On the morrow those temptations rally themselves and attack us, and by the

> grace of Gol we defeat them again, but staying all the time in the old encampment we have the same old battles to fight over. Why not whip out our temptations and then forward march, making one raid through the enemy's country, stopping not until we break ranks after the last victory to, my brethren, let us have some novelty of combat, at any rate, by changing, by going on, by making advancement, trailing off our stale prayers about sins we have quit long ago, going on tow it ah. or state of Christian character, and routing out sins that we have never thought of yet. The fact is, if the church of Gol, if we as individuals, made rapid advancement in the Christian life these stereotyped prayers we have been making for ten or fifteen years would be as inappropriate to us as the shoes, and the hats, and the coats we wore ten or fifteen years ago. Oh, for a higher flight in the Christian life, the stork and the crane in their migration teaching us the les-

> > Dear Lord, and shall we ever live At this poor dying rate,

Our love so faint, so cold to Thee, And Thine to us so great? Again, I remark that the birds of the air are wiser than we because they know when to start. If you should go out now and shout, "Stop, storks an I cranes, don't be in a hurry!" they would say: "No, we cannot stop. Last night we hear! the roaring in the woods bidding us away, and the shrill flute of the north win 1 has soun le I the retreat. We must go." So they gather themselves into companies, and turning not aside for storm, or mountain top, or shock of musketry over land and sea, straight as an arrow to the mark, they go. And if you come out this morning with a sack of corn and threw it in the fields and try and get them to stop they are so far up they would hardly see it. They are on their way south. You could not stop them. Ob, that we were as wise about the best time to start for God and heaven! We say: "Wait until it is a little later in the season of mercy. Wait until some of these green leaves of hope are all driel up and have been scattered. Wait until next year." After awhile we start, and it is too late, and we perish in the way when God's wrath is kindled but a little. There are, you kno exceptional cases, where birds have started too late, and in the morning you have found them dead on the snow. And there are those who have perished half way between the world and Christ. They waited until the last sickness, when the mind was gone, or they were on the express train going at forty miles an hour, and they came to the bridge, and the "Iraw was up," and they went down. How long to repent and pray? Two seconds! To do the work of a lifetime and to prepare for the vast eternity in two seconds! I was reading of an entertainment given in a king's court, and there were musicians there, with elaborate pieces of music. After awhile Mozart came and began to play, and he had a blank piece of paper before him, and the king familiarly looked over his shoulder and said : "What are you playing? I see no music before you." And Mozart put his hand on his brow, as much as to say, "I am improvising." It was very well for him; but, oh, my friends, we cannot extemporize heaven. If we do not get prepared in this world, we will never

and the stork, flying away, flying away from the tempest! Some of you have felt the pinching frost You feel it to-day. You are not of sin. happy. I look into your faces, an i I know you are not happy. There are voices within your soul that will not be silenced, telling you that you are sinners, and that without the pardon of God you are undone forever. What are you going to do, my friends, with the accumulated transgressions of this life-time? Will you stan 1 still and let the avalanche tumble over you? Oh, that you would go away into the warm heart of Go I's mercy! The southern grove, relolent with magnelia and eactus, never waited for northern flocks as God has waited for you, saying: "I have loved thee with an everlasting love. Come unto Me, all ye who are weary and heavy laden, and I will give you

take part in the orchestral harmonies of the

saved. On, that we were as wise as the crane

Another frost is bidding you away. It is the frost of sorrow. Where do you live now? "Oh," you say, "I have moved." Why did you move?" You say, "I don't want as large a house now as formerly." Why do you not want as large a house? You say, "My family 's not so large," Where have they gone to? Eternity! Your mind goes back through that last sickness, and through the almost supernatural effort to keep life, and through those prayers that seemed unavailing, and through that kiss which received no response because the lips were lifeless, and I hear the bells tolling, and I hear the hearts breaking. While I speak I hear them break. A heart! Another heart! Alone, alone, alone! This world, which in your girihood and boyhood was sunshine, is cold now, and, oh! weary dove, you fly around this world as though you would like to stay, when the wind, and the frost, and the blackening clouds would

