

MINING IN THE KLONDIKE REGION.

Only About One Prospector in Twenty Strikes It Rich.

Many Work for Months and Get Nothing for Their Trouble.

Plenty of Gold in the Northwest Country, but It Will Take Years to Develop the Mines—Provisions Scarce at Dawson City and It Is Predicted That There Will Be Intense Suffering During the Winter Months.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 1.—The "Bulletin" has received a letter from Charles Haines, dated Dawson City, July 26th. Mr. Haines is a well-known newspaper writer, and his letter is the first written by a trained newspaperman to come out of the Klondike gold regions. He says:

"The rich diggings have been comparatively idle during the summer, although the output from El Dorado and Bonanza Creeks was enormous, and there is plenty of gold in sight. There is every prospect of an immense output of gold from the district next spring. The total output this season is, as near as I can judge, about \$7,000,000, but very little ground has been worked, and the dumps of tailings and the tailings of old California placers, put out thousands of dollars when worked with improved machinery.

"The placers are the most puzzling and deceiving I have ever seen. Imagine a man working on good color and finding the ground worth only a few dollars per day, and then turning to a waste of mud and moss, with no surface indications, and unearthing a bonanza. That is the situation here and all over Alaska.

"The man who comes here to mine does so at the expense of health and happiness, and it is with him a question of making a fortune quickly, or taking chances with death. About me are scores of men who can weigh their gold by the bucketful, and who value their claims at millions. Four hundred valuable diggings are stretched along the creeks, and every digging is a fabulous mine of gold, yet there are weary men who have gone and returned to Dawson after searching the great country hereabout, and never a nugget do they show for their long tramp over broken ground and into a country whose natural disadvantages are exceeded by no other place on earth.

"This Alaska Northwest Territory gold field is an odd prize-drawing proposition that I can liken to nothing but a lottery. A number of spots are selected on the creeks and rivers, and for one year the miner labors. The year closes, the water runs, and the season's output barely pays expenses. Not two miles away from the unfortunate one works a man who has taken from an unyielding bit of earth a sackful of gold. The lucky one did not strike the pocket because of his ability as a miner; chance favored him, and that was all. In short, the miner guesses at it, and it caters any and everywhere. In nineteen cases out of twenty he misses it, and he waits another year for a new trial.

"Dawson is merely a collection of log huts, saloons and a mass of tents, about 600 in number. When the long nights come and the glass goes down to 65 degrees below zero there will be intense suffering here, and I shudder to think of the results. Provisions are going to be very scarce, and there is little reason to doubt that the entire town will have to go on short rations during the winter, and that scurvy will be rampant.

"The gold that will go down the river for San Francisco and Seattle will amount to about \$2,000,000. There is a lot of gold that will remain in camp, for it is used as an equivalent of money, and is legal tender at \$17 per ounce. Of the 3,000 or 4,000 inhabitants, only a couple of hundred at the most have made big strikes. There is plenty of work at from \$15 to \$20 per day, and many men have paid \$250 per day or less for living, and saved the balance.

"Reports of strikes are constantly received here, and many are authentic, so far as Stewart and Pelly Rivers are concerned, but nothing like so rich as the Klondike has been reported.

"Quite a number of people are preparing to leave here for Juneau in case the steamers do not get through with provisions, and the outlook for a good grub supply is not encouraging.

"In conclusion, the Alaska and Northwest Territory gold fields will be developed slowly. Ten thousand men may come here, but they will be lost in the vast country when they spread out to prospect. Not more than 500 of them will strike a mine. When they do strike pay gravel their fortunes will be made. In years to come, when at the sacrifice of human life and energy the treasures of this great land are located, the wealth of the North will be something beyond comprehension."

eral retail stores, which they are setting up on the beach. A saloon-keeper at Dyea is buying flour, emptying it in a heap in a tent, and selling the empty sacks at 75 cents each.

The Farallon officers deny that a man was killed at Skaguay for stealing, but say that in case of theft death would be the portion of the person so engaged.

