Senor Canovas Murdered by an Anarchist Seeking Vengeance.

Senor Canovas del Castillo, prime minister of Spain, was assassinated Sunday at Santa Agueda by an anar-The murderer fired three shots, chist. The murderer fired three shots, two of which struck the premier in the forehead and another in the chest. The wounded man fell dying at the feet of his wife, who was with him, lingering in agony for an hour, and then passing away with the cry of "Long Live Spain," which were the last words upon his lips. Santa Agueda is noted for its baths. The place is between San Sebastian, the summer residence of the Spanish court, and Vittoria, the capital of the province of Alava, about thirty miles south of Bilboa.

Alava, about thirty miles south of Bilboa.

The assassin was immediately arrested. He is a Neapolitan and gives the name of Rinaldi, but it is believed that this is an assumed name and that his real name is Michele Angina Golli. Several medical men and his wife were unremitting in their attentions to the sufferer, but his wounds, unhappily, were mortal and he died in about at hour. Extreme unction was administered amid a scene of mingled sorrow and indignation. The assassin narrowly scaped lynching at the hands of the waiters and attendants who rushed forward. Detectives and civil guards at once secured him. He was very pale, trembled violently and evidently feared that he would be killed on the spot. Her majesty has intrusted the presidency of the council to General Azcarraga, minister of war. The greatest excitement and indignation prevail among all classes. The members of the diplomatic corps have expressed their sympathy with the government. Many senators, deputies

expressed their sympathy with the government. Many senators, deputies and generals, while expressing their grief and indignation, have offered to render to the government all the assistance in their power. It was at first rumored that the assassin was one of the pardoned Barcelona anarchists, but this is not confirmed. The murderer declares that he killed Senor Canovas "in accomplishment of a just vengeance," and that the deed

is the outcome of a vast anarchist con-spiracy. He is believed to have ar-rived at Santa Agueda the same day as the premier, and he was frequently seen lurking in the passages of the bathing establishment in a suspicious

manner.

The Queen Regent, on hearing the sad news, dispatched her own physician, Dr. Bustos, by a special train from San Sebastian. Later, in learning that Canovas was dead, she wired her condolences to the widow. The health of Senor Canovas had improved greatly of late. He had been leading a very quiet life, although he attended to the business of State. At the moment of the assassination he was waiting in the gallery of the bathing establishment for his wife, who was to join him for lunch. Suddenly the assassin, who had the appearance of an ordinary visitor, approached and fired ordinary visitor, approached and fired at him point blank, one builet passing through the body and coming out be-hind under the left shoulder, and the other two lodging in the head. He fell instantly, and only recovered con-sciousness long enough to speak a few

Queen Regent Christina and the young King Alfonso are now at San Sebastian. The premier had been with them there, and left last Thursday to take a course of three weeks at the take a course of three weeks at the Santa Agueda baths, after which he expected to return to San Sebastian to meet United States Minister Woodford when that gentleman should be offi-dially received by the Queen Regent.

OPINIONS ON THE ASSASSINATION.

Secretary of State Sherman believes that the same policy of Spain will be continued toward Cuba, notwithstand-ing the death of Canovas.

General Stewart S. Woodford, United States minister to Spain, remarked that "Spain would have the sincere sympathy of all friends of constitu-tional government."

Senator Morgan, of Alabama, a member of the foreign affairs committee, predicted that the assassination might result in a complete change of government for Spain, a republic re-placing the monarchy. Justus Schwab, the anarchist, said:

Justus Schwab, the anarchist, said:
"That is very good. There is not the least doubt in my mind that an anarchist shot Canovas. Some people might call him something else, but he is an anarchist just the same. The shooting of Canovas is one of the retributions for the torture of the anarchists in that hell on earth, the prison of Montjuich. The death of Canovas means much to Cuba. A blow has been struck at despotism in Spain, and a revolution is sure to follow. It is not very often that violence is a success, and in this case it is all right because it is a success."

very often that violence is a success, and in this case it is all right because it is a success."

Emilio Agramonte, the Cuban leader, said: "Sagasta, who is the head of the Liberals, will surely succeed Canovas. It will doubtless be his idea to bring about a relationship between Spain and Cuba such as exists between England and Canada. But such a relationship Cuba will never accept. She must have complete and absolute independence. Still it is my belief that the killing of Canovas will be a great benefit for the cause of Cuba."

