

A TRIUMPH FOR UNITED STATES.

Good Work of Ambassador Hay and John W. Foster

In Relation to the Settlement of the Behring Sea Question.

The Spanish Ministry in a Tight Place Regarding Cuban Affairs—The War Can be Kept Up Only So Long as Funds Last, and the Time When They Will Fail Almost in Sight.

LONDON, July 31.—Much satisfaction is expressed in official and mercantile circles at the prospective settlement of the seal question by aid of the Washington conference, especially as such an arrangement will remove the cause of a hot discussion between the United States and England. Although at the outset of Mr. Foster's journey, diplomats and newspaper here ridiculed the idea that there was anything necessary to be done. Ambassador Hay and Mr. Foster have completely changed this view, and Great Britain is finally doing everything possible to meet the demands of the United States. Doubtless this is possibly owing to the support Mr. Foster's ideas received from Russia and Canada. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Davies have all along favored a conciliatory attitude toward the proposals of the United States.

The conference will meet in the third or fourth week in October, the exact date being left to be determined by the arrival of the British experts from the sealing grounds. Great Britain will probably be represented by Sir Julian Pauncefote, the Ambassador, and Professor Darcey Thompson. The United States will probably be represented by John W. Foster and Japan by the Japanese Minister at Washington, Russia by a committee headed by Dr. Matens, Professor of International Law at the University of St. Petersburg, who was delegated by Russia to hold the Four Parties with Mr. Foster. Canada will be represented by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Davies.

The conference will discuss the whole question as raised by the United States, will draft a scheme of protection for the seals, with details for carrying out the same, and will decide all open claims. Its report will be a referendum, but as Russia and Japan are entirely favorable to the pretensions of the United States, and as Great Britain is indifferent so long as Canada is satisfied, the conference may be said to be a diplomatic triumph for the United States, and a personal triumph for Mr. Foster. Unless it results in a divided report, which is not expected, the Government will immediately embody the scheme in a permanent agreement in the form of a referendum, so that it can be executed in the season of 1898.

A Spanish diplomat, who is in close touch with Senor Canovas de Castillo, the Spanish Premier, informs the correspondent of the Associated Press that it is useless longer to attempt to disguise the fact that the Spanish Ministry is in a very tight place. He says: "We can keep up the war in Cuba only so long as our funds last, and the time when they will fall is almost in sight. When it comes, we must give up the struggle. Now we are too proud a race to do so at anybody's demand, but we can do so by pleading force majeure in a war with the United States. Such a result naturally would be a very unpleasant matter to us, but in order to prevent the overthrow of the monarchy, war is the only way out." The Premier knows that President McKinley direct that the President personally does not want war, and wishes to save us from the cost and the bloodshed. But his Cabinet only partly share his views, while the Senate, the House of Representatives, the American press and the people of the United States favor a settlement with big guns. President McKinley, however, while first for peace, has declared himself as not shrinking from war, if peace measures fail.

"This is the position of the United States, and naturally lends strength to the independent course which General Woodford will pursue. His instructions will be the natural attempt to obtain for Cuba the peaceful means of Cuban independence. He is destined to be defeated in his proposal the moment it is made, for Spain would infinitely prefer war, with or without the encouragement of other nations, to any surrender on the Cuban question. This is the fact, and the Premier sees no other way out of the present impasse in Spanish policies. We will court war the moment the United States becomes imperative in its demand. The wave of great emotion and patriotism such a war would call out in Spain would naturally sink all threatening questions and disturbances. The Catholics, Republicans and all others would unite for the nation as they could be united by nothing else; and when defeated, if such a thing be, Cuba could be surrendered without imperiling all present political and monarchical institutions."

The engineers' dispute has apparently settled down to a prolonged struggle. Both masters and men are unyielding. The former's position has been strengthened by the fact that the Northampton Cycle employers have joined the Employers' Federation, and issued lockout notices to 25 per cent. of their employees. The engineers have responded by calling out the other 75 per cent. "The Spectator," in a gloomy article entitled "Aggression of American Wealth," refers to the retirement of President Andrews from Brown University and Professor Bemis from Chicago University, saying: "We can scarcely escape the conclusion that a conspiracy exists among the heads of the trusts in America to interfere with the freedom of teaching in the universities so far as economic questions are concerned, in order that

nothing shall be uttered which has not received the trade mark of monopolies approval." The paper pictures the Americans as reduced almost to the situation of Russia by the censorship of wealthy magnates over the universities, and says: "Capitalists have subsidized the pulpits, bought up the press, seated well-paid attorneys in the Senate, and finally have stretched out their hands to the colleges, which it is an easy thing to capture by such generosity as Mr. Rockefeller's. Apparently it is their intention to convert the United States into a powerful oligarchy, and they will extend the sway of that oligarchy to other lands when they can."

