

WALES AND HIS SON.

Duke of York Is Not Half as Popular as His Father.

And All on Account of His Marked Respectability—Britannishers Like the Prince Because He Is Somewhat Sporty.

It may sound paradoxical to say so, but the fact of the matter is that the duke of York's popularity is on the wane to a very marked extent, by reason of his respectability; in fact, there is reason to fear that, unless, just as a matter of policy, he involves himself in some scandal, or, at least, gets himself talked about in some more or less questionable fashion, he will become as unpopular as his grandfather, the prince consort, who was the best-hated and most bitterly-abused man in all England, until his premature death, when people at length commenced to realize the vast amount of good that he had accomplished during his quarter of a century of residence in England.

Britons are a queer race. Perhaps it is the sporting instinct that is latent in every breast, which causes them to dislike any man who shows a disposition to be tame and ultra-respectable. They seem to consider blamelessness on the part of a fellow-citizen, and still more so in the instance of a prince of the reigning house, as a species of tacit reflection on their own conduct.

Throughout Queen Victoria's reign there has been no more blameless premier than the great Sir Robert Peel, and never a more unpopular one. The prime minister, on the other hand, who was the idol of the people, and who was personally liked as much by his political foes as by the members of the party to which he belonged, was Lord Palmerston—"Old Pam," as they used to fondly call him—who, throughout his long and racy career, was implicated in all sorts of scandals of one kind and another, figured in numerous divorce



THE DUKE OF YORK. (Oldest Son and Heir-Presumptive to the British Crown.)

cases and was, above everything else, a sport.

It is the same to-day in the case of the prince of Wales and of his son, the duke of York. The father is the most popular man in England, just by reason of the fact that he is known to be gay, and the reverse of either a puritan or a saint, whereas the son is unpopular just because he is looked upon as too safe, too sensible, too respectable, too conventional and too monotonously good. There is no talk of the duke of York ever going to the races, or to the theater on Sunday when abroad, nor of his attending little suppers with musical hall artists on Sabbath evenings, when in London. If he plays cards, society and the general public are ignorant of the fact, and he has never dreamt of permitting his name to become known as a patron of the stage—that is to say, of the feminine element thereof. The talk that there was at the time of his wedding about a previous secret marriage at Malta with the daughter of Admiral Sir Michael Sulme Seymour, has long since died out, and the gossip respecting his very mild flirtations with Princess Henry of Prussia was made much more of in this country than in England. In fact, it never got into the English newspapers.

The duke's fellow-countrymen, says the Philadelphia Press, instead of being satisfied with conduct so altogether unexceptionable on the part of their future king, resented it. As stated above, they look upon it in the light of a sort of unspoken and priggish reflection in their own conduct. But what is more funny still, they denounce it as unfeeling toward the prince of Wales. The duke, by his blamelessness, is held as holding himself up as a sort of reproach to the frivolity and moral shortcomings of his gay and jovial parent, and what has brought matters to a climax in the eyes of English people has been the spectacle presented by the duke's presence as the star royal guest of the duke of Richmond at Goodwood house (the duke being the principal magnate of the country and its lord lieutenant), whereas the prince of Wales was quartered for the races at West Dean park, a much smaller place of altogether third rank, as the guest of Mr. Willie James, one of the rich set and a newcomer in the county. The prince did not go to Goodwood as usual, because the duke refused to invite Mrs. George Keppel, whom he asked to meet him, and likewise because the atmosphere of Goodwood house is too exclusively respectable and conventional to be anything else than dull, all games of hazard, such as bacarat, etc., being rigorously barred. That is why the prince went to West Dean park, where he had a delightful time, whereas the duke of York showed that he found the atmosphere of Goodwood house congenial, and by keeping close to his host and clear of his father at the races, indicated that he preferred the respectability of the old peer to the frivolity of his own father.

COFFEE TIPS.

How the First Plants Were Brought Over to This Side of the World.