THE SUB-PORT AT DYEA. PORT TOWNSEND, Sept. 1.—News comes from Dyea that much trouble has resulted from the hasty establishment of the sub-port at Dyea, without, it is alleged, adequate preparation or instructions to officials. The result is that no settled policy is pursued regarding the admission of miners' outfits belonging to British Columbia prospectors bound for the Klondike. It is said that many supplies and even much liquor has been improperly admitted.

The foregoing statements are understood to be contained in an official letter received here regarding the steamer Farallon from John U. Smith, United States Commissioner at Dyea. Smith says that since one of the principal features of cargo of the numerous vessels running north. He anticipates much trouble, unless decided steps are given concerning the proper handling of goods while in American territory.

LUETGERT MURDER TRIAL.

The Day Taken Up With Two Witnesses for the Prosecution.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—But two witnesses were on the stand in the Luetgert trial today, and when the court adjourned the testimony of one of them was not completed, and will be resumed to-morrow.

The first witness was Frank Blak, the watchman of the factory, who was on the stand yesterday giving his direct evidence, and to-day he was turned over to the defense for cross-examination. His testimony was in the main unshaken, although the defense drew from him the fact that it was by no means an unusual thing for Luetgert to be around the factory at all hours of the night. He said in his direct examination that he thought that Luetgert was acting in a suspicious manner on the night of the alleged murder and to-day said that he was in a position from which he could have seen everything Luetgert did at the vat on the night the murder is said to have taken place, but did not look at him.

The other witness was Frank Odorsky, an employe of the factory, who placed the caustic potash in the vat on the night of the murder. He had been working around the vats for a long time, but that night was the first time he had ever seen any caustic potash in the factory. He testified to finding in the morning in the vat into which he had put the potash a mass of silmy brown matter, in which he found pieces of bone and what appeared to be particles of flesh.

ORIENTAL ADVICES.

Police Gambling Scandal the Chief Topic at Hongkong.

VANCOUVER (B. C.), Sept. 1.—News comes by the Empress of China from the Orient that the police gambling scandal is the chief topic in Hongkong, and nearly all the whole forces of Chinese detectives has been deported to Canton for complicity in the same. The most important European official involved was Inspector Bob Mitchell, who was tried before Chief Justice Carrington on a charge of receiving bribes from the proprietors of a gaming house. He was found guilty and sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

The death is announced of A. P. Harper, Commissioner of Customs at New Chang. His death was caused by hydrophobia, from the bite of a pet dog. Rumors are current in Peking and Shanghai that the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank is negotiating a loan of \$10,000,000 from the Chinese Government. It is stated that difficulties that arose to prevent the fulfillment of the \$10,000,000 loan to Sheng Tai Jong have disappeared, and that the loan will go through, and the much-talked-of Hankow Railway will soon be started.

Li King Hi, nephew of Li Hung Chang, has arranged a scheme for increased duties on opium in the Hunan province, which will increase the revenue \$200,000 per annum.

Fights continue in the Philippine Islands, and the rebellion is not yet suppressed.

MASKED ROBBERS.

Steal a Large Quantity of Ore From a Colorado Mine.

CRIPPLE CREEK (Col.), Sept. 1.—At 5 o'clock this morning three masked men entered the shaft of the Orphan Belle, on Bull Hill, and covering the four men up duty there with guns, forced them to descend the mine shaft to the 100-foot level. The men were told that any attempt to return to the surface would be followed by instant death.

After waiting about an hour the men came up, and discovered that their visitors had left with ten sacks of ore, containing six hundred pounds in all, valued at \$800. Quite a large amount of ore of much greater value was in the building, but the robbers apparently made a mistake in their selection. No clue has been obtained to the identity of the robbers.

Thirteen People Poisoned.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 1.—A special to the "Evening Post" from Paducah, Ky., says: Thirteen members of a family of people living on the farm of Henry Miller, near Metropolis, Ill., were poisoned yesterday and three are still in the hospital. It is thought that at least eight of them will die. The names of the victims are given. A hired girl, who is insane, threw a package of rough on rats in the well. Her name could not be learned. She has not been arrested.