Major Antonio Serrano, a member of the Cuban junta, appeared pleased when told that Canovas had met a violent death. "It means," he said, "the overturning of the present government and the subversion of the forces that are backing Weyler in Cuba. I think the removing of Canovas will be the salvation of the pacificos in Cuba who are now being butchered ruthlessly by Weyler. I cannot believe that it was an anarchist that killed Canovas. I think that some member of the ultra-republican party in Spain killed him."

Fifty-Six Killed.

An explosion occurred the other day in a cartridge factory, at Rustchuk, Eulgaria. Three hundred boys and and giris were employed in the factory. Fifty-six are known to have been killed, the bodies of that number having been recovered, while twenty-five are so badly injured that their recovery is impossible, and thirty others, less seriously hurt, are now in the hospitals. A majority of the remainder of the employees suffered minor injuries, the number of those who escaped unburt being very small. Most of those who lost their lives were either blown to pieces or drowned in the Danube. A second powder depot, situated near the building in which the explosion occurred, narrowly escaped destruction.

Cotton Cornered.

Section is said to be cornered in St.

sis and is likely to remain so until

tomber 1, when the official cotton

ar opens, and the new crop begins

move. The statements of the local

resistances show that the total number

hales in store argregated 9,823. Last

this time there were 25.335 bales

TERSE TELEGRAMS.

Heat is reputed to have destroyed the Kansas corn crop. President McKinley and party visited Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, last Wed-nesday.

A beer wagon ran over and killed Harry Beaty, a Pittsburg bicyclist, last

By a cloudburst in Colorado Wednes-day over 100 bridges were washed away on Plum creek.

Samuel Blair, an old and wealthy itizen of Chattanooga, Tenn., com-nitted suicide a few days ago.

Fourteen firemen were injured at a 100,000 fire in the D. Joyne & Sons hemical works at Philadelphia Wed

An educated horse, owned by Dr. Wil-liam Key, a negro of Shelbyville, Tenn., has been sold to U. G. Duffeld of New York for \$10,000.

Near Franklin, Ga., a negro chased by would be lynchers for the usual of-fense, fell and broke his leg. Then he

Orla Havill, a former clerk of the peniteniary at Chester, Ill., is accused of robbing the institution of from \$6,-900 to \$10,000.

According to the latest native reports from Szechaun, famine is still at its height and people are dying by hun-dreds every day.

The Danville, Ill., saloonkeepers have surrendered to the higher license prices fixed by the city council and re-opened their bars.

The Rome, Ga., cotton factory has obtained a government contract for 1,-300,000 yards of heavy duck for mail sacks. The price is \$250,000.

George Prender, supposed to be an agent of the Honduras national lottery, was arrested at Washington for violation of the anti-lottery law.

By the breaking of a scaffold at Jer-sey City Friday two carpenters fell forty feet. John Foster was dead when picked up. John Cook will die. Near Lancaster, Ia., three young daughters of Pierce Pample, and a girl named Adams, were carried away by the current while bathing in Skunk

ply the current white bathing in Skunk river and drowned.

Divine Healer Schlatter placed his hands upon Ex-State Senator T. C. Snyder, of Canton, Ohio, and the crutch which he had used for 12 years was immediately discarded.

The city council of Newton, Kas., has voted to collect fines from the places where liquors are sold in violation of the prohibitory law, which is construed to mean an illegal license system.

After a card had been placed her door stating that no one but the coroner was to enter, Mrs. Jaeger of New York, because of jealousy, robed herself in white, turned on the gas and died.

The departure of Major Alexander Shaw from Baltimore for Europe causes the surmise that he goes to con-fer with foreign bondholders of the Baltimore & Ohio concerning reorgan-

The importation of American flour into China is restricted to the needs of foreign residents. The Chinese stand-ard of living is to cheap to require flour reports Consul Reed to the State Department Department.

A dispatch to St. Petersburg from Kremontchug, in the province of Poltava, on the river Duleper; says that the floods have destroyed a swimming bath, and that two hundred women have been drowned.