bid you away into the heart of an all com-You may have noticed that when the chaffluch, or the stork, or the crane starts on its migration it calls all those of its kind to come too. The tree tops are full of chirp and whistle and caroi, and the long roll call. The bird does not start off alone. It gathers all of its kind. Oh, that you might be as wise in this migration to heaven, and that you might gather all your families and your friends with you! I would that Hannah might take Samuel by the hand, and Abraham might take Isaac, an't Hagar might take Ishmael. I ask you if those who sat at your breakfast table this morning will sit with you in heaven. I ask you what influences you are trying to bring upon them, what example you are setting them. Are have you started yourself?

you calling tuem to go with you? Aye, nyes Start for heaven and take your children with you. Come, thou and all thy house, into the ark. Tell your little ones that there are realms of balm and sweetness for all those who fly in the right direction. Swifter than eagle's stroke put out for heaven. Like the crane, or the stork, stop not night or day until you find the right place for shopping. Seated to-lay in Curistian service, will you be seated in the same glorious service when the heavens have passed away with a great noise, and the elements have melted with fervent heat, and the redeemed

are gathered around the throne of Jesus; The Saviout calls. Ye wanderers, come. On, ye benighted souls,

War longer roam? The Spirit calls to-day : Yield to His power. Ob, grieve Him not away, 'I'is mercy's hour.

Oneida Indians Hold a Fair. The first annual fair and exhibition of the Oneida Indian Agricultural Society was held successfully at Green Bay, Wis. Among the special attractions were a genuine war dance by half a dozen young "bucks" arrayed in paint and feathers. A game of lacrosse and a ball game were played by Indian clubs. Trotting and running races were also included in the programme of amusements. This was the first agricultural fair ever given by Indians and they made a most creditable showing. The display of farm products, fruit and vegetables were fully equal to those exhibited by their white neighbors in that region and the aborigines have reason to feel proud of what they have achieved in this direction. Many fine specimens of the handiwork of Indian women in the line of needlework and lace were shown.

The Silver Dollar's Centennial. The silver dollar of Uncle Sam celebrated the centennial anniversary of its birthday upon October 15. On July 18, 1791, the Bank of Maryland deposited at the Philadelphia Mint French coins of the value of \$80,715 for coinage into silver dollars under the act of 1785. The first let of these finished coins was delivered on October 15, 1794. There were 1758 of them in all, and they were the precursors, the first waves of the vast floodtide of silver dollars that has poured out upon the country during the hundred years that have elapsed.

THE FOUNDER OF THE OR-GANIZATION WELCOMED.

He is on a Tour of Inspection Around the World-Carnegie Hall, New Yo.k City, Thronged With Admirers - Army Statistics - The General Outlines His Plans. General William Booth, of England, the

founder of the Salvation Army, who is on a

tour around the world, inspecting his vast

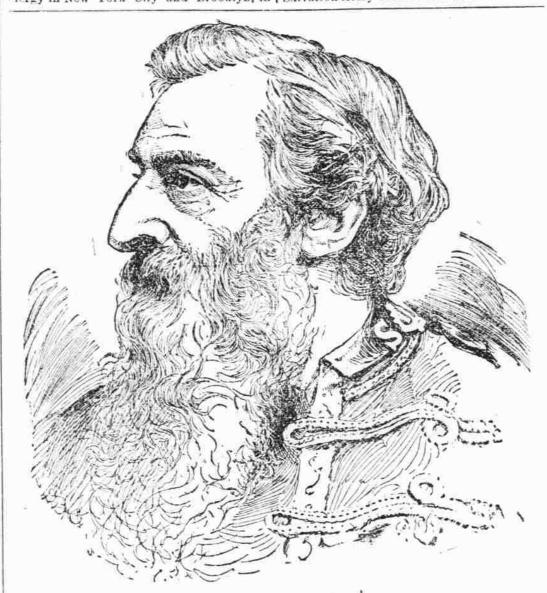
church militant, has reach the Unite 1 States, and the reception given him a few nights ago in Carnegie Hall, New York City, was in marked contrast with those he got during his first trip to America some eleven years ago, when the Salvation Army was a much smaller affair than it is now. Then his or-ganization was ridiculed and maligned in some quarters. Preachers of the gospel joined in the general belief that little spiritunl good would be accomplished by the noisy methods of the army. There has come a change, however, and on this occasion Carnegie Hall was crowded to the doors with the elite, the middle class, the lowly. Th vast hall was a sea of red jackets. Old fathers in Israel sat and made marks or notebooks in the reporters' places for the sake of getting a good seat. In the boxes were men and women in evening dress, which is not at all the ordinary thing at Sulvation Army meetings, and this circumstance caused some to rub their eyes when they recalled that only a few years ago folks used throw dead cats at Salvation soldiers, Those present saw the stage all aglow with ed jerseys, and they heard the brass band only one violin and a piano: they saw Joe the Turk's gospel umbrella, and they heard Staff-Captain Malan, Gener-