Pensacola to be Strengthened.

PENSACOLA (Fla.), Sept. 1.—The Army and Navy Departments have decided to further strengthen the defense of this harbor, the President having issued an army order setting apart about 270 acres of the naval timber reservation on the mainland extending into the bay and opposite to the city, about four miles distant, for military and naval defense. It is understood that batteries for sixteen guns are to be erected here. These guns will command the entire inner harbor, the navy-yards and the city.

DR. ANDREWS ASKED TO STAY.

The Corporation of Brown University Takes Up the Case.

Passes a Resolution Requesting Him to Withdraw His Resignation.

Ex-Secretary of State Olney Addresses a Letter to the Faculty of the University Taking Issue With Dr. Andrews in His Views on the Currency Question.

PROVIDENCE (R. I.), Sept. 1.—The corporation of Brown University, to-day voted, after a long meeting, to request President Andrews to withdraw his resignation as President of that institution. The request was embodied in a resolution containing the following: "The President of Brown University—

"The corporation of Brown University has this day received with the greatest regret your resignation as President. It most earnestly requests that you withdraw it. It conceives that it was written without full knowledge of the position of the corporation. With the earnest hope that a statement to you, bearing the formal sanction and approval of the governing body of the university as a whole, may bring us again into hearty accord, the corporation desires to assure you that it way sought the severance of our official relations, which, so far as it knows, have been most cordial from the time of your acceptance of the Presidency.

"The only vote and only expression hitherto made by the corporation bearing upon the question at issue was at the last June meeting, and consisted of the appointment of a committee to confer with you as to the interests of the university. The extent of authority thus given its committee was that of a conference, which it fully believes you would unhesitatingly admit was a legitimate and friendly exercise of its privileges, relating in the terms of the vote to the interests of the university, which you have closely at heart.

"It is perfectly true that the vote in question was occasioned by the differing views entertained on the one hand by you and on the other hand by members of the corporation as to the free and unlimited coinage of silver by the United States, so far, at least, as affecting the interests of the university, and the fear that your views, publicly known or expressed, might perhaps in some degree be assumed to be representative and not merely individual. It was not in our minds to prescribe the path in which you should tread, or to administer to you any official rebuke, or to restrain your freedom of opinion or reasonable liberty of utterance, but simply to intimate that it would be the duty of the corporation to take an active part in exciting partisan discussions, and apply your energies more exclusively to the affairs of the college.

"Having, as it believes, removed the misconceptions that occur in individual views on this question, representing those of the corporation and the university, for which misapprehension you are not responsible, and which its knows you, too, would seek to dispel, the corporation, affirming its rightful authority to conserve the interests of the university at all times by every honorable means, and especially desiring to avoid in the conduct of the university the imputation even of the consideration of party questions, or of the dominance of one class, and that in the language of its charter, 'in this liberal and catholic institution all members hereof shall enjoy full, free, absolute and uninterrupted liberty of conscience, which includes freedom of thought and expression. It cannot fail that the divergent views upon the silver question and of its effect upon the university between you and the members of the corporation is an adequate cause of separation between us, for the corporation is profoundly appreciative of the great services you have rendered to the university, and of your great sacrifices and love of it. It therefore renews its assurances of highest respect for you, and expresses the confident hope that you will withdraw your resignation."

The vote on this subject was practically unanimous, and that in the language of the meeting was made by nearly every member of the corporation. The meeting was held behind closed doors, and every precaution taken to keep the proceedings secret. The attendance was large. The meeting was called to order by Dr. Andrews, but he retired a few minutes later and Rev. Alvah Hovey, D. D., of Newton Theological School took the chair.

The early part of the session was taken up mainly with routine business. A letter from ex-Secretary of State Richard Olney, addressed to the faculty and bearing upon the controversy between the corporation and President Andrews, was read. It is as follows: "Boston (Mass.), Aug. 5, 1897.