The coroner decided that the death of Joseph F. Nist, of Pittsburg, was due to paralysis of the heart, caused by eating of cucumbers, apples and other indigestible substances. The boy is the seventh of the 14 children of the family to die. family to die.

The greatest fountain in the world was turned on at Indianapolis Tuesday. The flow is 7,000 gallons per minute, and exceeds the famous Versailles, France, fountain, hitherto considered the largest in the world. It is for the soldiers' monument.

John M. Forbin and Lorenzo Semple have been appointed receivers of the property of the American Publishers Corporation, of New York, in proceedings for a voluntary dissolution of the company. The liabilities are \$403,000, assets about \$150,000.

The corporation of Brown University at Providence, R. I., has received a communication protesting against the resignation of President Andrews, who resigned some time ago because his views on free silver were objected to by some members of the corporation.

While playing in a game of baseball at New York the other day, at the grounds of the Catholic Protectory at West Chester, between teams made up of boys in the institution, Dennis O'-Connor, 13 years old, was struck in the heart with a ball. He died in a few minutes

minutes.

John Flynn, 16 years old, was almost instantly killed by a blow over the heart while engaged in a friendly sparring match with Fred Beitler, at a factory in Newark, N. J., a few days ago. Both were employed in the factory and they were boxing with bare flats at noon before a crowd of fellow employees. The boys were friends.

Ross Binford, the 18-year-old accom-

Rosa Binford, the 18-year-old accom-Rosa Binford, the 18-year-old accomplice in the assault upon Nellie Lawton at Decatur, Ala., was sentenced to be hanged with Thompson and Neville, the principals in the crime. All are negroes. Their victim is a 12-year-old white girl. The jury retired at noon and at 2 p. m. Judge Banks sentenced Thompson, Neville and Rosa Binford to be hanged September 7.

John C. Hessian, of Duluth, has received a letter from his sister at Fort Cudahy, Alaska. The letter was five months on the way and was carried on foot from Fort Cudahy to Healy's store, a distance of 750 miles. It says: "There are about 2,000 white men scattered through this part of the country, and a carload of girls could readily find husbands here."

Everett Ruggles, of Stockton, Cal., has just discovered that the woman whom he recently wedded is an heiress. For some time an estate in New York state, in which Mrs. Ruggles is interested, had been in a legal tangle. Saturday Mrs. Ruggles received a notice to the effect that everything had been settled and that she would receive one-seventh of the estate, valued at about \$750,000.

In addition to the 47 political exites

\$750,000.

In addition to the 47 political exiles whom Capt.-Gen. Weyler pardoned on Saturday, permitting them to return to Havana from Spanish penal settlements, the Official Gazette prints a list of fifty-eight others liberated on the condition that they will reside in Spain, and El Pais announces that unconditional pardon has been granted to sixty-three prominent autonomists now in prison.

A statue of the late Vice-President Schuyler Colfax is to be eracted in South Hend, Ind, his former home and where his family now live.

Prof. Langley, of the Smithsonian institute at Washington, took his seat for the first time in some years at a meeting of the Academy of Sciences at Paris recently. The President of the academy reviewed at some length Prof. Langley's work in the department of physics, and M. Berthelot greeted him on behalf of French arecasts.

THE WORLD'S GOLD PRODUCTION

AMERICA LEADS.

Geological Experts Report on the Newly Dis covered Gold Field.

Mr. Preston, the director of the mint at Washington, estimates the gold production of the world for 1896 to have been \$205,000,000, of which the United States contributed over \$53,000,000. For 1897 it is believed the world's gold product will reach at least \$240,000,000, an increase of \$35,000,000 over 1896. Mr. Preston said:

"As an indication of the increase in the world's gold product for 1897, the

As an indication of the increase in the world's gold product for 1897, the following table, showing the product of the United States, Australia, South Af-tica, Russia, Mexico, British India and Canada for 1898, and the probable out-put of these countries for 1897, is given: 1896.

Russia Mexico 7,000,000 5,800,000 2,800,000 British India ... Canada

Totals\$180,850,000 \$219,550,000
"That the world's great product will
continue to increase for a number of
years to come," says Mr. Preston, "is
self-evident, as new mines will be
opened up in all parts of the world and
with the improved appliances and
methods for extracting the gold contained in the ores, it is believed that
by the close of the present century the
world's gold product will exceed \$300,000,000."

one,000."