by the work, which showed good results from the outset. "People have said our ways are peculiar and methods wrong, but I tell you that we would not have converted the thousands we have had we emplowed the customary sermon and indoor exercises of religion. And has not the end justified the means?
"We went and found the people and brought them in, and to-day we have millions in our army and it has headquarters



GENERAL BALLINGTON BOOTS "When I contemplate the work the army has accomplished," continued the General, I am forced to think that the Lord was speially generous toward me. He gave me a louble-barreled salvation-one barrel for my neighborand one barrel for myself. He has inspired me as a soul-winner. My career of 115 pieces, under Ensign Trumbull, with has been a succession of dives into the deep

Booth's Private Secretary sing Petersburg and in the heart of India. We English, French and Italian, a tune have 11,600 officers and 41,000,000 copies of so catching that five minutes afterwards the the War Cry, published in fourteen lanneighborhood was full of men whistling the guages, are distributed throughout the melody. Rev. Dr. Amory Bradford, an ordained minister of the gospel, read a message signed by nine-tenths of the Protestant heathen temples to the ground and erected clergy in New York City and Brooklyn, in | Salvation Army barracks on their sites. We



GENERAL WILLIAM BOOTH, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE SALVATION ARMY.

which the aged commander was warmly | have 14,000 blood and fire soldiers in the welcomed to America and congratulated land of Mohammed, and salvation is the cry upon the remarkable showing of his forces. among the heathens. The latter sat on the stage flanked on either side by members of his staff, field officers ent countries and it is spreading. We are and soldiers. Ballington Booth, his son, now on the eve of marching on to Java and China. For work as soul savers I will back an I his wife, sat with the General. After Dr. Bradford's speech the General my women soldiers against any body o

rose, amid a characteristic outburst of Sa!- men in the world. Cardinal Manning one vation Army greeting. "God bless our General!" "Hallelujah!" "He is our leader!" as you call them, without feeling in my hear "We will fight for him!" "And die for him!" that they are angels of heaven." were some of the salutations which reached the General's ears, and he bowed and threw hundreds of kisses "to my sons and daughters," as he addressed Salvation lads and

the philanthropist, to the preacher, to the poor, to every one. Though it is the jubile of my fifty years' service in the cause of Christ, the Salvation Army is but twenty-nine years old, and in that time it has become an army of 11,800 soldiers. The following report shows the standing of the army September 30 : Number of States occupied. Number of cities occupied Number of corps.... Number of outposts...... men..... Departments at National Head-

quarters..... Persons employed in the above.... letters mailed from headquarters General Booth is sixty-live years old, but says that he is in splendid health, due to the care he taxes of himself. Since he arrived in Canada he has spent 324 hours in traveling, of which twelve nights were in railway trains, and he has gone 3050 miles. He has made nineteen short addresses, fifty-six long ones, devoted 110 hours to business, written fifty letters and addressed 100,000 people. In an interview General Booth outlined his plans for social regeneration. In Great Britain the army has 220 institut MRS. BALLINGTON BOOTH. fled as follows : Slum posts, sixty-four ; res-