A MURDERER SENTENCED. Shot Three Persons, Killing Two of Them.

ATLANTA (Ga.), July 31.—Edwin Flanagan, who has been on trial all this week at Decatur for the murder of Mrs. Nancy Allen and Miss Ruth Slack on the evening of the 31st of last December, was yesterday found guilty and sentenced to be hanged August 5th. Flanagan is a carpenter, and in the employ of the Standard Oil Company, he traveled to various cities, where deposits of the company were being built. He had a mania for making love and seeking to marry very young girls. His method was to advertise for a nurse for a mythical niece, and when young girls answered the advertisement he would select the prettiest one and propose marriage. Through these means he made the acquaintance of and went to the home of the family of G. W. Allen, living in De Kalb County, near Atlanta.

He conceived a mad infatuation for Lella, the eleven-year-old daughter of the house, and asked several times for her hand in marriage. Being refused, he conceived the horrible idea that Allen was having improper relations with his own daughter. On the night of December 31st, at the supper table, he shot Allen, and in the confusion which followed he fired indiscriminately, killing the mother of Mr. Allen instantly and wounding Miss Slack, a visitor, so that she died soon after. Flanagan explained his crime by saying that a plot had been formed against him by the Allen family because of the discovery of the relations between father and daughter. The testimony in the trial revealed a remarkable case of sexual perversion.

FLOODS IN EUROPE. ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY LIVES LOST IN RUSSIA.

Widespread Devastation in Silesia—Nothing Like It Has Occurred for Centuries Past. LONDON, July 31.—A special despatch from St. Petersburg says that the "Novosti" estimates that at least 150 persons have perished in the floods at Kertsch in the Crimea. Kertsch is a fortified town on a tongue of land forming a peninsula of the same name, noted for its mud volcanoes, on the Strait of Yenikale, connecting the Sea of Azoff with the Black Sea. It is estimated that a hundred persons have perished by drowning in Silesia.

At Lobethan a town hall recently built and two other large structures have collapsed. The rivers are still rising. At Ischl the people are leaving their houses. It is feared that Great Elizabeth bridge will be swept away. A great number of the people have been torn down by the floods. The Emperor, who displays the greatest interest in the situation, is being kept closely advised from all parts of the devastated district.

DEVASTATION IN SILESIA. BERLIN, July 31.—The devastation caused by the floods in Silesia is widespread. Nothing like it has occurred in that district for centuries. The loss already reaches many millions of marks. It is estimated that a hundred persons have perished by drowning in Silesia.

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SAMOAN ISLANDS. McKinley Will Not Pursue the Policy Urged by Cleveland.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—There is room to believe that the McKinley Administration will not pursue the policy urged by Mr. Cleveland in the matter of the abandonment of the rights of this Government in Samoa. In discussing the Samoan question a few days before his departure the President said that the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands by the United States, with the proposed construction of the Nicaragua Canal under the control of the United States, has placed a value on Samoa which the country could ill afford to lose. Its location is such that it is directly between Australia and New Guinea, and its value as a way station for vessels proceeding to Australia from Honolulu or from the proposed Nicaragua Canal will be great. For these reasons President McKinley did not attempt to carry out the policy advocated by Mr. Cleveland, looking to the abrogation of the treaty between Great Britain, Germany and the United States of 1880, which gave the signatory powers equal rights in the Government of Samoa.

Foster Sails for Home. LONDON, July 31.—John W. Foster left for Southampton this morning. Ambassador Hay and the members of the United States Embassy were at Waterloo Station to bid him farewell. Prince Chang Yen Hoon, the Special Envoy of China to the Jubilee festivities, is also a passenger by the St. Louis.

French Schooner Sunk. ST. JOHNS (N. F.), July 31.—The schooner Onway Bell has arrived here from Sydney. She reports that when 350 miles off Cape St. Mary she collided with the French fishing schooner Louise Ernest, bound from the banks with fish. The latter vessel sank in five minutes, the crew and fifteen barely escaping being carried down.

SITUATION IN THE STRIKE REGIONS. Peace and Quietness Prevail in the Pittsburg District.