The report on the Yukon gold region by Josiah Edward Spurr, the geological survey expert, who headed a party that made a thorough investigation in Alaska last summer, giving new facts about the interior, was made public a few days ago. It is a comprehensive document and reviews in detail the work of the various districts. It says as to the Forty Mile gold district that in the latter part of 1887 Franklin Gulch was struck, and the first year the creek is estimated to have produced \$4.000. Ever since it has been a constant payer. The character of the gold there is nuggety, masses been a constant payer. The character of the gold there is nuggety, masses of \$5 weight being very common. The yield of the first year after the dis-covery of Forty Mile has been various-ly estimated at from \$75,000 to \$150,000, but \$60,000 probably covers the produc-

tion.

Following is the report on the Klondyke district: "With the announcement of gold here in the winter of 1896-97 there was a genuine stampede to the new region. Forty Mile was almost deserted. But 350 men spent the winter on Klondyke, in the gulches and at the new town of Dawson. The more important parts of the district are on Bonanza and Hunker creeks. According to latest information 400 According to latest information 40 claims have been located up to January 1, 1897 about half as many on Hunker creek. There is plenty of room for many more prespectors and miners, for the gulches and creeks which have shown good prespects are spread over an area of 700 square miles."

THE MINER'S STRIKE.

Money Due Strikers Witheld on Alleged

Breach of Contract.

Hundreds of miners are now camped at Turtle Creek, near Pittsburg. Daily they march about the pits of the mines hoping by that means to induce those that have not yet joined the strikers to dron their work.

that have not yet joined the strikers to drop their work. It was said by President Dolan of the mine strikers that operators were furnishing funds for carrying on the strike, and for the purchase of rations. It requires \$300 a day to feed the army of strikers at the camp.

The striking employees of the New York and Cleveland gas coal company were refused the pay still due them, owing to breach of contract as is claimed by the company. The section of the contract that guided the company's action with each miner reads:

ed by the company. The section of the contract that guided the company's action with each miner reads:

"Section 4. That if he shall quit the employment of said second party at any time during the agreement, except for reasons satisfactory to said second party, he will forfeit any and all moneys which be due at that time to him for mining coal." The action of the company was a complete surprise to the men, and one and all soon circulated their troubles, and President Patrick Dolan at once declared to the men that the miners' union would take the contract into court and test its validity. The striking miners have conducted themselves peaseably thus far. But reports of great destitution are reaching the miners' camps, and it is feared that hunger may urge the men on to riot.

Except in the Fairmont region, where J. W. Rae and Joseph Wood appear to be making some headway, the strike leaders are losing courage. The strike in the Kanawha valley is a failure thus far, while in the New River region there has been but little to lend encouragement. On the Norfolk & Western there is nothing to indicate that a strike was ever ordered, aside from a few disheartened agitators, who are met coldly by the miners.

Eugene A. Debs addressed an audlence of 6,600 persons last week at Pittsburg, enlisting their sympathy with the interests of the strikers.

The Strikers have added to their number in the Pittsburg district, although they are losing a foothold in West Virginia.

FLOODS IN GERMANY.

King and Queen Forced to Flee From the Royal Palace.

cloudbursts and inundation which have devastated the eastern parts of Germany were the worst which have occurred since 1870. According to have occurred since 1870. According to the local statistics 105 persons were killed in Silesia alone and in Saxony the casualities will not fall short of 180. The financial losses foot up over 150,-000,000 marks. At Pillnitz, the country residence of the Queen of Saxony, the river Eibe rose so fast that it flooded the lower floor of the royal castle, forcing the king and queen to hurriedly flee from the place and seek refuge at Dresden. Prince Hohenlohe, the imperial chancellor, who was then on his way from his estate at Ausses to Berlin had to leave the train at Aussig and was conveyed ten miles in a sedan chair to another railroad station.

Queer Freaks of Lightning

Lightning played queer freaks about the residence of Daniel Fist at Hagthe residence of Daniel Fist at Hag-orstown, Ind., the other day. It tore to pieces a solid oak bedstead, burned holes in the coverings, scattered plast-ering about the room, and then leaped to different pictures hanging on the wall, shattering the frames and burn-ing the paper behind them, but strange to say, the glass coverings remained intact. A farmhand sitting in an ad-joining room was unaware of the oc-currence until informed. A small cy-clone accompanied the storm and did considerable damage.