In his speech General Booth reviewed his | cue homes, forty-eight; ex-criminal homes, career as a leader of the Salvation Army, twelve; food depots, twenty-one; shelters, told how, before the army was organized, he | thirty-three; labor bureaus, nineteen; labor was moved to do "something" for the unbe-lievers and outcasts whom the church could total, 220. He says that seventy per cent. of not reach. They were the kind for whom | degraded women who are placed in instituthe church bells, the organ and sanctuary tions by the army are still saved, after three had no charms. He first entered the field of | years. Poor men who are unfortunate, he of religion twenty-nine years ago, "and al- thinks, through losing their chances or

though at the beginning of my career as an through illness, can be lifted up if only evangelist," said the General, "I was rethere is some one to lift them. He says that viled and struck with many a snowball with | Queen Victoria long ago expressed herself a stone in it, I was urged to greater efforts favorably in regard to the Salvation Army. FATAL EXPLOSIONS.

Mortally in Joliet, Ill.

laborers. Three others were fatally maimed.

Both explosions were premature blasts. The

first explosion took place at 9 o'clock an 1

By the second explosion, which occurred

several hours later, three men were killed

for new buildings to hold many more

caused the death of two men.

and have not since returned.

be unusually good.

thousan is.

"This movement is of interest to all men.

514

137

no matter of what creed. It's of interest to

NAVAL HOSPITAL CORPS. Five Men Killed and Three Hurt The Annual Report of Surgeon-General Tryon. Two explosions of giant powder in Ricker.

Surgeon-General Tryon, in his annual report, points to the necessity of an organized | Lee & Co.'s camp, on the drainage canal, hospital corps in the United States Navy. A | Joilet, Ill., resulted in the killing of five central station on shore is advised, to be used exclusively for examining intended recruits, as far greater care is required in the selection of crews for the new cruisers than in the old ships where during long cruises under sail the men lived practically in the open air and the men's physical con-dition improved after enlistment. Now the conditions are reversed and only those nearest perfection in body should be enlisted. Surgeon-General Tyron recommends that officers of his corps be detailed as naval medical attaches to the American Embassics

abroad. A PENNSYLVANIA court has decided that an employe of the Pennsylvania Railroad who was injured on the line was entitled to no more benefits than the relief fund allowed because he practically forfeited all claim on account of injury against the company when he became its servant.

Celerity With Which the Japanese Surrounded the Entrenched Chinese-China's Losses Since the

War Began-The Emperor's Decree Degrading Li Hung Chang. The steamer City of Pekin, just from the Orient, brings details of interest from the scene of war in Korea. The correspondent of the China Gazatte telegraphed to his paper as follows in reference to the battle at Ping-

"I just reached the front in time to record the first serious fighting between the opposing armies, which had been lying opposite each other for several days. The Chinese were well entrenched in Songethen, Sandeung and Chunghwa, but most strongly of all at Ping-Yang, where 20,000 of their best troops occupied a most advantageous position. They had been fortifying the place and adding to its natural strength for weeks past. On the 11th and 12th insts., Samdeung Chunghwa and Songehhen were ozenpied after some resistance, and Hwangju, a town south of the River Tatung, and from which this message s dated, was also taken. But Ping-Yang, the present objective point, r main'd in ession of the Chinese. On the 15th inst. the Japanese main army, after crossing the river on the previous day advanced, and a general attack was made upon the chief Chinese stronghold, the last one in Koren. A good deal of resistance was met with. The Chinese had the advantage of fighting behind protected earthworks and bestions, but after a series of desperate battles they were driven from their defences and utterly routed. The Japanese, who fought with splendid determination and gallantry, won a complete victory.