A pretty story of the introduction of coffee into the western hemisphere is quite to the point since our new possessions have so bountifully produced it in the past, says the Philadelphia Record. There was a time when this "assisted emigrant," though so nobly self-supporting when it has the opportunity, was a tender slip and likely to perish of thirst. In 1714 Louis XIV. was presented with a single coffee plant for his botanical garden by an Amsterdam magistrate. It was nourished tenderly and in time slips from it were sent to Martinique—no doubt sub-rosa to the Dutch—the Dutch having long controlled the cultivation of coffee and guarded it jealously lest it be cultivated on islands not under their control.

HIS SINS FOUND HIM OUT.

The Checkered Career of a Man Who Founded a Bogus Diamond Mine in Arizona.

"I saw a reference the other day to the great Arizona diamond field swindle," said an old jeweler to a New Orleans Times-Democrat man. "It was sprung on the public just 33 years ago, and I remember the excitement it created. The originator of the scheme came from New Orleans. He was a brilliant man, a chemist, geologist and natural diplomat, but he lacked moral counterpoise. He and his associates procured a number of uncut stones from Holland, and 'salted' a canyon in the mountain south of the Gila river. Then followed the 'discovery' and the organization of a company and in a few months nearly \$200,000 worth of stock was sold. It was several years before the exact character of the swin-

DON JUAN ISIDRO JIMINEZ.



This is the gentleman who wants to be president of the Dominican republic. He was once the richest man in San Domingo, but when M. Heureauux was elected president of the funny little republic he informed the rich man that the country wouldn't hold two such big individuals. Jiminez knew what this meant and left San Domingo. When the Spanish-American war broke out the exiled capitalist began a little war of his own and invaded San Domingo with a strong expedition. He was not successful as a general, however, and then concluded to have President Heureauux assassinated. This job was recently performed in good shape, and civil war in San Domingo is now on.

On the way to Martinique, the botanist in charge, the ship's supply of water getting low, shared his own daily allowance with the precious plants. Responding to his kindness, they were soon growing nicely in Martinique. In due time these slips produced their fragrant white flowers—they grow at the roots of the leaves—and these presently changed into berries, each with its two grains of coffee. From Martinique the coffee journeyed to Porto Rico and Cuba.

Now Porto Rico alone annually exports about \$9,000,000 worth of this highly esteemed bean. The plant grows wild in some parts of Africa.

Sweet Sympathy.

A pretty story is told at Vienna about Archduchess Valerie, youngest daughter of the emperor. It seems that when traveling the other day from Lintz to Vienna she noticed on the platform at Lintz a 14-year-old schoolboy crying bit-

terly. The boy was, however, so overcome by sympathy for the girl that he developed, and by that time the affairs of the company were so confused that nobody cared to undertake a prosecution.

"I saw the 'professor,' as he was called, at Ogden, Utah, in 1884, and he described the whole affair with great glee. Afterward he was mixed up in two other shady enterprises. One was a scheme for aging whiskey and the other was a device for refining sugar by electricity. Both were fakes, but he made a lot of money out of them, and as usual escaped punishment. It was the old story, however; he went broke in the end and died a few years ago in the charity ward of a Chicago hospital. A good deal of the diamond mine stock was taken in New Orleans, and I dare say some of it is kicking around here to this day."

Arizona's Buried Cities.

A petition is to be presented to congress at its next session asking that

SURPRISED THEM.

Many Cubans Displeased at Census Proclamation.

LOOKED FOR A PROMISE.

Expected to Hear Something About Independence.

THE PROTECTORATE IDEA.

Ex-Consul General Williams States that the Most Influential Classes in the Island Look Upon this Proposal with Much Favor.

Havana, Sept. 2.—La Lucha, referring to President McKinley's census proclamation, says: "A careful study of the proclamation does not give, as some seem to think, reasons for ringing the bells. It is not a matter of any consequence that Secretary Root has made some ambiguous statements for the census inspectors. If the United States government desires, he will say anything.

