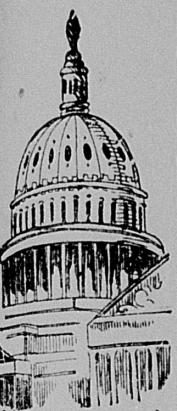


WASHINGTON NOTES.

MALICIOUSLY MENDACIOUS AND SENSATIONAL CORRESPONDENTS CRUSADE AGAINST SECRETARY SHERMAN.

Statistics From Report of Commissioner of Education—Secretary Sherman's Answer to Japan's Protest Against Hawaiian Annexation—Notes.



In regard to the recent rumors concerning the alleged decline of the mental powers of Secretary Sherman a Washington correspondent says that it has become very clear that the public is not in sympathy with the recent unfriendly crusade that has been carried on in certain newspapers against the Secretary. Mr. Sherman is a very old man, and his memory may be and probably is, at times, treacherous, but even with that handicap he is still a large-sized man, and will continue to command the respect of the country. He has been in public life for more than forty years, and has done his country distinguished service. The American people do not forget these things, and they do not indorse attacks made upon tried and trusted servants and upon their representatives in positions of trust. For that reason those who have been lending themselves to unfriendly newspaper assaults upon the secretary of state find themselves in rather an unpleasant situation at present, and on the defensive. Many Washington newspaper correspondents have not treated Secretary Sherman fairly, and in sending out statements and interviews designed to call attention to the secretary's alleged indiscretions of speech and to his forgetfulness about certain matters they have departed from their usual habit of treating public men with whom they come in personal contact at the Capitol. They have been, in a sense, violating the ethics of the profession, as understood in Washington. If the correspondents would treat all public officials they meet and talk with as they have Secretary Sherman of late they would very soon find all avenues for obtaining confidential news closed against them. If newspaper writers at the Capitol made a practice of going about trying to trap public men into making indiscreet remarks and then quoting them literally it would not be long before officials would learn to fear and shun them and deny them confidences.

The report of the United States Commissioner of Education, Dr. William T. Harris, for the year ended July 1, 1896, has just been completed. It brings the educational progress of the country up to that date and embraces the latest statistics the bureau had gathered. The report shows a total enrollment in that year in the schools and colleges, both public and private, of 10,997,197 pupils. This was an increase of 208,557. The number in public institutions was 14,465,371 and in private institutions 1,531,826. In addition to all these there were 418,000 pupils in the various special schools and institutions, including business colleges, music conservatories, Indian and reform schools, making the grand total enrollment for the whole country 16,415,157. The report says the 178 schools for secondary and higher education of the colored race had slightly over 40,000 students enrolled. The schools increased by 16 in number, mostly high schools. There were 25,092 pupils in the elementary grades, 12,583 in the secondary grades and 1,455 in the collegiate departments. There were 4,672 colored students studying for teachers. Industrial training is a prominent feature in nearly all of these schools.

Secretary Sherman has submitted to the Japanese government an answer to Japan's last note relating to the annexation of Hawaii to the United States. The answer was delivered to Mr. Hoshi, the Japanese minister, last Saturday. It is in reply to Japan's note of July 10, which, up to that time, had not been acknowledged. Mr. Sherman's answer is marked by its friendly expressions toward Japan, which give special satisfaction in view of the somewhat strained relations resulting from the previous correspondence. Two features are brought out by the answer. It reiterates the position heretofore taken by the secretary of state as to the right and propriety of annexing Hawaii to the United States. With this, however, is coupled an assurance that the interests of Japan in Hawaii will be fully safeguarded. It also expresses satisfaction at the plan of arbitration between Japan and Hawaii, on the question of Japanese immigration to Hawaii. The answer is largely an elaboration of Mr. Sherman's former letter, and the policies expressed in no way differ from those previously laid down by him.

There were presented to the Treasury Department last week for redemption ten \$100,000 notes of the issue of June 15, 1895. The persons making the presentation were a business firm of Louisville, Ky. Upon examination the notes were found to be counterfeit, being a part of a very large issue of counterfeit notes which appeared in the principal bond markets about 1895 and 1897. The imitation of the genuine is so complete that many of the principal dealers in United States securities purchased them freely, and only discovered that they had been victimized when the notes were thrown out by the authorities at Washington. The loss to bankers and dealers through this counterfeit amounted probably to several hundred thousand dollars.