"Professor Benjamin F. Clarke, J. Franklin Jameson, Henry B. Gardner and others: "Gentlemen: I thank you heartily for a pamphlet copy of a letter bearing your signatures and entitled 'An open letter addressed to the corporation of Brown University by members of the faculty of that institution.' Nothing could be more better in manner of matter. It presents the grave issues raised by the unfortunate action of the corporation with singular facility and logical force and deals with the temper and spirit which are every way admirable. As you may know I do not agree with what I understood to be Dr. Andrews' views respecting the free coinage of silver, I strongly deprecate the action of the corporation, indeed, upon the promise that nothing could give currency and weight in those views—just as nothing would a greater impetus to the cause of tariff reform than an attempt by the authorities of Harvard College to discipline students for their well-known sentiments respecting 'free trade.' "The true objection, however, to the course pursued towards Dr. Andrews by

the corporation of Brown University, is its implied inculcation of the doctrine that any institution of learning should, above all things, get rich, and, therefore, should square its teachings and limit the utterances of its faculty by the interests and sentiments of those who, for the time being, are the rich men of the community. The demoralizing character of this doctrine your letter fully exposes, and thereby entitles you to the gratitude, not only of American citizens generally, but of all well-wishers to Brown University in particular. I remain, with great respect, yours very truly, "RICHARD OLNEY."

STRIKE IN IOWA.

Nearly All the Miners in the Des Moines District Go Out.

DES MOINES (Ia.), Sept. 1.—The threatened miners' strike in this district culminated to-day, and all the miners, except about 200 employed in Christ, Flint Valley and Des Moines Coal and Mining Company's mines went out, following the lead of the Carbonate miners several days ago. It was decided at a meeting held to-day to stand by the demand for \$1 a ton. A Conference Committee was appointed to confer with the operators. About 800 men went out.

The operators issued a statement a few days ago refusing to grant the price asked by the miners, and it is reasonably certain they will not give in. The present price is 75 and 80 cents, and the operators may grant 80 cents, with a possibility of going to 90 cents.

Low Nominated for Mayor.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—The Boroughs Committee of the Citizens' Union has nominated Seth Low for Mayor of Greater New York. Congressman Quigg, Chairman of the Republican organization, has repeatedly asserted that the nomination of Mr. Low by the Citizens' Union would drive the Republican organization to look for a candidate elsewhere. A special messenger left this city late to-night for North East Harbor, Maine, with the letter of the Citizens' Union, notifying Mr. Low of his nomination.

Price of Silver Declines.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—Bar silver made a new record in this market to-day. The quoted price was 51 1/2¢ an ounce, 1/4¢ below the previous low record. The fall is accounted for by the suspension of the sale of India consols for ten weeks. This is said to be shutting off the supply of exchange on India, and is likely to result in a rise of Indian exchange to the gold shipment point, and is regarded as removing one of the sustaining factors to the price of silver.

Death of an Episcopal Bishop.

WILKESBARRE (Pa.), Sept. 1.—A cablegram received to-day from Mannheim, Germany, announces the death of Right Rev. Bishop Rulison, of the diocese of Central Pennsylvania, Protestant Episcopal Church, after an illness of a few hours.

Fatal Railway Accident.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—A passenger train has been derailed at Sissax, eight miles south of Lungsbridge. Four persons are known to have been killed, and many injured.

Condition of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—To-day's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, \$218,561,206; gold reserve, \$144,216,307.

McLaurin Carried the Primaries.

COLUMBIA (S. C.), Sept. 1.—The Senatorial primaries gave McLaurin a plurality of 10,000 over Evans and Irby.

THE COAL MINERS' STRIKE.

MINERS AND OPERATORS AT SEA OVER THE MATTER.