FEW FAILURES.

A Large Wheat Crop Has a Beneficial Effect Upon Trade.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: Four years ago, August 5, 1893, the first number of Dun's Review issa, the first number of Dun's Review was issued, with failures in that month amounting to over \$50,000,000, while in the month just closed failures have been only \$7,115,127, the smallest in any month since 1892. The statement of failures by classes of business for July and for forty-six months shows that in manufacturing failures have been smaller than in any other month of and for forty-six months shows that in manufacturing failures have been smaller than in any other month of the entire period, in trading smaller than in any other month except one, and in many branches of each department smaller than in most months of which records exist. Last month was the first for four years of which the volume of business reported by clearing houses was larger than in the same month of 1892, and the telegraphic dispatches from all parts of the country given this week show a gratifying improvement. This is partly due to a large yield of wheat and good prices, though the crop is probably not as large nor are prices thus far as high as in 1892, but of cotton the price is higher and the yield probably larger than in that year.

It is the wrong season to expect much from industries, and yet there has been material increase in the number

It is the wrong season to expect much from industries, and yet there has been material increase in the number of hands employed in the Iron manufacture because of the satisfactory adjustment of wage dispute with the Amalgamated association and the opening of numerous establishments which have been waiting, while the coal miners' strikes seem each day more likely to end in a permanent settlement beneficial to both parties. Meanwhile the demand for most finished products is steadily increasing, the feature this week being large pipe contracts for Russian oil fields, Sumatra and Germany. In minor metals the consumption of tin equals the receipts, so that the prices do not change and the visible supply is practically the same as a month ago, while exports of copper have been heavy and prevent a decline of lake below II cents, and realizing in lead has caused only a slight decline to \$1.50.

The sales of wool, as comparative returns by months show, bear little relation to the actual consumption in manufacture, but heavy liquidation since the new tariff bill was enacted gives the impression that some dealers are no longer confident of a speedy advance. Nevertheless prices have risen during the past few weeks nearly 1 cent per pound. Manufacturers are buying but little, though they are rapidly increasing the output and are able

during the past few weeks nearly 1 cent per pound. Manufacturers are buying but little, though they are rapidly increasing the output and are able to obtain an advance of about 10 per cent, in prices of goods, with rapidly increasing orders. Fallures for the week have been 237 in the United States, against 240 last year, and 29 in Canada, against 32 last year.

E. E. Armstrong, a Pittsburger, who went to the Alaskan gold fields last summer, has arrived home a tich man. It is understood he took out about \$50,000 worth of gold on the Yûkon river. He exhibited several large gold nuggets, stating that he had made one of the lucky strikes in that region.

INCREASED VALUATION.

Although the Rockefellow Objected Last Year, They'll Have to Pay More This Time.

In performing their duty the assessors the town of Mount Pleasant, Westchester county, N. Y., have completed the ter county, N. Y., have completed the assessment roll for 1897. The largest assessment on the roll is that of John D. and William Rockefeller, whose cases against the assessors concerning last year's roll, although they were begun nearly a year ago and have attracted attention throughout the country, are in no way near the end. The assessments of both have been trebled. William Rockefeller is probably asassessments of both have been trebled. William Rockefeller is probably assessed more than any other man in the country. Rockwood Hall, his magnificent home on the Hudson, is put down for \$2,500,000, nearly three times the assessment last year, which was \$900,000. His other real estate in 1896 was placed at \$115,582, but this year it will amount to about \$350,000. John D. Rockefeller is down for \$587,775, or \$300,000 more than last year.

With regard to last year's assessments, which are yet in litigation, the Rockefellers allege that their assessments are unequal, eroneous and illegal. Hearings were begun in the cases last October, and yesterday the thirty-fifth hearing was held in Tarry-

cases last October, and yesterday the thirty-fifth hearing was held in Tarrytown. Twenty-nine of the hearings have been taken up by the counsel for the assessors in cross-examining. Only three witnesses have testified thus far, and more than 2,000 pages of type-written testimony has been taken. As there will be a number of other witnesses, it is probable that the case will occupy at least another year.