"The stege lasted nearly all day and night of the 15th, and it was not until the morning of the 15th that the victors took undisputed possession of the town. Of the 20,000 picked Chinese troops who formed the garrison, many fled before the enemy entered the town. The rest were either killed, wounded, or taken prisoners. Among those captured was General Tso. The amount of arms, provisions and stores taken was immense. The Japanese loss in killed and wounded was about 300. No estimate has yet been made of the Chinese loss. The road to China is now open. General Yamagata sent the following re-

port of the battle to headquarters at Hiro-"Colonel Sato's force from Gensan marched from Songebbon, Major-General Tatemi's force from Bakudenten, Major-General Oshima's brigade from the Gishu Road, and Lieutenant-Colonel Nozus's main body crossed the Tatung River and went up the right bank, all to-ward Ping-Yang. On the 15th these bodies surrounded the city on all sides and commenced the attack. According to Major-General Osbima's report, the greater part of the enemy were encamped in Ping-Yang itself and on both sides of R. A small portion were at Sankori (on the right bank), and had constructed a ponteon across the river. Judging from the result of the attack, the enemy's cannon must have been enemy's strength was about 49,000.

less than twenty. According to natives, the "The main body was slightly delayed in crossing the river, and in the attack on the 15th over 100 horsemen were killed, but the result of the attack on that day was not complete. The attack was resumed on the morning of the 16th. Major-General Oshima's brigade had six officers killed and twelve or thirteen wounded, while over 300 of the subalterns and privates were killed and wounded, and as the ammuni-tion also began to fail, the brigade was compelled to desist from the attack. The battle in other directions, however, was in our favor, and at about 8 a. m. Ping-Yang fell completely into our hands. A large number of the enemy, including General Tso, their commander, were either killed, wounded, or taken prisoners, and very large quantities of ammunition and provisions fell into our hands." The Chintchi counts Chinese losses in men

thus: At Song Hwan, 500 killed and wounded; drowned at the sinking of the Kowching, 1100; killed and taken prisoners at and subsequent; to the capture of Ping-Yang, 2685; lost in the Lai-Yuen, 203; in the Chin-Yuen, 202; in the Tshao-Yong, 153; in the Kuang-Ci, 139; taken with the Tsao-Kiang, 155; otherwise killed and wounded, 699; wounded at Ping-Yang, 2000. On the whole her loss on land has been from 6000 to 9000. and her loss at sea fully 1400. It is said by native Chinese newspapers that Viceroy Li sought the mediation of England and Russia to put an end to the present situation, but the Emperor and Empress

Dowager were furious when they heard the suggestion and refused to listen to it. From a telegram concerning the battle of the 16th it is evident that on the Japanese side the stoughtest fighter was Major-General Oshima. When the General was about to cross the river the Chinese crowded to their earthworks on the other side and began to fire as soon as they saw the Japanese. The General left enough men to reply to the Chinese fire and in the meantime tock the main body down the river, which they crossed without any difficulty. They marched up the river and commenced their attack. The Chinese were taken by surprise, but fought desperately. In the midst of the fight cannons were heard on the enemy's left and rear. These were the Gensan troops. The Chinese were then surrounded on all sides, and, after four bours' fighting. they were completely routed. They fled toward the Yalu River. Fifty-six of the prisoners were put to death as they turned upon their captors after they had been taken. Among other articles of war cap-

tured by the Japanese army at Ping-Yang were 2000 tents, 3000 rifles and 1700 horses. The skill shown in the convergence of the Gensan body with the three other columns, and their opening fire at the same time, was at jumph of mobilization. The naval successes have diverted public army since the capture of fin-Yang was announced. No conclusive statement as to the strength of the Chinese troops engaged has been published, and no official attempt has been made to recording. conflicting estimates of the various Generals. which allow a speculative range from 12,000 to 14,000. Reports of prisoners capture! have been diminished to a figure well within the hundreds. The general opinion is that the army was practically wiped out of existence, and that it might have been held capive had the Japanese so desired. The list of Japanese losses at Ping-Yang is now made Eight officers were killed, none higher than captains of fufantry; 154 non-commissioned officers were wounded, the highest a major of artillery. Out of 351 non-commissloned officers and privates only forty are missing. Telegrams from the front say that the pursuit of the Chinese fugitives was vigorously continued until the Japanese cavalry reached Kasanz, a town of the northeastern inlet of the Yellow San. Shanghai newspapers report as an undisputed fact that news has been received of the mutiny of 6000 Chinese troops near the