All Profess Ignorance of the Negotiations Said to be in Progress to End the Trouble.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 1.—The striking coal miners and operators in Pittsburgh are all at sea over the reported probable settlement of the strike. While both sides united in the hope that the great struggle will soon be over, they all profess ignorance of the negotiations, and say they are in progress with that end in view. Cameron Miller, ex-Vice-President of the United Mine Workers of America, received a telegram from President Hatchford, denying the statement that he made a proposition to the operators, and saying that he received an offer that he would submit to the Executive Board. This proposition comes from President Young, who represents the M. A. Hanna interests.

The leading lake shippers who are in Pittsburgh emphatically deny that Mr. Young is on the Executive Committee of their organization, or that he has authority to represent them. The offer of 60 cents, they say, is higher than they are willing to make, but if it will bring about a settlement it would likely be accepted. Some of them said the proposition reported to have been made by President Hatchford to start the miners at 60 cents, 5 cents which was to be retained until a decision had been given by the Board of Arbitration, would be satisfactory. They were inclined to believe that a settlement of some kind would be made within a few days. They say, however, that if an agreement is reached at the miners' terms, the benefit will be only temporary, and the rate will go down again as soon as lake navigation closes.

A large meeting of producers was held at the Monongahela House this afternoon, the object being to formulate some plans for ending the strike. Arrangements are to be made to bring about a meeting with the lake shippers for the purpose of making an effort to fix prices on terms that will be acceptable to all parties. W. Shields, a member of the committee appointed yesterday to arrange for the meeting, said the members will visit all the leading shippers and urge them to attend the general meeting, which will probably be held to-morrow.

AGRICULTURAL FUTURE OF THE WEST.

Secretary Wilson Investigates the Conditions of the Farmers.

Confident That Hard Times Is a Thing of the Past.

Everything Points to a Renewed Activity in Agriculture in States West of the Mississippi River—Possibilities for Irrigation on Cattle Ranges in the Mountain Regions.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, has returned from a trip through the Western States, where he has been investigating conditions regarding irrigation and other matters which will tend to widen the scope of agricultural interests. Mr. Wilson has been investigating the systems of irrigation in Western Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, part of Idaho and North Dakota, and the result of his observations will be fraught with interest to Western agriculturists. He has gone into the question of the condition of the range horse. He hopes to make the animal capable of competing with the European breeds.

Mr. Wilson is enthusiastic concerning the agricultural future of the West, and is confident that hard times have passed for the farmers west of the Mississippi. During his month's trip through the Western States he examined into conditions existing with regard to irrigation in the range lands of Western Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, part of Idaho, Montana and North Dakota. The principal object of his trip through these States was to ascertain to what extent they could add to the production of the West, and to learn what could be done regarding irrigation in the range lands of Western Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, part of Idaho, Montana and North Dakota. The principal object of his trip through these States was to ascertain to what extent they could add to the production of the West, and to learn what could be done regarding irrigation in the range lands of Western Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, part of Idaho, Montana and North Dakota.

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THE VAN DISTURBANCES.

Official Statement Regarding the Trouble.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 1.—The following official statement regarding the reported disturbances near Van, Armenia, was issued to-day: "Fifteen Armenian agitators who were hiding in a village near Van fired upon the troops sent to arrest them. Thirteen of the agitators were captured and taken to Van."

Relative to the report of the heavy fighting between the Kurds and Armenians on the frontier, a dispatch from Tabrez, North Persia, to the "New York Herald," to the following official statement has been made: "Zekki Pasha reports that Armenian brigands on the Persian frontier, recently raided a band of 500 horsemen, intending to attack the village of Bashkuleh, but the Turkish troops have hitherto prevented them from so doing."

SITUATION IN CUBA.

Many Skirmishes, but No Important Battles.

HAVANA (Via Key West), Sept. 1.—The general situation in Havana and in all Cuba is unchanged from that of last month from a military point of view. No battles of importance have been fought, though many skirmishes have taken place.

The ravage of disease in the island increases weekly, and the hospitals are overcrowded. It is announced that Senorita Cisneros will probably be released from custody in a month or two.

The insurgents will hold their elections for President of the Cuban Republic to-morrow. It is stated they have about 30,000 men under arms, and are possessed of sufficient supplies to last through the winter.