Though Several Times During the Day a Clash Was Imminent.

The Strikers Retire to Their Camp for a Rest Over Sunday, When They Will Renew Their Efforts to Induce the Working Miners to Join in the Strike.

PITTSBURG, July 31.—Anxiety, expectation and suspense, which were the conditions in the coal mining situation about De Armit's mines to-day, have given place to peace and quietness to-night. After running counter to Deputy Sheriffs several times during the day, the strikers peacefully withdrew this evening and are now asleep in their camps. As the miners will not work to-morrow, the strikers will take a rest, and no trouble is expected before Monday morning. The week closed with the miners' officials satisfied that they had made a marked impression upon the diggers of the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company, who, it seems, are wavering as to their purpose. All the men are out at Sandy Creek, and but few are at work at Turtle Creek. Plum Creek was in full operation, and the entire force of the strikers was centered at this point, but without success. Late this afternoon President Dolan took twenty-five miners from the camp and marched to Plum Creek, where a meeting was organized. Speeches were made by President Dolan and Vice-President Mackey, and the men cautioned to keep within the law. While the meeting was in progress the Sheriff, with an armed force of deputies, appeared. Sheriff Lowrey read the injunction procured by De Armit, and ordered the strikers to disperse. President Dolan replied that they were on public ground, and produced a certificate showing the place to be a public highway. Sheriff Lowrey again ordered them to disperse, and after a short parley the meeting was closed and the strikers marched back to camp.

Upon their return it was learned that 400 men from the Panhandle district had started for Turtle Creek, and would reach there to-morrow morning. When the reinforcements arrive, arrangements will be made to march to Plum Creek about midnight Saturday, and guard the mines until the men start to work, when another effort will be made to induce them to come out. The camp has been organized on military lines, and all strangers will be kept on the outside. Several wagon loads of provisions were received, and enough rations are now on hand to feed 3,000 men. Sheriff Lowrey said this evening that he would visit the camp in person to-morrow, and after making a careful investigation, would probably decide to take some decisive action Monday. "Camp Desperation," at the McCrea School House, will be the headquarters for the strikers for many days. Committees and sub-committees will visit the offending miners in their homes to-morrow, with the hope of inducing them to join the movement. At midnight President Dolan stated that he had received word that 700 men were on their way from Thomas Run, 100 from Carnegie and 100 from Mackey. By noon to-morrow, he said, 2,000 men will be in camp.

A call has been issued for a mass meeting of all the miners in the Pittsburg district at McCrea's School House, near De Armit's mines, on Monday morning at 11 o'clock. The call urges all miners throughout the district to meet at their mines, and to arrange to proceed to the meeting places, and continue: "The miners of this district confront a crisis. In their peaceable, law-abiding contest for bread, they have been outraged in the name of the law by the Sheriff of Allegheny County. It is absolutely necessary that the miners register an emphatic protest against the misinterpretation of the statutes." It is expected that at least 1,000 miners will attend the meeting. Speeches will be made by President Garland of the Amalgamated Association, President Thomas of the Patternmakers' League and the local officials.

A CLASH WAS IMMINENT. PITTSBURG, July 31.—There has been a change in the state of the Sheriff's mines, and a clash between the strikers and deputy sheriffs seems imminent. The mines at Oak Hill and Sandy Creek are being operated by very few men. Most of the Oak Hill miners live at Turtle Creek, and the demonstrations of the strikers camping in the Gospel Tent have intimidated them. At Sandy Creek about 20 per cent. of the miners are working, but at the Plum Creek mines all the men are working.

A representative of the Associated Press was admitted to the Plum Creek mine and he talked with about a dozen men who were at work. They had said they had no sympathy with the strikers, and would not leave the mine unless they are driven out. Most of the men are armed and declare they will not be intimidated. A large number of men got into the mines at Plum Creek before the marchers arrived. This being the last day of the month, the men had gone into the mine to get their wages, and they said that they could swell their account by a big day's work. The marchers approached the mine by the Monroeville road. The mine property adjoins the Center school-house, in Plum township, and on the dividing line between the two properties the marchers were met by a deputy sheriff, who told them they could not go any further on the Monroeville road. The leaders of the strikers pushed him aside and marched on. Twenty or thirty other deputies hurried to the

THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY LINE. England's Claim to a Large Share of the Territory May Give Rise to Interesting Diplomatic Complications.