Li Hung Chang's Disgrace. Here is the decree degrading Li Hung Chang: "The Wojen (Japanese) having broken faith with Korea and forcibly occupied that

outright and three were fatally injured. The dead men have not yet been identified. Their country, China, through sympathy with its companions fied when the accidents occurred tributary kingdom in her distress, raised an army to attack the common enemy. "Upon Lt Hung Chang, Imperial High | Seeds-Timothy, # 100 MERCANTILE business throughout the Commissioner of the Pel Yang, having chief Southern States is very satisfactory. Sales control of the forces there, rested the entire are largely and steadily increasing, colleconus of being prepared for emergencies, tions are fair and the condition of the crops But, instead, he has been unable to act with encourages the belief that winter trade will speed and promptness in his military preparations, so that much time has empsed without any important results. He has, in-NEW YORK'S public schools now teach deed, failed in the trust reposed in him nearly three hundred and thirty-seven thousind children, and there is still a demand "We therefore comman I that his decora-

tion of the three-evel peacock feather be Dresse

plucked off from his hat and that he be stripped of his vellow riding jacket as slight punishment. It is necessary, then, that the said Imperial High Commissioner exert himself to the utmost and decide what should be done; that he direct DETAILS OF THE GREAT

and hasten troops of various provinces to the front, in order that all may put forth FIGHT AT PING-YANG. their best strength to chase and root out the enemy. In this way Li Hung Chang may hope to redeem his former errors.

> Japan's Diet Meets. A telegram was received at the Japanese egation at Washington saying that upon e assembling of the Dist at Hiroshima, Count Ito, the Prime Minister of Japan, made an elaborate speech in the House of Lords, in which he explained at length the causes of the war between Japan and China. During the course of his speech he read the correspondence which had passed between the Japanese and Chinese Governments before diplomatic negotiations were suspended and war was de-

clared. The speech made a very deep impression upon the House. The feeling of the Diet appears to be unanimous in approval of the course pur-sued by the Government. The universal expression is that the war rust be vigor-ously pursued until it is brought to a triumphant conclusion. The Diet has manifested the greatest willingness to grant everything asked by the Government. Houses passed by a unantinous vote the bills introduced by the Government relating to war expenditure, which involved a total surof 150,000,000 yen.

TROOPS ASKED FOR.

To Suppress the Reign of Terror in Indian Territory.

Secretary Smith asked the Secretary of War to send troops to Indian Territory to suppress lawless bands. He says in his etter that he does this in view of the obigations of the Government as set forth a treaties with the Indians. Commissioner Browning suggests that a troop of envalry be sent into the Indian Territory to essist Agent Wisdom at Muskegee in preserving the peace. It is expected these troops would be used to hunt down and drive out maranders. Agent Wisdom has wired the Indian Office, asking authority to near the necessary traveling expenses of he Indian police in assisting United States General Schofield, commanding the army, bas recommended that the legal aspects of the matter be thoroughly examined beore the troops are ordered to act in Indian Perritory. The Judiciary has not yet been posseled to, and this the posse comitatus iw makes a necessary preliminary to the imployment of the military. The majority farmy officers think that the express com-ntes have not gone as far as they should a guarding the property confided to

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

MILK AND CREAM. Increased supply caused another slow week, there being little if any improvement in the general deman! Prices were lower, surplus on the piatforms averaging \$1.52 per can of 40 quarts. On Oct. 17 Exchange price was lowered to 3c. per quart net to the shipper. Receipts of the week, fluid milk, gals. 1,551,097 Condensed milk, gals. 11,149 Cream, gals..... BUTTER Cremmery - Penn., extras . \$ 23 6 \$ 25 Western, extras..... - fa

CHEESE. State-Fulleream, white, lauey - @ 10 Full cream, good to prime, 11 (a)