The only marked difference between the original and counterfeit is found in the red seal, the points surrounding the seal in the genuine being broader, more clearly defined and not so long. There is also a slight difference in the signature of General Spinner, who was the treasurer of the United States at the time of the issue of the original notes. In the genuine note there is also a small spot just below the bar between the baskets of the balance which the figure of America holds suspended. At the Secret Service Office it is said that the plate from which these

notes were printed was captured Nov. 21, 1897, from W. E. Brockway, who is now serving a term of ten years in the Trenton (N. J.) penitentiary for counterfeiting \$500 gold certificates.

In speaking of the boundary line between Alaska and the British possessions General Duffield, of the coast and geodetic survey, said: "I do not believe that when the matter of the boundary line between the two countries is definitely settled there will be any appreciable change from what is down on the map at present. There certainly will not be as far as regards the Klondike region, which is beyond all manner of dispute in the British Northwest Territory. Dawson City is a hundred miles or more east of the 141st meridian, which is near the boundary line. Mount St. Elias is near the intersection of the ten marine league line with the 141st meridian. To be exact, the summit is 140 degrees and 55 minutes, or 5 minutes on the Canadian side, which in that latitude represents two and one-half miles. But on the southern side it is only twenty-eight and one-half miles from the coast, which brings it inside of the ten-league line, or thirty-mile limit, and one and one-half miles on American soil.

The board convened by Acting Secretary Roosevelt to consider the project for dry docks have been in session and will continue to examine into the matter as long as Admiral Bunce can be absent from the New York navy yard. The bureau of yards and docks is now having condemnation proceedings made at Port Royal S. C., preparatory to dredging a channel to the dock at that place. This dock is large enough for the Indiana or any of the battleships, but cannot be reached owing to the shallow channel. Work of dredging the channel would have been begun before, but it was necessary for the government to acquire a strip of land upon which to deposit the dredging and to make a channel which would not be filled up as soon as it was completed. Early next month a contract will be let for dredging a channel deep enough for the large ships.

Advices to the Agricultural Department from private and indirectly from official sources confirm the predictions of considerable deficiency in the European wheat crop, while rye, which is the chief bread grain of eastern Europe, is also short. This fact, a special report of Statistician Hyde, of the department, says, as well as the wheat deficiency, will tend to restrict the exportation of the latter from those European countries which usually have a surplus of that grain. As to non-European countries other than the United States, their aggregate contribution to the European supply will be materially affected by the fact that India, denuded by the famine, will have practically no wheat to export.

Mint Director Preston is of the opinion that the production of silver in this country and other parts of the world will not decrease, in spite of the fall in value of the white metal. He explains that silver is a bi-product of a great majority of gold, copper and lead mines, and that the yield from those sources alone will keep up the production to nearly its present aggregate. In his opinion, the mining of silver will return a large profit to producers at 50 cents an ounce, and even at a lower figure than that. Of course, many silver mines will have to close down as the price of bullion depreciates, but the supply in other quarters will hold up and even increase.

LIKE OLIVER TWIST.

The Vanderbilt Millionaires Are Hungry and Want More.

Tacoma, Wash., special: The Vanderbilts are said to be members of the syndicate which sent John and Frank Malone, prominent Tacoma men, to the Klondike district on the steamer Humboldt this week. The arrangements at the New York end were made by Truman V. Enos, the vice president of the Metropolitan savings bank of Tacoma, which the Vanderbilts control. The night before the steamer sailed Mr. Enos wired John Malone that ample capital was forthcoming in New York for the syndicate's purpose. The next day Malone was given final instructions by Jacob Vanderbilt, the cashier, and P. V. Caesar, president of the bank, cousins of the Vanderbilts. The bank also furnished to him letters of credit for a large amount, payable at Dawson City. As Mr. Enos is in direct touch with the Vanderbilts in New York and the Van-erbilt family at this end, the conclusion is drawn that the New York members of the Vanderbilt family also are interested. John Malone is an "old-timer." He has been in every mining and real estate boom in the West since 1860, including George Francis Train's Omaha boom in 1866. Malone goes to Dawson to buy or lease mines, open trading posts or engage in any other profitable business. He hopes to obtain some good placer and quartz claims. He will send reports out to New York capitalists through the Vanderbilt bank here.