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NEW YORK, July 31.—A special to the "Tribune" from Washington says: "The claim of Great Britain to a big share of Alaska promises to occupy a large amount of public attention for some time to come. Indeed, it may become a vital question, and give rise to diplomatic complications between the United States and England. The claim is regarded by Government officials here as preposterous. The Senate, when the boundary question was brought before it, as the result of a treaty negotiated by Secretary Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote, did not place itself on record in the matter, however. Before a vote was taken Congress adjourned, so that the location of the divisional line, which has been in dispute since 1884, is no nearer settlement than it has been any period in the last thirteen years. General Duffield, Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, was a member of the Boundary Commission. The survey authorized by it has until recently been deemed official and correct by both countries. General Duffield said to-day: "Up to 1884 both countries were principally united as to the boundary line from Mt. St. Elias to the southeast. According to the terms of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, the United States, in purchasing Alaska in 1867, acquired the southeastern boundary of the Russian territory. The line of demarcation between the possessions of the high contracting powers upon the coast of the continent and the islands of America to the northwest should be drawn in the following manner: Commencing from the southernmost of the land called Prince of Wales Island, which point lies in the parallel of 54 degrees, 40 minutes north latitude and between the 131st degree and the 133d degree of west longitude, the same line shall ascend to the north along the channel called Portland Channel as far as the point of the continent where it strikes the 56th degree of north latitude. From this last mentioned point the line of demarcation shall follow the summit from mountains situated parallel to the coast as far as the point of intersection of the 141st degree of west longitude of the same meridian, and finally from the said point of intersection on the said meridian line of the 141st degree to the intersection of the 141st degree of west longitude and the 133d degree of west longitude, the same line shall follow the coast of the continent to the North-west. Wherever the summit of the mountains which extend in a direction parallel to the coast from the 56th degree of north latitude to the point of intersection of the 141st degree of west longitude and the 133d degree of west longitude shall prove to be a distance of more than ten marine leagues from the coast, the limit between the British possessions and the line of coast which is to belong to Russia, as above mentioned, shall be formed by a line parallel to the winding of the coast, and which shall exceed the distance of ten marine leagues therefrom. "On all maps from 1827 to 1848 the boundary line has been shown in its general terms parallel to the winding of the coast and twenty-five miles from it. In 1884, however, one of the Canadian maps showed a marked deflection of this line in the southern limit of the British Columbian possession. Instead of passing up Portland Channel this Canadian map showed the boundary as passing up the Behm Canal, an arm of the sea sixty or seventy miles west of Portland Channel, this change having been made on the bare assertion that the words 'Portland Canal,' as intended, were erroneous. By this change an area of American territory about equal in size to the State of Connecticut was transferred to the British territory. "There are three facts which go to show that this map was incorrect. In the first place, the British Admiralty, who surveyed the northern limit of the British Columbian possession in 1848, surveyed Portland Canal, and not Behm Canal, and thus by implication admitted this canal to be the boundary line. "Second, the region now claimed by British Columbia was at that time occupied as a military post of the United States without objection or protest on the part of British Columbia. "Third, Anette Island, in this region, was by Act of Congress four years ago set apart as a reservation for the use of the Metakalla Indians, who sought asylum under the American flag to escape annoyances experienced under the British flag. "Another change was made at Lynn Canal, the northernmost extension of the Alexandria Archipelago, which runs north of Juneau, and the land outlet of the Yukon trade. If the official Canadian map of 1884 carried the boundary line around this canal, another Canadian map, three years later, carried the line across the head of the canal in such a manner as to throw its head waters into the rich territory. Still later, Canadian maps carried the line not across the head of the canal, but across near its mouth, some seventy miles south of the former line. In such a way as practically to take in Juneau or at least land immediately back of it, and even the rich Canadian map, which runs the line at all southeast of Alaska, prints the legend 'British Columbia' over portions of the Lynn Canal, which are now administered by the United States. A recent report of the United States

surveyors as to the boundary line in this connection said: "In substance, these determinations throw the diggers by the United States Forty Mile Creek within the territory of the United States. The whole valley of Rich Creek is also in the United States. Most of the gold is to the west of the crossing of the 141st meridian at Forty Mile Creek. If we produce the 141st meridian on a chart, the mouth of Miller's Creek, a tributary of Forty Mile Creek, and a valuable gold region, is five miles in a direct line, or seven miles, according to the winding of the stream, all within the territory of the United States. In substance, the only places in the Yukon region where gold in quantity has been found are all to the west of the boundary line between Canada and the United States. "It can readily be seen that the claim of the United States is directly opposed to that of the Canadians. It is true that the arbitration of the 111st meridian was favored by the United States surveyors, but some of them were amazed at the claims of the English with regard to Lynn Creek (not canal), and the whole southeastern boundary and expressed the belief that the United States would refuse to arbitrate the claims of this portion of the boundary."