Manuel Sanguilly in a letter to the Discussion says: "The census proclamation has been the cause of surprise and dissatisfaction. The first time the president of the United States speaks to the Cubans he speaks with the most stinging dryness. The proclamation is less the greeting of a friend than the disdainful order of a superior. Cubans would have welcomed brevity and even rudeness, if only the document was frank and explicit. Obviously it does not refer even remotely to the joint resolution of congress, which we had a right to hope would be referred to, nor even to the time when the military occupation is to cease. It is obvious from the proclamation that the United States government has some plan, though it is not clear that the plan includes the fulfillment of the joint resolution. Everything is reduced to a question of patience. Very probably congress will favor the independence of the Cubans and be disposed to give loyal aid to the president in all his undertakings in Cuba."

Carlos Cespedes says the Cubans in the city of Havana are false to their best friends, but that those in the provincial districts remain true to them.

Ramon Williams, former United States consul general here, thinks the idea of a protectorate is growing stronger every day. He believes the Nuevo Pais, the principal advocate of a solution of the Cuban problem through a protectorate, represents very largely the feeling of the influential classes.

Presented the Silver Service.

Boston, Sept. 2.—Gov. Bushnell, of Ohio, in behalf of the citizens of Marietta, presented a silver service to the gubernatorial mansion at the Charles-town navy yard Friday. Gov. Bushnell was accompanied by a delegation of Marietta citizens. On reaching the navy yard the governor was received with a salute of 17 guns and under escort of marines proceeded to the dry dock in which the vessel lay, decorated with flags and bunting.

Would Not Run for Mayor.

Detroit, Sept. 2.—Gen. Alger, responding yesterday to an inquiry as to whether he would be willing to accept the nomination for mayor of Detroit this fall, said: "It would be a great honor for any one to be mayor of Detroit. However, I would not think of taking a nomination for mayor any more than I could think of taking a nomination for governor."

An Exodus from Johannesburg.

Johannesburg, Sept. 2.—This town is preparing for war. The inmates of the children's home are going to Natal. The town council is providing a three months' supply of food for the men and animals connected with the scavenging department. All the outgoing trains are crowded, and most of the prominent men have already left Johannesburg.

Deserted McLean for Jones.

Toledo, Sept. 2.—The Jones campaign committee yesterday received a telegram from the Washington county democratic delegation to the Zanesville convention, announcing that they will bolt McLean, and will not only vote but work for the election of Jones. The delegation promises the whole Washington county vote for Jones.

Yellow Fever in Indiana.

Indianapolis, Sept. 2.—The state board of health on Friday received a report of the death of a man at Vincennes from yellow fever. The man had lately returned from Cuba and though sick when he reached New York, was permitted to come on to this state.

The President Leaves Canton.

Canton, O., Sept. 2.—The special train bearing President and Mrs. McKinley steamed out of Canton at 9 o'clock last night. The train goes direct to Washington over the Pennsylvania lines.

Date for a Big Fight Is Fixed.

New York, Sept. 2.—Jim Jeffries and Tom Sharkey will fight for the heavyweight championship of the world at the Coney Island Sporting club on October 24. The Coney island club offers 66-2-3 per cent. of the gate receipts with a guaranty of \$50,000.

A Battle in Darkest Africa.

Brussels, Sept. 2.—News has been received here of sharp fighting between the Congo Free State troops and the Batilla natives, beyond Soconga. The rebels were driven out, with the loss of 100 men. The Congo troops lost 20 native soldiers.

A HOT ROAST.

Aguinaldo's Former Partner Scores the Insurgent Leaders.