As both John D. and William Rockefeller are out of town at present, the former being in Europe and the latter in the West, it could not be learned what action would be taken in regard to the new assessments, it is almost certain, however, that they will follow the same legal course as they are now doing about last year's taxes.

ing about last year's taxes.

A Disirable Minister

A Disirable Minister.

The Rev. Stephen Merritt, of New York, at the Christian Alliance camp meeting the other day proclaimed his power to heal the ill and restore reason to the demented. In the course of his address on "Sanctification." he said:

"I am in daily communication with the Holy Ghost. In the last six months God has manifested himself to me and through me more than in all my former Christian experience. Through me he has opened lunatic asylums, bade inmates come forth, and I have seen them depart clothed in their right minds. He has touched consumptives on the very brink of the grave and restored them to health. The crippled and infirm have been fully healed."

Doctor Saves Two Lives.

Doctor Saves Two Lives.

Dector Saves Two Lives.

Dr. Von Lindgren of Washington heroically saved two reckless bathers from drowning at Cape May, N. J., the other day. Miss L. E. Sears of Harrisburg, Pa., and Irving Martin of Philadelphia, had gotten beyond their depth and were struggling in the water. Dr. Von Lindgren reached the woman when she had become so frightened and exhausted that a moment's delay may have cost her life. He brought her to shore, and returned for Martin, whom he also succeeded in landing. The second rescue was a desperate struggle, but the Washingtonian's athletic powers saved the two men, both of whom collapsed upon reaching shore. All the parties were soon afterwards revived.

The king of Siam was entertained by Queen Victoria and the Prince and Princes of Wales at Osborne the other

Princes of water at Malakand reday.

The British officer at Malakand reports that practically all the tribes joined in the late attacks on the British forces in the Chitral district. He adds that 2,700 men of the enemy were killed and many wounded.

It is announced that the rising of natives in Bechuanaland at Cape Town has collapsed and that Chiefs Toto and Lukajaujos, who have 1,000 followers. have surrandered

NEW TARIFF AROUSES GERMANY.

THE SUGAR TAX.

Protests Against Paying a Higher Duty Than Other Countries.

The German government has again entered a protest against the application to German sugar of section 5 of the new tariff act, by which such sugar the new tariff act, by which such sugar would be taxed with a higher duty than that from other countries. It is not denied, however, that German sugar clearly comes within the provision of section 5 by reason of the payment of an export bounty, but the contention is made that the additional duty imposed is a discrimination against German sugar which is incompatible with the most favored nation rights that are the most favored nation rights that are secured to Berman productions by the treaties now in force, and with the provisions of the Saratoga agreement of August 22, 1891. As to the first contention, the German charge d'affaires Mr. Von Reichenau, in his note to the Saratoga of State agreements to recibe tention, the German charge d'affaires Mr. Von Reichenau, in his note to the Secretary of State, appears to revive the position taken in June 1896, with respect to the duties leviable upon bountled sugars. The matter was then considered in connection with the discriminating tariff provision of August 27, 1894, in relation to sait duties by the Attorney General, Mr. Olney, who held that under that act sait was legally dutiable. Mr. Von Reichenau's note refers generally to treaties, but it seems that his particular reference is to the treaty of May 1, 1828, between the United States and Prussia. It is observed by the State department that it is still without any information from the German government on the point raised by Mr. Olney as to whether the treaty with Prussia is to be taken as effective with respect to other portions of the empire, or is applicable only to the productions of Prussia exported from Prussia. As to the contention that the tariff provision is incompatible with the terms of the Saratoga treaty of August, 1891, the State department takes the position that that agreement ceased with the passage of treaty of August, 1891, the State department takes the position that that agreement ceased with the passage of treaty of August, 1891, the State development of the scope of the increased which extend the scope of the increased which extend the scope of the increased an export bounty is paid.

Population of the United States

Population of the United States.

The latest official estimate of the population of the United States is 77,000,068. This is made by the actuary of the treasury, an officer whose duty it is, at fixed intervals, to report on the percapita circulation of money in the United States. He estimates that the present holdings of money are \$22.53 for every man, woman and child in the United States. His estimate of the population is made by the use of the census reports for the preceding decade. Certain fixed rules of increase by birth and immigration and provision for deaths and other losses are made and the resulting estimate is acmade and the resulting estimate is ac

CAPITAL GLEANINGS.