German Red Men.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 1.—The biennial session of Supreme Tribe of German Independent Order of Red Men adjourned this afternoon to meet two years hence in San Francisco. J. Piert of Baltimore was elected Supreme Chief.

Queen Victoria at Balmoral.

ABERDEEN, Sept. 1.—Queen Victoria arrived to-day at Balmoral Castle. At Perth, Aberdeen and at Balmoral enthusiastic crowds gathered to greet her. Decorations were plentiful, and at Crathie a handsome Juliet arch was erected.

Salvationists for Alaska.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—The Volunteers of America are considering a proposition of sending men to Alaska. If the rush continues the men will be sent. The Salvation Army has already decided to send a band of workers up among the miners.

Prices Improving in the Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—For a moment at the opening of wheat was below the price it closed at yesterday. It soon recovered, however, and for an hour afterwards ruled firm, with a gradual improvement in prices, until it had turned the decline at the start into an advance of 1/4¢. The first trades in December were at 88 1/4 to 88 1/2, and at 1:30 o'clock it had risen to 90 1/4. Less than an hour after the price was 91 1/4. An unaccountable weakness overtook the crowd on the curb after the close

of the market yesterday, and a little of that found expression at the start to-day. There was nothing of a weakening or discouraging character in the early news. Liverpool was quoted 1/4 lower, but New York reported foreign buying orders and acceptances of offers made last night by cable, both to the United Kingdom and the Continent. Deliveries at Chicago on September contracts did not exceed 15,000 bushels, although Liverpool was a shade lower. Paris was the equivalent of 1/2¢ per bushel higher, and second cables showed a marked change for the better at the English market.

It was to the renewal of foreign buying, however, that the market owed its strength, as it showed the dependence of Europe upon this country for supplies until next spring, at least. Receipts here were 415 cars, twenty-one of which were contract, Minneapolis and Duluth received 334 cars against 345 the corresponding day of the year before. The Atlantic port clearances were again close to the 1,000,000-bushel mark, the actual quantity in wheat and flour being 906,000 bushels, which will make the average export 1,700,000 bushels a day for three consecutive days, for the equivalent of which reference has to go back to the year of the Russian famine. That gave a fresh impetus to the upward trend of prices. Heavy weather bringing 92 1/2¢ about 12:15 o'clock.

Closing cables were of a mixed character. Paris was 20 centimes, 1¢ per bushel higher. Liverpool 1 franc, or 5/4¢ per bushel lower; Liverpool closed at an advance of 1/4¢ for December "No. 1" and 3/4¢ for "No. 2." Heavy shorts in this market saw good reasons for getting out of that side, and contributed to the advance, which kept gaining till within a minute or two of the close, December stood at 84, but had reacted to 83 1/2 at the close.

NOTABLE EVENT AT FREMONT.

Miss Fannie Hayes Married to Ensign Eaton Smith.

FREMONT (O.), Sept. 1.—Fremont is in holiday attire. To-night's event was a notable wedding. Ensign Eaton Smith and Miss Fannie Hayes were married at 7:30, and at 9:35 took the train for the East by way of Toledo.

The bridegroom is an officer of the United States Navy, and the bride a daughter of ex-President R. B. Hayes. The ceremony was performed by the altar, J. W. Washford, President of the Ohio Wesleyan University, assisted by Rev. A. M. Hyde, pastor of the First Congregational Church of Toledo. Richard A. Hayes, her brother, gave away the bride.

THE HAWAIIAN MISSION TO HONOLULU.

Is in the Interest of the Annexation of the Islands.

LAWMAKERS WILL BE ASKED TO RATIFY THE WASHINGTON TREATY.