State Factory-Part skins, Part skims, good to prime. Full skims..... - @ State & Penn-Fresh 20 60 22 DEANS AND PEAS. Beans—Marrow, 1894, choice. — 69 2 25 Medium, 1894, choice. . . . 1 75 66 1 80 White Kidney, 1893, choice 2 25 60 2 39 Black turtle soap, 1893. — 60 2 19 Lima, Cal., 1893. 7 60 Ba. 2 75 60 2 85

Green peas, bbls, 1 02 4 @ 1 05 FRUITS AND BERRIES-FRESH. Baldwin 175 @ 2 00 Common qualities 75 @ 1 25 Pears, Seekel, 7 bhl . . . 4 00 @ 4 50 Grapes, Del., 7 basket . . 10 @ 17 Concord. 19 @ 11 HOPS. State-1891, choice, 7 th 10 @ 10 1894, common to fair..... 6 @ 7 Pacific Const, choice 10 @ 101 Good to prime..... 8 @ Old olds..... 2 @ 3 HAY AND STRAW. Clover mixed..... 50 @ 69 Straw—Long rye..... 49 @ 55 Spring chickens, 7 lb

Turkeys, young 1 16. 10 @ 13 Chickens, Phila, broilers.... 11 @ 20 Jersey, & W. - 60 -VEGETABLES. Potatoes, St. & Jersey, 7 bbl 100 @ 175 Long Island 100 (200 Sweet, Whith. 201 @ 401 Cabbage, F 100 Onions—Yellow, word, labbage, F 100 -Egg plant, W bbl...... - 🐠 😁 Celery, F doz. roots 10 @ 15 Tomatoes, F crate 50 @ 1 00 Lines beauty, 4 ba; ... 9 Janliflower, # 5t-

border of Korea and their flat refusal to string beans, L. I march in the direction ordered by the offi-GRAIN, MIC. Flour-Winter Patents 2 85 @ 8 19 Wheat, No. 2 Red - @ December Track mixed 85 @ 35% Barley-Ungraded Western 70 6 61 Lard-City Steam 6 4 my C List sincs. alves, city dressed...... 8 @ 1114

Country dressed ; @ 10 Sheep, # 165 lbs....... ; 59 @ 2.574

REV. ROSS TAYLOR'S HOUSE DESTROYED BY FLAMES.

It Was a Well of Fire-Mr. Taylor Saved His Wife and One Child-Two of His Boys Escaped From Windows-His Other Four Chil

dren Were Lost. A terrible fire occurred at South Nyack, Y., which destroyed the fine new resience of the Rev. Hoss Paylor, son of the iev. William Taylor, Lisbop of Africa. Four of Mr. Taylor's children were burned to death, nd three workmen were seriously injured. The house, which was situated on the

indisome stone structure. It stood near ectors of the fift, just west of Hillsubstance it seemed to be in absolute derivers vicen, at 4.19 o'clock, a cry of fire was used. In a moment the whole house

auth Mountain, in Nyack, is a conspicuous

dace, was built quite recently and was a

By the time the people were on the streets statice lit up much of the surrounding centry, and when the firemen and volum sers and speciators arrived mean the burnng house it was enveloped in flames, and he dreaded work of the fire had been acamplished. So far as ean belearn I. Mrs. Taylor W. he first person in the house to discover that t was on fire. She roused her husband

Piere was no time for investigation. Their nom was already filling with smoke and vien the door was opened the flim s ere seen to be reaching torong's every par of the house. It was a question whether they could get out with their own lives. They made a rus for the door, half stilled by the clouds of stra-charged smole, and subsched in etting out. When they turned to been a elr house they saw that it was desired at knew that in all probability their six didren in I perished among the flarers. Their agony was lessened in a ferrio when was learned that two of the children, bewart and William, had got out or a winow on the third floor, and that Michael 5 fullady, a laborer, au titwo decorators, Ed and Valenta and V aped in the same war Everybody had to jump from the window, and it seems mirroritors that nobally was

killed. The boys, the oldest of whom beats. teen, were only slightly bracked by the fall, down a board. But meentine, in the ruch of flame, Mr. Taylot's four other edition were lest.
There was no hope for them. They were hemmed in by flames, and anothering and prayers they sank took to death.
The children who lost their lives were. Harriet, Ada, Arthur and Stulin, sleven, nine, seven and five green aid respectively. Tacy slept on the second floor. Phote bodies were recovered from the nabes about it o'clock u. m., and the Junetal took place at St. Paul's Mathemat Episcopal burch at 11 c. a., The house feet need own, and by the face ly only two weeks when the templo freede-