CARRIED OVER NIAGARA FALLS.

Three Young Men Unable to Manage Boat in Heavy Current.

Frank Webber of Buffalo, Warren Bush, twenty-one years old of Chicago, a former employee of the United States express company, and Charles Glasner, twenty-nine years of age, of Chicago, employed by the United States Express company, who have been camping on the banks of the Niagara river for the past week with several companions, Sunday hired a small boat at La Salle and started to row across the Niagara river to the Canadian shore. In the heavy current their boat became unmanageable and upset. The men were seen by a number of people on shore struggling in the water, but no assistance could reach them. All three were carried over the falls on the Canadian side. There is little probability of the bodies being recovered for some weeks.

Five Children Drowned.

Twenty-three children at Toronto, Canada, Sunday, embarked on a raft used for transporting workmen from the shore to the new breakwater of the harbor, intending to go bathing. The raft was worked by chains attached to the bank on one side and the breakwater on the other. Enroute to the breakwater the raft capsized and all were thrown into the water. All of the children were rescued except five.

SERIOUS SITUATION.

PITTSBURG OPERATORS DETERMINED TO RESUME WORK REGARDLESS OF CONSEQUENCES.

Injunction Against Miners' Camps Made Permanent—Strike Notes From Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky.

PENNSYLVANIA. A special dispatch from Turtle Creek says that the campers did not march Monday morning. There are no signs of disorder, notwithstanding all the leaders are attending the injunction proceedings in Pittsburgh. It is said that there was a noticeable falling off in the number of diggers who went to work at Oakhill mine, Monday morning. All told, not more than 25 men and boys are reported to be in the mine. Valuable allies have gone to the assistance of the strikers in closing the mine, in the persons of two women, wives of striking De Armit miners. No injunctions have yet been issued against the women and these two took their stations on the public road, leading to the mine, Monday morning. To the deputies these women said they were there for the purpose of doing what the strikers had been denied the right to do. When a party of 14 Italians left their boarding house for the mine, the women gave them probably a worse tongue-lashing than they had ever before received. The women spoke French and Belgian and managed to make themselves so well understood that seven of the party returned to their homes to escape the volleys of abuse fired at them. The Belgian women say they will collect 25 of their country women, Tuesday morning, and station them along the public road with plenty of rocks for use in case any of the miners attempt to work after Monday. The violation of miners at Center has aroused the De Armit strikers here to the height of indignation.

Pittsburg special, Aug. 18: This was operators' day, and from present appearances, they have made a most effective move and have nearly, if not quite, checkmated their opponents, the striking coal miners. The court's decree today in making permanent the preliminary injunction restraining the strikers from camping, marching or in any manner interfering with the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company's miners has had the effect of almost depriving the camps about those mines and apparently a general demoralization among the campers exists. In order to follow up their advantage the operators held a meeting and arranged for starting their mines, with or without force. If force seems to be unavoidable, it is the intention to start a few mines at once under the protection of deputies. This scheme to start the mines was adopted to break the national strike in 1894. The operators then agreed to bear the expense and two mines were put in operation and the men were guarded by deputies. The mines selected were the Manowyn, of the Youghiogheny Gas Coal Company, and the Durr mine, of Osborne, Sager & Co. At the former mine eighteen railroad cars were loaded the first day. It was expensive coal, but when the bills were settled no operator could be found to tell what that coal cost. Various estimates were given, and it was conceded by some that it did not cost a cent less than \$5 a ton. But it had the desired effect. A similar successful effort was made by the operators several years ago when a number of colored men were brought in from the South. President Dolan, of the miners' organization, does not believe the movement will be a success this time, as the strikers are more in earnest than in any former struggle. When court opened this morning Judges Stowe and Collier handed down a decision in the injunction proceedings of the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company against the United Mine Workers of America, Patrick Dolan, William Warner and others. The preliminary injunction was made permanent and the plaintiff was ordered to file a bond of \$5,000 to answer for such damages as may be sustained by the defendants by reason of the injunction.