A SECRET NOTICE ISSUED TO MEMBERS OF THE HAWAIIAN SENATE CALLING UPON THEM TO MEET IN EXTRA SESSION ON SEPTEMBER 6TH TO CONSIDER THE QUESTION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 1.—The steamer Australia, from Honolulu direct, arrived to-day with the following Hawaiian advice: "Francis M. Hatch, Minister to Washington, arrived on August 20th with important information, which will require the attention of both the Government and the Hawaiian Government. Hatch has already been issued to the members of the latter body calling upon them to meet in extra session on September 6th to consider the question. Meanwhile Minister Hatch is in almost constant consultation with President Doie and his cabinet. The law-makers will be asked to ratify the annexation treaty recently signed in Washington, and as a majority of the members favor annexation, the matter will be rushed through. The reason for the extra session of the Senate at this early date is a matter of conjecture, and much curiosity is evinced with regard to it. A Senator is authority for the statement that Minister Hatch brought word to the effect that President McKinley resolved to call Congress together two months earlier than usual for the purpose of disposing of the treaty before the regular session; and this theory appears to find favor with other Senators.

Another matter to be considered by the Hawaiian Senate is the rendering assistance to the Executive in unraveling the Japanese muddle, as it is said that Japan's acceptance of the offer of arbitration is so vague that the President and his Cabinet are in a quandary. There are rumors of a split in the Cabinet over the question, and it is said that the intervention of the Senate is required to prevent an open rupture.

The Hawaiian "Star" created a sensation by the publication of a scheme proposed to have been proposed by a sugar trust to block annexation. It is said that every Hawaiian in the group has been called upon to appear in Honolulu on September 14th to participate in a mammoth demonstration against the proposed union with the United States. Senators Morgan and Quay are expected to arrive from the United States on that day, and the object of the anti-annexationists is to impress them with the feeling upon the islands.

The United States steamer Bennington arrived at Washington on the 24th, after a run of nine days, and the Marlon is expected to leave on the 26th for Mare Island.

James B. Castle, who has held the position of Collector of Customs since the Queen's death, has resigned on account of ill health. It is rumored, however, that the real cause of his resignation is dissatisfaction with the manner in which the Cabinet is managing the Japanese affair. Castle controls a newspaper, and it is generally believed that he will now devote his whole time and attention to conducting a vigorous attack upon the officials. It is understood that he is particularly bitter against H. E. Cooper, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, whom Castle believed to have been purchased by the Queen. If he is retained, Hatch may take up the portfolio again; but in any event it is generally understood that Hatch will not return to the United States. I. A. Thurston, who was sent here by Gresham, is spoken of as his successor at Washington.

NO NEED OF AN EXTRA SESSION. WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—There is no disposition among officials here to question the correctness of the statement in the dispatches from Hawaii to the effect that Minister Hatch hurried to Honolulu with the special Government of securing annexation by the Hawaiian Government in advance of the meeting of our Congress.

There is no rule in diplomatic practice that would forbid Hawaii first action upon the treaty, and the treaty itself does not indicate which Government is to take the initiative in the ratification. While it is regarded as desirable in the execution of the policy of President McKinley toward Hawaii, as laid down in his message transmitted to Congress last June, that the document shall be ready in all respects for the action of the United States Senate at its next session, it is not believed that the President has any intention of calling a special session for the purpose of ratification. Indeed, considering the fact that if the Hawaiian Legislature acts with the greatest promptness upon the treaty, it can scarcely complete this action and return the ratified document to Washington before October of this earliest. It would appear to be unnecessary to advance the session of Congress by such a short space of time as would intervene between this date and the date upon which Congress meets in regular session.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

SPRINGFIELD (Mo.), Sept. 1.—The roundhouse of the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railway here was completely destroyed by fire this morning, and five locomotives were more or less seriously damaged. Loss estimated at \$55,000. Insurance not known. The fire started from the explosion of a gasoline boiler in the shops.

Bellamy Going to Colorado.

DENVER, Sept. 1.—A dispatch received to-day from Chicopee, Mass., says that Edward Bellamy, the author of "Looking Backward" and "Equality," will soon move from that city to Denver. Mr. Bellamy's health has been poor for some time and his friends think the change will restore him to good health.