MORE TROOPS NEEDED. Not Enough at Yellowstone Park to Patrol the Vast Territory.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Adjutant-General Greck received a telegram from Colonel Young of the Third Cavalry, in command of the troops in the Yellowstone Park, this morning saying that there has been an unprecedented number of visitors to the park this year, and suggesting that a company of infantry be added to the military force assigned to duty of guarding the reservation and preserving its natural beauty. There are now two troops of cavalry at Fort Yellowstone, and Colonel Young considers the number insufficient to properly patrol the vast extent of territory included within the limits of the reservation. Acting Secretary Merklejohn, who is temporarily in charge of the War Department, will probably submit Colonel Young's suggestion to Secretary Alger at Lake Champlain for his action.

HOT SPELL IN THE EAST. THERMOMETER AT THE HUNDRED MARK AT OMAHA.

OMAHA, July 31.—At 2 o'clock this afternoon the thermometer at the Signal Office registered 100, the highest temperature of the year. At that hour Lincoln's record was 104. The heat is accompanied by a wind blowing four or five miles an hour from the south, with a humidity of 23 degrees. No prostrations have been reported. ST. JOSEPH (Mo.), July 31.—With the mercury registering 100 degrees in the shade and 120 in the sun, the heat was almost unbearable to-day. The air is very dry and crops need rain. A number of persons were overcome by the heat. Charles Gates and Frank White are in a critical condition. Many horses died in the streets. KANSAS CITY, July 31.—The unusually hot weather continues. At 2 o'clock this afternoon the Weather Bureau reported 100 degrees, from 2 p. m. until nearly 7 p. m., nearly 100 degrees, or within 2 degrees of the hottest weather ever known here. The humidity is low, however, and the atmosphere comparatively dry, and as a consequence there have not been as a dozen prostrations and but one fatality during the two days on which the thermometer has been above 100 degrees. Reports received here indicate that 100 degrees and over of heat was general to-day and yesterday throughout Kansas and Northwestern Missouri, and that in many sections serious damage is being done to the corn crop. From Southern and Western Kansas, where hot winds are blowing, and where rain has been needed for several days, the reports are particularly gloomy, several counties reporting the crop practically destroyed. In other sections of the State, north and east, rain has fallen recently, and the outlook is more encouraging.

WINDOW GLASS. The Price Has Been Advanced About Four Per Cent.

PITTSBURG, July 31.—The price of window glass has been advanced 4 per cent. by the manufacturers. The new rate goes into effect at once and will continue until August 10th, when probably if the trade conditions warrant it another advance will be made. The new discounts are as follows: 2,000 box lots, 70, 10 and 2½; 2,000 box lots, 70 and 10; carloads, 70 and 7½; less carloads, 69 and 20. The National Manufacturers' Association has sent a communication to President Simpson Burns of the Window Glass Workers' Association requesting a conference on the question of wages for the next year. A date was soon agreed upon, and the conference will be held in Chicago, Wednesday, August 11th. An advance in wages will certainly be agreed upon at the conference between the workers and the manufacturers committee, but how much can not be predicted at this time. Croker for Mayor. LONDON, July 31.—Judge Truxax of New York is in England on a vacation. In an interview Judge Truxax says that Richard Croker can have the nomination for Mayor of Greater New York if he desires; that if nominated Mr. Croker will be elected, and that if elected he would make a good Mayor. Grant's Successor. NEW YORK, July 31.—Mayor Strong has announced the appointment of Colonel George Moore Smith of the Sixty-ninth Regiment to succeed Colonel Fred Grant as Police Commissioner. The new Commissioner will be sworn in Monday. British Troops Going to Crete. LONDON, July 31.—A dispatch from Malta says that 400 Welsh fusiliers started for Crete this morning. Chinese invented paper 170 B. C.

WAGES INCREASED. One of the Good Effects of the Passage of the Tariff Bill.