ILLINOIS.

Hillsboro special: Six hundred striking coal miners, eight armed, invaded Coffeen at 2:30 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, throwing aside the deputy sheriffs doing guard duty and going through the town pell-mell. The officials ordered the guards not to shoot, but they began making arrests as fast as possible. Gen. Bradley was the first man placed under arrest, and three guards came to this city with him as fast as horses could travel. He is now in the county jail. Other prisoners are now on the way here. No shots were fired and no blood was shed.

The invasion was for the purpose of inducing the men at work at the mine there to cease and join the strike. The sheriff will increase his force of deputies and the invaders will be compelled to leave the town or there will be a conflict.

The strikers are in possession of the town and Sheriff Randle has mustered his handful of men at the coal company's shaft which he says he will protect at all hazards.

The town authorities say they are utterly powerless as the strikers can do as they wish. The strikers appointed a committee of twelve to arrange a meeting, but the Coffeen miners refused to attend. The marchers threaten to make trouble if the miners attempt to work.

OHIO.

Cleveland special: The decision reached by the operators of the Pittsburg district at their conference to open their mines regardless of the consequences will probably cause serious trouble. According to local coal men it is the intention of the Pittsburg operators to engage Pinkerton men to protect their non-union men. This action on their part will probably precipitate a terrible climax to the great strike, and the operators admit that blood will probably flow. In speaking of the probable result of the operators' decision, Loftus Cuddy, of the Cuddy-Mullen Coal Company, said: "If it is found necessary to do so a whole army of detectives will be employed to protect our men, and if the worst comes they will be supplied with Gatling guns and other equipments to convince the strikers that we mean business. There will be no delay in inaugurating this movement, and the first step was taken Thursday, although I do not care to state what the first action was."

KENTUCKY.

About 600 miners have struck in the Laurel district, around Pittsburg, Ky., and strong efforts are being made to get those at work to come out. The miners in this district made a contract with the operators in May for 62½ cents and one pay day, the agreement to be in effect for one year, but now they insist on 8 cents and two pay days. The tie-up, however, is more out of sympathy with the general strike than because of any local grievances.

ILLINOIS-INDIANA.

A conference of Illinois and Indiana coal operators, at which all the principal ones were present, was held at Chicago, on Wednesday. The opinion seemed to be unanimous that there would be no resumption of work at prices higher than those paid when the strike was ordered. It was stated that any other course was impossible, owing to outstanding contracts which do not expire until May next. A large proportion of the output of the mines is under contract and in many districts there are formal contracts signed by the operators and miners fixing definite wages.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Fairmont, W. Va., special: One hundred and ninety of the campers were arrested Thursday morning for marching, which Judge Jackson claims is a violation of his injunction. They were taken to the depot and guarded for five hours when a special train took twenty-four of them to Clarksburg. The organizers claim that their men did not know they were violating the injunction and that according to its terms it should have been read to them. They say there will be no trouble in securing the liberty of the men and that while one man looks after the other three they will organize the remainder of the men. Organizer Rea refuses to disclose his plans, but says the miners will be ably represented at the hearing before Judge Nathan Goff, at Clarksburg, he remanded them to jail as they could not give bond and Friday was set as the time of their hearing.

Squad after squad of men from the mines of the region have joined the men at Camp O'Donnell. The wives of the Monongah men also joined them. There are 500 or more in camp, and the tents have been turned over to the women, the men sleeping on the ground.

A CRAZY CALIFORNIAN.

Tries to Kill His Wife Because She Opposed His Going to Klondike and Is Himself Killed By a Hired Boy.