Washington, Sept. 2.—Something akin to an insurgent round robin has recently come to the attention of war department officials in mail advices from Manila. This is in the form of a published letter from Isabel Artacho, who is described by the Manila paper as a man of importance, and the "former partner of Aguinaldo." His statement is made under oath and bears date of July 19. It is in part as follows:

"That the present rebellion, far from aiming at the true emancipation of the country, is carried on to gratify personal political ambitions, mean and spurious affection in order to perpetrate with immunity, under the guise of a so-called political system established under the name of a republic, acts eminently barbarous, treacherous and despotic, and crimes unknown in the code of penalties throughout the world.

"That the present rebellion against the sovereignty of the United States, while having for its professed object the absolute independence of the people of the Philippine islands, is in reality a movement to bring the people under the most intolerable slavery—domestic slavery—and to place in the hands of an individual the sacred attributes of God—country—king. That the present rebellious movement does not have the support of the best elements of the inhabitants of the island, those who are free to exercise a wise and honest discrimination, for they recognize that instead of bringing them happiness and prosperity the assumption of independence will lead to self-murder, for the state of chaos that will result will bring misery and ruin to the people."

WORSE THAN SAVAGES.

French Officers in the Soudan are Accused of Horrible Barbarities.

Paris, Sept. 2.—The Matin publishes details of the investigation into the conduct of Capt. Voulet and Chanoine, charged with barbarous cruelties to the natives in the French Soudan, which led to the sending of an expedition under Lieut. Col. Klobb, after them. According to the paper the two officers mentioned, who were in command of a column of troops, began their work of barbarity by heading a native who had declared he did not know a road about which he was being questioned. Subsequently Voulet captured 80 natives, of whom he killed 20 of the women and children, shot a soldier for wanting ammunition and burned a town of 1,000 inhabitants.

Chanoine, it is added, shot two of his men without trial for not pursuing a native who had wounded a soldier. He also burned a village and having lost six men in an engagement, burned a village and captured 20 of the inhabitants, of which number he killed ten, placing their heads on pikeets. It is further charged that Chanoine allowed his men to mutilate the bodies of the natives who were killed.

Bishop Jansen Backs Down.

St. Louis, Sept. 2.—Father Chuse, the German-American priest appointed rector of St. Patrick's Catholic church in East St. Louis despite the protests of its members, who are resting under the ban of excommunication, resigned Friday and Bishop Jansen accepted his resignation. Pending a decision by Mr. Martinelli, in Washington, Bishop Jansen appointed Father Harkins, of St. Mary's parish, administrator of St. Patrick's. This appears to be a backdown on the part of Bishop Jansen, who persisted in appointing a German priest over an Irish parish.

Rioters Convicted.

Darien, Ga., Sept. 2.—The jury in the cases against Ben Dunham, James Willey, Marshall Dorsey, Louisa Underwood and Maria Curry, charged with rioting, has returned a verdict of guilty. The jury was out only 15 minutes. None of the rioters will be sentenced until the end of the session. Riot under the Georgia law is a misdemeanor, the maximum punishment being 12 months' imprisonment or \$1,000 fine or both. The court will continue to sit day and night until all the cases are disposed of.

Prolongs the Suspense.

Preroria, Sept. 2.—The volksraad has deferred the discussion of the correspondence exchanged between the imperial and Transvaal governments until Monday, when a motion regarding the presence of British troops on the Transvaal border will be debated secretly. Herr Fischer, the special envoy of the Orange Free State, has arrived here from Bloemfontein and is consulting with the government on the situation.

Big Deal in Oil Lands.

Toledo, Sept. 2.—One of the largest cash deals in oil leases and production ever consummated in Ohio was between G. Reusen, of New York City, and Taylor, Bryson & Co., of Wellsville, N. Y. Reusen sold leases on 234 acres of land in Wood county with 17 wells, netting a production of 180 barrels a day, for \$70,000 cash. There are locations for 20 more wells on the lease, and they will be put down at once.

Yaqui Twice Defeated.

City of Mexico, Sept. 2.—News from Yaqui country shows that the Indians have been again encountered by the Mexican troops under Gen. Torres and twice defeated and dispersed, taking refuge in the mountains where they are being pursued by the troops.