NEW ORLEANS (La.), July 31.—Leon Godchar, the owner of seven sugar plantations in Louisiana and the largest producer in the United States, has telegraphed to the manager of his several places to advance the wages of all field laborers 10½ per cent., the advance to commence August 1st, in consequence, he says, of the passage of the Dingley Tariff Bill. In sugar circles the opinion is generally that this advance will be conceded by all the planters to labor employed in sugar culture or manufacture. The skilled labor employed in the sugar houses or refineries is paid according to the price sugar commands, and will get an increase of wages of from 20 to 30 per cent., as compared with last year. Amnesty to Exiles. MADRID, July 31.—Captain-General Weyler has telegraphed the Government from Havana that he has decided to grant amnesty to 1,000 exiles, including Dr. Montalvo, and denies the American dispatches in which it is stated that the Cubans are using artillery against the outposts of Havana.

EMPEROR WILLIAM AND THE CZAR. The Rulers of Germany and Russia Soon to Meet.

Next Thursday the Former Will Start for St. Petersburg.

The Prince of Wales to be the Guest of the Kaiser at the Grand Military Manuevers at Homberg Next Month—Prince Bismarck Reported to be Enjoying Excellent Health.

BERLIN, July 31.—Emperor William reached Kiel on board the imperial yacht Hohenzollern yesterday. On Thursday next, accompanied by the Empress and by the entire suite, under command of Prince Henry of Prussia, his majesty will start for St. Petersburg to visit the Czar. Prince Hohenzollern will enter the Emperor at Peterhof. The municipal authorities of St. Petersburg will signalize the visit by presenting their majesties slices of bread on a silver dish and salt in a silver salt cellar, both richly ornamented in the Russian style, and engraved with the imperial arms of St. Petersburg and Germany. Upon the rim of the dish is the following inscription: "To Their Majesties, the Emperor and Empress of Germany." The grand military manuevers at Homberg will begin on September 2d, and will continue until the 15th. The Prince of Wales will be among the guests of the Kaiser at the principal reviews. He has modified his plans, and will take a course of the waters next month at Marienbad, instead of at Homberg, as hitherto. This decision has greatly excited the local folk at Marienbad, and correspondingly depressed the Homberg people, who had come to look upon the visit as a fixture. Professor Hirschberg, the well known authority on ophthalmia, has finished his examination of the Russian cases of Egyptian ophthalmia, which is now prevalent in many parts of Prussia. In the course of his report to the Government he says: "The old opinion that heat and dust helped to propagate the disorder is no longer tenable. The disease occurs in London concerning the Emperor and in bogs and lakes in waters. Out of 7,000 cases which have been examined under supervision, I have found from 20 to 47 per cent. among the children in village schools, 10 to 15 per cent. in new-born infants, 5 per cent. in high schools. The chief cause is an improvement of social conditions." Dr. Arthur Kortegan, head of the celebrated school at Frankfurt, died suddenly at Inter-Laken last Monday. He was 50 years of age, and to within a few years past was head master of the well known school at Berlin. Many prominent Americans and Englishmen have been educated. He was a leading authority on educational matters throughout Germany. Prince Oscar celebrated his ninth birthday on Tuesday at Tegernsee. The rumors in London concerning the possible retirement of Secretary Sherman are re-echoed here, even in official German and American circles, but with this difference: That Mr. Sherman is to be succeeded not by Whitelaw Reid, but by Ambassador White. Gossip even goes so far as to indicate that Mr. Sherman is to leave the Kaiserhof Hotel for permanent quarters to the possibility of his having soon to return to Washington. The comments of the German press upon the Dingley bill are extremely expressed by the fact that large quantities of German goods were sent to the United States in anticipation of the event. While wishing to revenge themselves upon the administration, the most chauvinistic journals are not blind to the fact that reprisals on the part of Germany would surely prove boomerangs. General Count Von Blumenthal, the only surviving commander of the army of 1870-71, completed to-day a term of seventy years' service. Prince Bismarck is in excellent health. On Wednesday he received Prince Schenck-Charholtz, the new commander of the Halberstadt Cuirassiers, of which regiment the Prince is honorary Colonel. The supposed infernal machine which exploded in a mail bag during a transfer of mails at the Potsdam railway station early in the week, turned out to be only a package of large torpedoes of the kind used by cyclists to frighten dogs. The whole Liberal press is in arms against the act of a sentry who killed an escaping soldier under peculiar circumstances. The man, Senator Sarenbaum, had overstepped the boundaries of the fortifications at Dantzig, and was being taken to the guardhouse, when he broke away and ran. The sentry fired, and the bullet passed through Sarenbaum's head and two walls of an iron kiosk, burying itself in a brick wall. This certainly proves the efficiency of the German guns, but the incident adds fuel to the flames of popular resentment against military severity. PROSPERITY COMING. President McKinley Thinks Business Will Now Improve. NEW YORK, July 31.—A dispatch to the "World" from Plattsburg, N. Y., says President McKinley refuses to be interviewed by the newspaper reporters, but to one of the hotel guests who has known him for a long time and who attempted to secure an expression from him as to the effect of the new tariff law and the condition of business he said: "It is too early to determine the effect of the tariff law, but it will eventually raise more revenue than the law in force up to last week. As to the condition of business, I believe it will improve."