The Klondike craze has led to murder in California. Last week George W. Schofield, a farmer near San Jose, was found murdered. His widow, his stepson, Irving Mann, and a hired boy, Daniel Dutcher, were arrested. Irving Mann has told the story of the crime and Dutcher has confirmed it. Mann said: "Dutcher killed him, but he killed him to save mother's life and mine. They had been having trouble during the evening. I began by his saying that he would sell the ranch to get money to go to the Klondike. My mother said he could not do that, as it was homesteaded and she hadn't agreed to it. He became angry and made a rush for the shotgun. Dutcher grabbed the rifle and got out of the house. Schofield had choked my mother on the floor. My mother ran out on the porch in the excitement. Schofield had the shotgun in his hands. Dutcher saw him and fired at him. It went through the window, but it didn't hit him. Schofield tried to make it up with mother. They seemed to agree, and we all went to bed. When we got up in the morning the quarrel broke out again. Schofield was chasing my mother with the shotgun. I was out at the barn when I saw this. Mother screamed and ran out to the barn. Dutcher then came out with the rifle and went to assist her. They were in the corral when Dutcher fired. My stepfather leaped into the air and fell. When we reached him he was dead."

CABLE NOTES.

Dr. James B. Angell, the new United States minister to Turkey, arrived at Constantinople Thursday.

The popular enthusiasm over the visit of the Duke and Duchess of York to Ireland is unabated. Their royal highnesses were again the recipients of a warm ovation at Dublin Thursday at the opening of the exhibition of Irish textile industries and during their visit to the horticultural show.

A dispatch to the London Daily News from Tabreez, capital of the province of Azerbaijan, Persia, says that Thursday the Kurds raided the district of Salmas, on the Turko-Russian frontier. They sacked and completely destroyed two Armenian villages and massacred two hundred persons, Christians and Mussulmans indiscriminately. The Persian government has decided to send more troops to the scene of the invasion.

A burglar known as Edward Simpson, now serving a term at Wardwood Scrubs prison, England, has been identified as J. B. Ford, one of the most notorious criminals in the United States, and wanted in several American cities for a great variety of crimes. He will be extradited to Cincinnati, where he is known as Charles Fisher.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles, of the United States army, was present Thursday at the Russian military maneuvers which took place before Emperor Nicholas and the Empress at Camp Krasnoe Selo.

The greater part of Silesia has been visited by severe storms and several persons have been killed by lightning. Typhus fever is rampant at Rogan, in consequence of the water used for drinking there having become infected by the refuse accumulated by the floods.

Pingree & Smith's shoe factory, the only union shoe shop in Detroit, was tied up at noon Thursday by a strike of the bootmakers. About seven hundred hands are affected. The firm is willing to arbitrate the differences, but the men claim they have always got the worst of arbitration and demand an increase in the price of certain grades of shoes.

Rev. J. H. Houghton, pastor of St. James' Episcopal Church, at Huntingdon, Pa., was found dead in bed at his residence. Rev. Houghton was a native of Salt Lake City, Utah.

STARVING TO DEATH.

DESPERATE DEEDS BY DESPERATE MEN EN ROUTE TO KLONDIKE.

A Young Man Steals a Side of Bacon and Is Shot For the Offense—5,000 People Camped at Dyea and Skagway.

San Francisco special: In the mad rush for Klondike gold men are already starving to death. Of the thousands now hastening to Alaska many will never return. Their bones will bleach under the snows of the dead passes. Gold there is plenty. But it is not easily obtained, and this is not all. Starvation, disease, treacherous Indians, desperadoes who will commit murder for a biscuit, frightful storms and all the perils of an unknown, inhospitable and barren country await the inexperienced. Men who are abandoning their homes to join the mad scramble for the new Eldorado should remember that once they have passed over the gang plank of the Alaskan steamer there is no way of getting back unless they turn about immediately while they have money for transportation and strength to clamber into the boat. Over the entrances to White and Chitkat passes there might well be strung the legend, "Who enters here leaves hope behind," for it is the sheerest luck if a fair percentage of those going in ever return to civilization or live to see fruition of their wild hopes.

One of the clearest accounts of the situation at Dyea and Skagway, where several thousand prospectors are now camped waiting to get over the divide, was given by George L. Fish, a prominent grocer of Oakland, who made the trip in order to see whether there was any chance for rushing supplies into the Klondike this fall. He found the outlook hopeless. He said: "If you want to do a service to humanity advise men and women to stay away from Dyea and Skagway. The day I left Dyea there were three funerals. Two were those of young men who had attempted to cross Dyea river. The last funeral was that of a young man who had reached the summit of Chitkat pass. He was entirely out of provisions, and, goaded to desperation by starvation, he stole a side of bacon. He was detected by two of the party from whose outfit he stole, and was shot to death. An inquest was held and the verdict was justifiable homicide.