Available cash balance in the United States treasury, \$231,502,521; gold re-serve, \$140,160,439. Senator Gorman of Maryland will not

be a candidate for re-election, according to a friend. Word comes to the state department that the Germans are exhibiting a lively interest in the Japanese oil terri-

tory. Dr. Bruner, sanitary inspector the marine hospital service at Havana, predicts a rapid increase of yellow fe-ver among Spanish seamen now in the harbor.

Advices at Washington from latest Japanese mails are that the Japanese will be content with recognition by the Hawaiians of the principles for which they contend without insisting on substantial pecuniary damages.

The interior department has made a ruling which restores William F. Bor-

The interior department has made a ruling which restores William F. Rogers, lieutenant United States revenue cutter Forward, in the Mexican war, to a pension for injuries. At the time he was hurt the cutter was temporarily in active service in the navy by the President's orders. Lieut. Rogers was granted a pension, which was stopped later. It will be renewed.

BREAKFAST IN A POCKET

Chicago Druggist Enables Men to Carry Food in the Shape of Tablets.

Mr. Fry, a Chleago druggist, professes to have discovered a method of reducing beef to the form of tablets. He is keeping the discovery secret un-He is keeping the discovery secret until he can protect it by patents. The tablets are about the diameter of a nickle, but a triffe thicker. Mr. Fry declares that six of them have sufficed him for his breakfast each morning for the last two weeks. He says each tablet has the sustaining power of a quarter of a pound of beef. The tablets are very light, and one man could carry the equivalent of two entire beeves. Just what the ingredients of the tablets are Mr. Frey declines to tell, but he declares that every particle of the condensed food is nutritive and healthful.

United States Made a Demand upon the Peru-vian Government for \$50,000.

vian Government for \$50.000.

An ultimatum has been presented to the Peruvian government by the administration requiring the immediate payment of the McCord claim of \$50,000. While no threat of coercion is made, in case of refusal, it is understood the note makes the positive statement that any further delay on the part of Peru to close the incident will be considered as injurious to the cordial relations existing between the two governments. The Peruvian minister has cabled the note to Lima and is awaiting instruction. It is said the Peruvian government will try to obtain further consideration of the case. The state department has informed Peru that her liability is unquestioned except by herself and that this government will not consent to a further discussion of the matter.

Recruits for Debs.

A new branch of the Debs Social Democracy was organized Sunday at New York by representatives of nearly 25,000 Hebrew socialists, who were expelled recently from the socialist labor party for daring to question the methods and motives of Daniel De Leon. Delegates from the Hebrew organizations in New York, Boston, Brooklyn, Brownsville, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Haverhill, Hartford and New Haven were present. Some of them wanted to establish an independent organization, but a majority voted in favor of joining Debs. It was agreed, however, that they did not approve of his colonization scheme, but only of his propaganda methods.

FEARED JAPAN.

Officials Instructed to Raise the American Flag in Case Congress Does not Act

The following from the correspondent

of the Associated Press at Honolulu was received on the steamer Belgic a few days ago.

"The arrival of the steamship Moans from San Francisco, due here July 29, means much for Hawaii. In official circles it is generally understood that United States Minister Sewail will carry out the instructions received in the last mail, said to be to this effect: If the Moana brings word that Congress failed to pass the annexation treaty Minister Sewail is to declare a protectorate and raise the American fiag.

"The American Minister has had frequent consultations with President Dole within the past week, and it is believed they have agreed on a programme.

"The intervaping menths would be of the Associated Press at Honolulu

Dole within the past week, and it is believed they have agreed on a programme.

"The intervening menths would be a long time for this country to stand alone, in view of the attitude of Japan, and Secretary Sherman believed a protectorate of the United States the only way to prevent possible hostile action on the part of the Japanesse. As soon as the Moana arrives it is understood the United States Minister will notify this Government of his intention to raise the American flag. Diplomatic etiquette will allow a day or two for answer, and it is expected everything will be in readiness to declare a protectorate Monday, August 2."