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From this last mentioned point the line of demarcation shall follow the summit from mountains situated parallel to the coast as far as the point of intersection of the 141st degree of west longitude of the same meridian, and finally from the said point of intersection on the said meridian line of the 141st degree to the intersection of the 141st degree of west longitude and the 133d degree of west longitude, the same line shall follow the coast of the continent to the North-west. Wherever the summit of the mountains which extend in a direction parallel to the coast from the 56th degree of north latitude to the point of intersection of the 141st degree of west longitude and the 133d degree of west longitude shall prove to be a distance of more than ten marine leagues from the coast, the limit between the British possessions and the line of coast which is to belong to Russia, as above mentioned, shall be formed by a line parallel to the winding of the coast, and which shall exceed the distance of ten marine leagues therefrom. "On all maps from 1827 to 1848 the boundary line has been shown in its general terms parallel to the winding of the coast and twenty-five miles from it. In 1884, however, one of the Canadian maps showed a marked deflection of this line in the southern limit of the British Columbian possession. Instead of passing up Portland Channel this Canadian map showed the boundary as passing up the Behm Canal, an arm of the sea sixty or seventy miles west of Portland Channel, this change having been made on the bare assertion that the words 'Portland Canal,' as intended, were erroneous. By this change an area of American territory about equal in size to the State of Connecticut was transferred to the British territory. "There are three facts which go to show that this map was incorrect. In the first place, the British Admiralty, who surveyed the northern limit of the British Columbian possession in 1848, surveyed Portland Canal, and not Behm Canal, and thus by implication admitted this canal to be the boundary line. "Second, the region now claimed by British Columbia was at that time occupied as a military post of the United States without objection or protest on the part of British Columbia. "Third, Anette Island, in this region, was by Act of Congress four years ago set apart as a reservation for the use of the Metakalla Indians, who sought asylum under the American flag to escape annoyances experienced under the British flag. "Another change was made at Lynn Canal, the northernmost extension of the Alexandria Archipelago, which runs north of Juneau, and the land outlet of the Yukon trade. If the official Canadian map of 1884 carried the boundary line around this canal, another Canadian map, three years later, carried the line across the head of the canal in such a manner as to throw its head waters into the rich territory. Still later, Canadian maps carried the line not across the head of the canal, but across near its mouth, some seventy miles south of the former line. In such a way as practically to take in Juneau or at least land immediately back of it, and even the rich Canadian map, which runs the line at all southeast of Alaska, prints the legend 'British Columbia' over portions of the Lynn Canal, which are now administered by the United States. A recent report of the United States

MORE TROOPS NEEDED. Not Enough at Yellowstone Park to Patrol the Vast Territory.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Adjutant-General Greck received a telegram from Colonel Young of the Third Cavalry, in command of the troops in the Yellowstone Park, this morning saying that there has been an unprecedented number of visitors to the park this year, and suggesting that a company of infantry be added to the military force assigned to duty of guarding the reservation and preserving its natural beauty. There are now two troops of cavalry at Fort Yellowstone, and Colonel Young considers the number insufficient to properly patrol the vast extent of territory included within the limits of the reservation. Acting Secretary Merklejohn, who is temporarily in charge of the War Department, will probably submit Colonel Young's suggestion to Secretary Alger at Lake Champlain for his action.

HOT SPELL IN THE EAST. THERMOMETER AT THE HUNDRED MARK AT OMAHA.