Quarantined Against New Orleans.

Austin, Tex., Sept. 2.—The state health department last night received information of one death from yellow fever at New Orleans yesterday. The state health officer at once ordered a rigid quarantine against New Orleans.

Six Hundred Lives Lost.

Yokohama, Sept. 2.—Six hundred lives have been lost by the flooding of a copper mine at Beshi, island of Shikoku.

IS NOT CHECKED.

Demand for Products Continues at High Mark.

THE BOOM OF ALL BOOMS.

Building Operations Progress on a Very Large Scale.

HAS NEVER HAD AN EQUAL.

Iron and Steel Industry Experience the Greatest Activity Ever Known and the Sales of Boots and Shoes are the Largest on Record.

New York, Sept. 2.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: The astonishing feature is the magnitude of demand, notwithstanding prices which would ordinarily check it. In products directly consumed by individuals, the larger employment and better wages of the working force give explanation. Efforts to meet the demand call for more stores, manufacturing works, machinery and facilities for transportation. The occasion promises quick profits, the building is largely for the future, and it goes on in spite of unusual prices.

Demand exceeds the supply of Bessemer pig, again raising the price for that to \$22.50, southern foundry to \$18.20 at Pittsburgh, with heavy sales and grey forge to \$19. Structural shapes were advanced \$5 per ton a week ago, cut nails 25 cents per keg this week, plates \$2 per ton, common bar iron to \$1.87 1/2 at Pittsburgh, and tool steel to 7 cents. Few works can promise delivery before December and most of the heavy contracts placed have been for next year's delivery.

Recent advances in boots and shoes and leather do not prevent large business, and hides have slightly risen at Chicago. Shipments of boots and shoes from Boston, 57 per cent. larger than in any other year to date, were 14.1 per cent. larger than in August than in any other year, and 24 per cent. larger than in 1892. Buyers press for early delivery, manufacturers refuse many orders and some already have contracts farther ahead than they wish.

Sales of wool have been moderate for the week. Mills have strong demands for goods, and clay worsteds have further advanced. In cotton goods demand exceeds supply and many kinds have advanced, although the material has declined.

Wheat has declined mainly because reports of injury in the northwest have been discredited. Enormous exports of corn have caused a decline of one cent in price.

Business failures for the week have been 141 in the United States, against 171 last year, and 25 in Canada, against 22 last year.

Seven Victims of an Explosion.

Manistee, Mich., Sept. 2.—The boiler in Chapman & Sargent's bowly factory at Copemish, 30 miles north of here, exploded yesterday, killing three men and fatally injuring four others. The dead are Charles Handy, Perry Melafonte, George Estabrook. The fatally injured are Oliver Sanders, Robert Peterson, Charles Taylor, Howard Ketcham. The building was totally wrecked, debris being scattered for 50 rods around. Handy, who was the fireman, was found with his head blown completely off. The other men were working at the machines in the mill when the explosion occurred. All but three of them leave families.

Five People Drowned.

Bridgeport, Conn., Sept. 2.—One man and four children, three girls and one boy, were drowned at Black Rock while sea bathing. The dead: Elijah Middlebrook, an ice dealer of Easton; May Middlebrook, 14 years, his daughter; Tony Koehler, 14 years, of Easton; Ethel Hitt, 11 years of Bridgeport; Florence Hitt, 14 years, her sister. The five victims with Andrew Koehler, father of the drowned girls, were spending the day at Black Rock, near the mouth of Ash creek. While in bathing they all got beyond their depths. Koehler and Hitt succeeded in getting ashore.

A Good Bay for Dreyfus.

Rennes, Sept. 2.—Friday was a very satisfactory day for Dreyfus. The Beaurpaire witness, Germain, who was to prove that Dreyfus attended the Alsatian maneuvers, found his statements denied by a reputable witness, while Germain himself, it was proved, underwent two convictions for swindling. This was the only testimony against Dreyfus, the remainder of the depositions being in his favor, several of them being very weighty.