It is positively known that both Admiral Beardsiey and Admiral Miller have been instructed to holst the American flag over Honolulu in the event of Japan offering to seize the Custom House or attempt any other forcible seizure, and both Secretary Sherman and Assistant Secretary Day have been expecting advices in every mail from Honolulu that Admiral Beardsiee has carried out his discretionary instructions.

The State Department assumes the right of the United States to establish a protectorate over the Hawalian Islands at any time, with the consent of the present ruling Government. Some officials believe that the Senate resolution declaring that the United States would not look with favor upon any forced interference in the affairs of Hawali amounted practically to the establishment of a protectorate.

CURE FOR LOCKJAW.

Washington Physicians Test a New Remedy

The physicians of the Emergency hospital at Washington had their first chance to practically test the anti-toxine of tetanus or lockjaw the other day. An interesting series of experiments with this poison and its antidote have been carried on for a year past at the army medical laboratory, but the disease in human beings is so rare that no practical test has been made in Washington. The sufferer in the case was Richard Curtis, colored. He stepped on a nail several days ago, making a bad wound in the sole of his foot. All the symptoms of the disease developed. The muscles of the face and neck became rigid, the patient could not speak. Nourishment had to be given by injection. The anti-toxine was injected in the patient's side and he has since been kept in perfect quiet. The physicians state that the spasms which are one of the features of the disease have begun to subside, and the patient's condition is now quite encouraging. chance to practically test the anti-toxaging.

The following statement shows some of the more important items of un-usual expenditure in excess of June payments, which became payable dur-

ing July: Monongahela river improve-

ments \$3,600,000
Pensions 4,900,000
Interest 6,500,000
Deficiency in postal revenues 2,500,000
State Agricultural College 1,200,000
Rivers and harbors 1,100,000
Pay, subsistence, etc., for the
army 3,000,000
During last month the receipts from customs amounted to \$15,966,801, an increase, as compared with July, 1896, of about \$5,000,000. The internal revenue during July last yielded \$19,767,831, as compared with \$14,302,532 for July, 1896.

NUGGETS FROM THE KLONDYKE.

The Rothschild have sent representatives to the Klondyke. A complete newspaper outfit has been shipped to the new gold field.

The first Klondyke gold was ceived at the Philadelphia mint urday. Hundreds of tons of supplies are stacked up at Dyea, waiting to be carried over the pass. It will be im-possible, he says, to move all the goods before spring.

In the hold of the steamer Excelsior which left San Francisco last week for the gold mines were a number of faro tables, roulette wheels, and other devices to deprive the miners of their gold.

gold.

Juneau is deserted. Everybody has gone to the Yukon, and the quartz mines cannot get enough men to run their mills. Wages are \$2.50 to \$3 per day with board, but only fifty or sixty men are working at Treadwell, where 300 were working six months ago.

The steamer Queen arrived at Dyea a few days ago with a large number of passengers and great amount of freight; a thousand people are encamped there, and the number will reach 3,000 in a few days, and that most of them will never reach the Klondyks this season, as it is impossible to get anything like the quantity of freight over the summit.

The steamer Noyo sailed Tuesday with 140 passengers for Dyea, Alaska. Of the passengers already booked 10 are women, who will make the journey over the Chilkoot Pass to the klondyke gold fields. Two others are Mayor A. C. Scott, of Springfield, Ill., and his son. Mayor Scott has resigned his office to seek a fortune in the frozen north.

morth.

Many think fortunes are to be me

Many think fortunes are to be made by shipping provisions to the gold fields and enough grub is en route to incur high living. The only trouble is that two-thirds of the stuff will get stranded in Chilkoot pass or be stored at St. Michael or Juneau. Flour is selling for \$6 a sack at Dawson City and everything is in proportion. The supply of miners' outfits here is being depleted. Washington will soon have a visitor from the Klondyke gold regions in the person of Father Francis Barnum. He is to be stationed at Georgetown university, having been at the Jesuit mission in Klondyke for some time. A relative recently died, leaving him \$25,000, and Father Barnum has asked permission to come here to look after the money. He has written a grammar and dictionary of Aslaskan language.

Fishing Boats Deserted.

Fish packers at San Francisco are greatly alarmed over startling rumors that have come floating down from the

North.

The reports are to the effect that the men engaged in salmon fishing have deserted their boats and gone to the Klondyke.