OMAHA, July 31.—At 2 o'clock this afternoon the thermometer at the Signal Office registered 100, the highest temperature of the year. At that hour Lincoln's record was 104. The heat is accompanied by a wind blowing four or five miles an hour from the south, with a humidity of 23 degrees. No prostrations have been reported. ST. JOSEPH (Mo.), July 31.—With the mercury registering 100 degrees in the shade and 120 in the sun, the heat was almost unbearable to-day. The air is very dry and crops need rain. A number of persons were overcome by the heat. Charles Gates and Frank White are in a critical condition. Many horses died in the streets. KANSAS CITY, July 31.—The unusually hot weather continues. At 2 o'clock this afternoon the Weather Bureau reported 100 degrees, from 2 p. m. until nearly 7 p. m., nearly 100 degrees, or within 2 degrees of the hottest weather ever known here. The humidity is low, however, and the atmosphere comparatively dry, and as a consequence there have not been as a dozen prostrations and but one fatality during the two days on which the thermometer has been above 100 degrees. Reports received here indicate that 100 degrees and over of heat was general to-day and yesterday throughout Kansas and Northwestern Missouri, and that in many sections serious damage is being done to the corn crop. From Southern and Western Kansas, where hot winds are blowing, and where rain has been needed for several days, the reports are particularly gloomy, several counties reporting the crop practically destroyed. In other sections of the State, north and east, rain has fallen recently, and the outlook is more encouraging.

WINDOW GLASS. The Price Has Been Advanced About Four Per Cent.

PITTSBURG, July 31.—The price of window glass has been advanced 4 per cent. by the manufacturers. The new rate goes into effect at once and will continue until August 10th, when probably if the trade conditions warrant it another advance will be made. The new discounts are as follows: 2,000 box lots, 70, 10 and 2½; 2,000 box lots, 70 and 10; carloads, 70 and 7½; less carloads, 69 and 20. The National Manufacturers' Association has sent a communication to President Simpson Burns of the Window Glass Workers' Association requesting a conference on the question of wages for the next year. A date was soon agreed upon, and the conference will be held in Chicago, Wednesday, August 11th. An advance in wages will certainly be agreed upon at the conference between the workers and the manufacturers committee, but how much can not be predicted at this time. Croker for Mayor. LONDON, July 31.—Judge Truxax of New York is in England on a vacation. In an interview Judge Truxax says that Richard Croker can have the nomination for Mayor of Greater New York if he desires; that if nominated Mr. Croker will be elected, and that if elected he would make a good Mayor. Grant's Successor. NEW YORK, July 31.—Mayor Strong has announced the appointment of Colonel George Moore Smith of the Sixty-ninth Regiment to succeed Colonel Fred Grant as Police Commissioner. The new Commissioner will be sworn in Monday. British Troops Going to Crete. LONDON, July 31.—A dispatch from Malta says that 400 Welsh fusiliers started for Crete this morning. Chinese invented paper 170 B. C.

WAGES INCREASED. One of the Good Effects of the Passage of the Tariff Bill.

NEW ORLEANS (La.), July 31.—Leon Godchar, the owner of seven sugar plantations in Louisiana and the largest producer in the United States, has telegraphed to the manager of his several places to advance the wages of all field laborers 10½ per cent., the advance to commence August 1st, in consequence, he says, of the passage of the Dingley Tariff Bill. In sugar circles the opinion is generally that this advance will be conceded by all the planters to labor employed in sugar culture or manufacture. The skilled labor employed in the sugar houses or refineries is paid according to the price sugar commands, and will get an increase of wages of from 20 to 30 per cent., as compared with last year. Amnesty to Exiles. MADRID, July 31.—Captain-General Weyler has telegraphed the Government from Havana that he has decided to grant amnesty to 1,000 exiles, including Dr. Montalvo, and denies the American dispatches in which it is stated that the Cubans are using artillery against the outposts of Havana.

EMPEROR WILLIAM AND THE CZAR. The Rulers of Germany and Russia Soon to Meet.

Next Thursday the Former Will Start for St. Petersburg.

BERLIN, July 31.—Emperor William reached Kiel on board the imperial yacht Hohenzollern yesterday. On Thursday next, accompanied by the Empress and by the entire suite, under command of Prince Henry of Prussia, his majesty will start for St. Petersburg to visit the Czar. Prince Hohenzollern will enter the Emperor at Peterhof. The municipal authorities of St. Petersburg will signalize the visit by presenting their majesties slices of bread on a silver dish and salt in a silver salt cellar, both richly ornamented in the Russian style, and engraved with the imperial arms of St. Petersburg and Germany. Upon the rim of the dish is the following inscription: "To Their Majesties, the Emperor and Empress of Germany." The grand military manuevers at Homberg will begin on September 2d, and will continue until the 15th. The Prince of Wales will be among the guests of the Kaiser at the principal reviews. He has modified his plans, and will take a course of the waters next month at Marien