"At least 5,000 people are camped at Dyea and Skagway, and the majority will remain there through the winter. Starvation and death will stalk among them. There are many lawless adventurers in the two little towns on the bleak coast; men and women of a stripe who will not hesitate at the commission of any crime when money and food become scarce. I was ashore for nearly three days, during which time I made close observations. People who had arrived at Dyea two weeks before had been unable to move owing to lack of transportation. There were 1,500 people between Dyea and the summit, and this included many women. There were about 3,500 from Skagway road to Dawson through White pass and down to Lake Bennett. It is impossible to get through the pass and there is a swamp of seven or eight miles to cross before reaching Lake Bennett." He said few of the prospectors had the courage to advance, and many had no money to return.

STARTLING DISCOVERIES.

Great Excitement in California Over Recent Gold Finds in Trinity County.

A Redding, Cal., special to the Chicago Record says that instead of quieting down as had been predicted, the Trinity county gold excitement is steadily and rapidly increasing. One hundred men left Redding for Trinity Center and the Coffee Creek country. It is estimated that there are at least 1,000 newcomers in the district. News of rich strikes is constantly coming in and tends to increase the excitement. One of the latest is the find of M. Carroll, who is said to have discovered a fabulously rich quartz mine two miles from the famous Blue Jay of the Graves brothers. A report has just reached this town of a rich strike about the headwaters of Coffee Creek, where, it is said, \$25,000 was taken out in twelve hours.

A Carville, Trinity County, special says: A party of prospectors arrived at the Nash mine on their way to a part of the county between Union and Coffee Creek to hunt for a ledge of fabulous richness discovered by an Indian years ago. The Indian was following a wounded deer when he found the ledge, and, attracted by the gold, broke off a piece of the stone. Going into Etina he showed the rock, which is still to be seen in that town and which assays over \$1,000 to the ton. The town of Etina was over the news. At the end of a week the Indian was shot and killed in a quarrel, and the mystery of the golden ledge has never been solved.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Gold to the amount of \$150,000 was withdrawn from the subtreasury at New York for shipment to Canada.

D. T. Davis was appointed receiver for the Peerless Oil Refining Company, of Findlay, O., and Cleveland.

The National Council of the Daughters of America, in session at Nashville, has selected Washington, D. C., as the place of meeting in 1898.

A race riot is feared at Leonard, Tex., where negroes, it is said, threaten the town.

Albert Volers, one of the notorious Lewis gang of murderers, under sentence to be hanged at Fayetteville, W. Va., broke jail Thursday just before daylight. The sheriff and posse are after him.

A Modern Bluebeard. Mr. David E. Bates of Chicago has "achieved greatness" in the matrimonial line. He has at last come to grief and is under arrest for bigamy. He has been managing a sort of continuous performance and from the returns at hand it appears that he has married at least seven women.

Tramp Shot to Death.

At Schiller Park, a Chicago suburb, Thursday, an unknown man attempted to assault Mrs. Paulina Feuske, the wife of a German farmer, and was shot to death by the enraged husband and a posse of farmers.

BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

Twenty-Third Annual Convention at Detroit Largely Attended.

The twenty-third annual convention of the American Bankers' Association which convened at Detroit, August 17, was the most successful in point of attendance in the history of the organization. Delegates to the number of 600 were present and there were an equal number of visiting financiers. The convention was settling for the speech of Gov. Pingree, setting forth the evils charged by the free-silver men to the demonetization of silver, but proposing a different remedy. Gov. Pingree urged the bankers to favor a tax on gold used in the arts in order to increase the supply of gold available for redemption money, if that metal is to be the only standard. The delegates showed their faith in gold by wearing buttons the color of the yellow metal. Robert J. Lowry of Atlanta spoke approvingly of the Indianapolis monetary convention and of the currency commission message of President McKinley. He is very much opposed, on general principles, to the government being in "the banking business," but he feels that an exception ought to be made in favor of postal savings banks designed to protect the savings of persons of small means.

WORTH \$50,000,000.

American Claims Clipperton Island, Its Guano and Pearl Oysters.