Mr. and Sirs. Taylor and a setwo cold fromwe escaped from the house with their

BANDITS WRECK CARS. Outlaws on the Warpath in Indian

Territory.

The Kansas City and Momphis express, on the Missouri Pacific, was wrecked and robbe I by the Cook gang of desperators at Correta, ablin I stding, five miles south of Wagoner, Indian Territory. The trale was running twenty miles an hour. When nour the switch a man came out from behind an embankment, threw the swifth and run the train into a string of box cars. The robbers began firing at the engine and couches. As soon as the train stopped two of the robbers commanded Eagineer James Harris and the fireman to leave their posts. Then they marchel them in front to the baggage and express cars. Here they forced Express Messenger For I to open the doors by per-forating the side of the car with bullets. Meanwhile two more of the robbers bad taken up a position at the rear out of the sleepers to prevent any one escaping, two others mounted the platform between the smoker and the leaguage cur, and two more were on the platform between the first and second conches, all keeping up a continual firing. The two rolders in the express car were meanwille renauching that car, securing all the memory in the local safe. They commanded Mesonager Ford to open the through rafe, but when he explained that the safe was locked at the main office and could not be opened until it teached its destination, they left the ear. The two men on the front platform then started through the coach, demanding money and valuables As soon as they reached the rear on tof the coach, the two men on that platform started through the second couch, When they were about half way through a freight train following close bohint whitetled, and Bill Cook, the leader, who had all the time remained outside issuing common 18.

swearing at the passengers and shouling, called for all hands to come out. The men on the ears jumped out, and when all were on the ground first a last volley at the train and disappeared in the darkness. There were eight or ten men in the party. Two of them were white and the others were Jack Mahara, advance agent for Mahara's Minstrels, was hit to the foreheal by a tui-let and dengerously wounded. Walter Barnes, of Van Buren, Ark, was also slightly Injured by a builet striking him in the cheek. Special Officers Helmick and Dick-inson, of the Missouri Pacific, were on the train; also United States Deputy Murshals Brunner and Casaver, Lut they were covered by Winchesters in the hands of the bandits before they had time to make a

Express Messenger W. T. Forl declined to say anything further than that the robbers got everything they could lay hands on outside of the through safe. The mail car was not molested. The loss of the express company will not expect \$500.

move. Casaver lost a watch and a six

shooter. The entire train was completely

riddle4 with bullets. Fully 200 shots were

HARVARD'S OBSERVATORY. Its Fine Equipment in Peru Said to

Have Been Destroyed. Advices from Lima report that an aut of van lalism has been committed at the Arcquipa observatory, on the squamit of Monte Blanco, in Peru. It is supposed that the highwaymen who are infesting the country inder the guise of revolutionests are at the oftom of the business. The costly instruments are said to have been stolen or rained and the building was also destroyed. The observatory was established by Har-

ward University. The United States cannot fait to enter a protest and demand ample reparation for the destruction of the build-The observatory was placed there because the location was a desirable one for scientific research, and Peru was bound by the compact to protect the place.

TWO BOYS HANGED.

The Murderers of Bartender Lindhoff, of St. Paul, Executed. Otto Wonigkeit and Charles Ermisch were

hanged for murder in the jail yard, St. Paul, Minn., at 5 a. m. The four doctors in attendance pronounced Wonigkeit dead in eleven minutes and Ermisch in twelve minutes. Death in both cases resulted from strangulation.

The crime for which the two boys were hanged was the shooting of Eartender Lindhoff, on the night of May 2 last. The boys were seventeen and nineteen years old respectively.