Public Debt Statement.

Washington, Sept. 2.—The monthly statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business August 31 the debt, less cash in the treasury, amounted to \$1,157,396,555, a decrease as compared with July of \$4,281,116. This decrease is accounted for by a corresponding increase in the cash on hand.

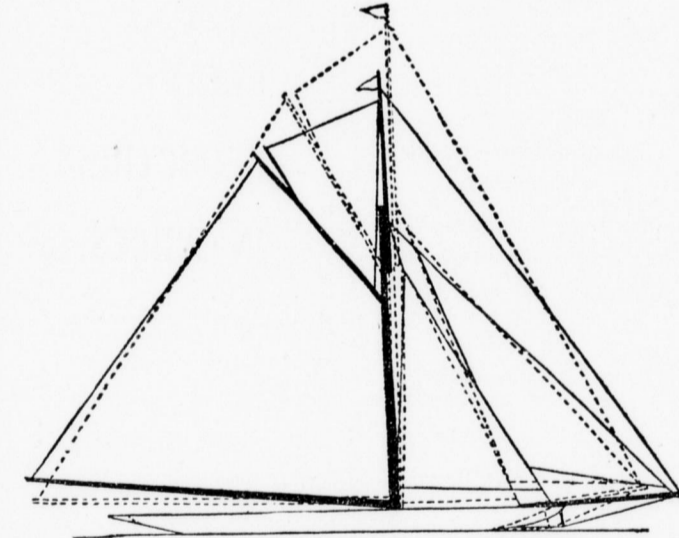
Boiler Explosion Kills Five Men.

Pittsburg, Sept. 2.—A boiler explosion at the Republic iron works shortly before daylight Friday killed five men and seriously injured seven others. A fire which broke out after the explosion added to the horror. The mill was partly wrecked and the entire plant had to close down.

Circus Train Wrecked.

Toiner's Station, Tenn., Sept. 2.—A train bearing Cooper's circus was wrecked here Friday by the burning of an air brake hose, and 12 persons were injured and circus property and animals scattered in all directions.

COLUMBIA AND SHAMROCK COMPARED.



In the picture here given the Shamrock is shown in continuous lines and the Columbia in dotted lines. Shamrock's mast appears to be stepped about two feet further aft than Columbia's, and her bowsprit is considerably longer, the distance from mast to outer end of bowsprit being from five to seven feet greater. Her present boom is about the same length as Columbia's. The gaff, topmast and hoist of mainsail, on the other hand, are a few feet less than Columbia's, so that the sail plan is longer on the base line, but not so lofty as that of the American boat. She probably carries a larger spinnaker, larger head sails and a smaller mainsail. Sir Thomas Lipton states, however, that she is to carry a larger mainsail in the races on this side.

terly. She had the conductor bring the lad to her compartment and, finding that he was proceeding to Vienna to attend his father's funeral, she insisted on his traveling with her, paying the difference in his fare, as he had only a third-class ticket. During the trip she devoted herself to the task of comforting him, telling the boy, among other things, that she, too, had suffered much from the loss of a fondly loved parent, who had died suddenly in a foreign land. It was only when the boy reached Vienna and was leaving the train that he discovered that the kind lady was Archduchess Valerie.

steps be taken to protect against vandals the buried cities of a wonderful prehistoric race in southern Arizona. The ruins of an ancient temple at Casa Grande have been preserved by the creation of a government park, and congress will be asked to create a similar reservation embracing the best preserved remains of prehistoric cities in the Gila valley.

All are Negroes.

Oberton is a village in the Choctaw nation, Indian territory, of about 500 inhabitants, all of whom are colored. The postmaster is a colored man, the notary public is colored and there is a colored marshal. The town has not yet been incorporated, but likely will be soon, at which time the entire set of officers will be colored. There is considerable business enterprise among some of the people of the neighborhood, which comprises a circle of 15 miles.