Oakland, Cal., special: Captain F. W. Permen, of this city, lays claim to Clipperton island, with its beds of guano and of pearl oysters. He states that on May 21, 1891, while bound to Costa Rica in his brig, the Eliza, he first visited the island, and that on July 4, 1892, he visited it again, and hoisting the stars and stripes, took formal possession of it in the name of the United States. Documentary evidence on file at Washington, copies of which Captain Permen possesses, seems to substantiate his claim and also to prove that the island is United States territory. Captain Permen states that he has made known the nature of his claim to the agents of the British company now negotiating with the men to whom he gave a bill of sale for three-tenths of the island. If the Englishmen are willing to pay a fair price the captain and his wife, who has taken a keen interest in the affair from the beginning, will sell. If not they intend to work the deposits of guano, which Prof. Shaw has estimated to be worth \$50,000,000.

JOSEPH LADUE'S ROMANCE.

Picture of Himself and an Indian Wife Lost Him a White Bride.

San Francisco special: Joseph Ladue, owner of Dawson, while on one of his visits to San Francisco, about two years ago, took his fiancée to a stereopticon show where views of Alaska were shown. The lecturer flashed upon the canvas a view of a rough-looking man in tattered garments, unshaven and with a straw hat upon his head.

"This, ladies and gentlemen," said the lecturer, "is Joe Ladue, one of the odd characters in Alaska. And this,"—as he flashed another view—"is Ladue and his squaw wife. You will observe that Ladue has his pick and shovel and is about to start on a prospecting tour."

Ladue, who had been growing uneasy while the first view was being shown, jumped up at sight of the second and denounced the lecturer as a fraud. Then, with his fiancée, he left the hall. In consequence of the picture, however, Ladue and the young woman became estranged, and, though he afterward succeeded in convincing her that he did not have an Indian wife, she insisted upon returning with him to Alaska to investigate for herself. There she met G. H. Bowker, a young Englishman, who afterward became one of the Klondike kings. The young woman is now Mrs. Bowker.

DOLLAR WHEAT.

Great Excitement On the Boards of Trade in Chicago and New York.

The wheat market was greatly excited Friday, Aug. 20, and sold for \$1 per bushel at Minneapolis, \$1.02 at Philadelphia and 98c at New York. Traders were riotous in their efforts to secure grain at these prices.

Murdered By Robbers.

William C. Wilson, proprietor of a circulating library at 119 Walnut street, Philadelphia, was murdered by robbers in his place of business, Monday night. The weapon used was a heavy hammer which crashed through Wilson's skull. Mr. Wilson was fifty-two years of age. It was supposed the robbers secured a considerable sum of money. There is no clue to their identity.

THE MARKETS.

INDIANAPOLIS.

WHEAT, No. 2, red.....	\$.55
CORN, No. 2, yellow.....	.28 3/4
OATS, No. 2, white.....	.18 3/4
HAY—Choice Timothy.....	\$6.50 @ 7.50
CATTLE—Shippers.....	3.60 @ 4.60
Stockers.....	3.00 @ 4.25
Heifers.....	2.75 @ 4.25
Cows.....	1.25 @ 3.50
Bulls.....	2.20 @ 3.40
HOGS.....	2.35 @ 4.10

POULTRY—Hens.....

Springs.....	.06 3/4
Cocks.....	.03
Young Turkeys.....	.09
Toms.....	.08
Old Hen Turkeys.....	.07
Ducks.....	.06 3/4
Geese.....	.30 @ .40
BUTTER, Choice Country.....	.06
EGGS.....	.07 3/4

FEATHERS—Geese, per lb.....

Duck.....	.17
WOOL—Unwashed; Medium.....	.15
Tubwashed.....	.25
BEESWAX.....	.25 @ .30
HONEY.....	.12 @ .14
HILES.....	.07 3/4 @ .08 3/4

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.....	.91 3/4
CORN.....	.28 3/4
OATS.....	.18
LARD, per 100 lbs.....	\$5.00 @ 5.50
PORK, per 100 lbs.....	4.47 @ 4.50

NEW YORK.

WHEAT.....	.96 3/4
CORN.....	.28 3/4
OATS.....	.23