

has since arrived at Nagasaki from that place. The China papers print a report to the effect that the son of the present Chinese minister to England, Francis and Italy has been arrested on a charge of being a prominent member of a secret society, and is to be tried for that offense.

Sumo wrestlers were engaged in a July 27 of a serious fight in Honan. The rebels were supposed to have invaded Hupeh, and to be marching on Hankow. It is reported that the rebels were due to the hills. The British consul, Gardner, at Hankow, is stated not to have been satisfied with the trial of the Wanchu rebels, and demonstrated so effectively that the Viceroy, Chang Ching-fung, ordered the case to be reopened. The Chinese custom officials of Chiu-Kiang arrested six men charged with being members of Kola-Hui Secret Society, which, it is said, fomented the present troubles, and they were held for trial. A constable of the navy court was arrested by the Chinese on a charge of being a prominent member of a secret society, and is to be tried for that offense.

Japanese advisers report the death of Yvon Koshiro, an ex-minister to the United States. It is announced the Emperor is about to issue a proclamation annexing to Japan three volcanic islands in the Pacific ocean, the islands of Loo Choo Islands. They are said to be well adapted for the Japanese colonies. A large increase of the Japanese fleet, to make it as strong as the British, is being ordered. Some quarters. Floods at Toyama, Japan, damaged nearly nine thousand houses. A letter was received at the Chinese consulate in Kobe, Japan, threatening the life of Admiral Ting, of the Chinese fleet, which was then in the Japanese waters. A letter from the Japanese minister to the United States, Mr. Tanaka, appointed and attended the Admiral during his stay at Kobe.

As the result of the storm in Nagasaki on July 21, eleven persons were killed, and much damage was done. At Asahi, a number of foreign vessels were carried away and the crews are missing. The embarkment of the river guns was delayed over one hundred houses were washed away. The loss of life has not been ascertained. Much damage has been done in the other provinces.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS. Bismarck's Great Popularity Shown by the Orations He Received at Kissingen. LONDON, Aug. 24.—A dispatch from Munich says that Prince Bismarck has been the object of continued orations during his stay in Kissingen. The famous Munich actor, Herr Posart, went to Kissingen expressly to play before the Prince, with whom he afterward dined. The Prince presided over a performance of the play, and afterwards received addresses from various parts of the world, one coming from the German residents of the Argentine Republic, expressing their esteem and gratitude for his services to the fatherland. Prince Bismarck has improved greatly in health during his stay, and will proceed within a day or two to Wiesbaden. In a recent interview Bismarck corroborated to some extent the report that Emperor William had been granted the right of audience in Bismarck's place should the latter resign, with the difference, Bismarck says, that he himself commended Caprivi or high officials such as chief of staff or War Minister.

Prince Bismarck has partly written five chapters of his autobiography, dealing with his embassy in France, his return to Russia in 1862, the Berlin congress and his retirement from public life. It is reported he asked Professor Geffcken to write from his dictation.

There was no further loss of life, and nobody is reported missing. Cable News. The operation of the recent imperial ukase prohibiting the exportation of rye from Russia after Aug. 27 has been extended to Finland.

General and hurricanes are reported along the Spanish coast. Many vessels have been wrecked on the north coast, and heavy damage has been done. The peasants of Vilna and Shavly, Russia, are trying to prevent the exportation of railway vans with cereals. Troops have been summoned to overawe the peasants.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Stanley have left Mueran for Paris. Mr. Stanley seems to have almost recovered from the injury to his leg which he sustained through a fall while at Mueran.

The members of the Russian imperial family, accompanied by the Queen of Greece and her children, have started for Copenhagen to visit the Czar's father-in-law, the King of Denmark.

Prince George of Wales, until now lieutenant-commander of the cruiser, has been paid off for his services on the Thrush, and has been promoted to the rank of commander of the British fleet.

General Oshroff, chief of the Russian staff, has arrived at Bergerac, France. The streets were decorated in his honor, and he received a popular ovation. The Mayor of the town gave a banquet in honor of the General.

One hundred thousand persons have already arrived at Treves to see the holy cow, the object of the pilgrimage. They are continuing to pass through the streets from 4 o'clock in the morning until midnight.

The Times correspondent at Buenos Ayres says that the silver brought to Montevideo from Chili by the British warship Espiegle was transferred to the steamship Moselle, which sailed for Montevideo for Southampton Aug. 23.

The London Standard's St. Petersburg correspondent says that Mr. Smith, the United States minister, acting under instructions from Washington, has requested an interview with the Minister of the Interior to discuss the question of the emigration of Russian Jews to America.

A gruesome story comes from Lille, France. Professor De Weyer, of Westphalia, has been carrying on experiments with the heads and bodies of two murderers recently executed by the guillotine. They claim to have discovered signs of vitality in the heads a considerable time after the execution, but no evidence of consciousness.

A dispatch from Nensantz, a town on the Danube opposite Peterwardein, says that the boiler of the Danube steamer Apostag exploded yesterday, killing five people and seriously injuring two others. At the time of the explosion the Apostag was carrying a number of passengers. The injured people are in a precarious condition.

General Tschirner's Paris correspondent sends the following story under reserve: "Admiral Gervais took a proposed agreement to 'constrain binding France and Russia mutually to assist each other in the event of a Chinese rising against foreigners. Each nation further decided not to obstruct the other's missionaries. Admiral Gervais brought the agreement to a modified form. It is assumed that Foreign Minister Ribot desired to find a subject for agreement which would not give umbrage to the powers."

RESCUED FROM THE BEACH. A Party of Pleasure-Seekers Succored by a Tug After Nearly Starving to Death. MARQUETTE, Mich., Aug. 24.—The brainard party, wrecked at Chapel Beach, Pictured Rocks, on Thursday last, was rescued today by the tug fishing Queen, of Munising. The tug ran over to Chapel Beach Sunday, but was unable to land, but a boat was drifted ashore with provisions, thus breaking the three days' fast of the wrecked party. The party left Powell's Point on Thursday in Ira F. Brainard's small steam yacht Crusier to view the pictured rocks. They took only a lunch, as they expected to return that night. The rising storm forced them ashore, and they were fortunately able to make Chapel Beach, one of the two spots in over twenty miles where a landing can be made. The yacht was left at anchor and foundered. The party took refuge in a cave, which sheltered them, but they had nothing to eat but berries. The party consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Ira F. Brainard and son James, and W. H. Brainard, of Pittsburg, and J. R. Dyer, of Chicago, and J. C. C. Sheets, of Cincinnati. All came through fairly well save Mrs. Sheets, whose condition is considered serious. The guides sent to search for the wreckage in the woods at Munising, Saturday, had not yet reached the party.

STEAMER SUEVIA DISABLED. One of Her Propellers Broken While Crossing from Liverpool to New York. NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—Captain Dalton, of the steamer Suevia, which arrived today, reports that he saw the steamer Suevia in a disabled condition in the latitude 44-35, longitude 56-35. The signals displayed by the Suevia showed that she had one of her propellers broken. She was yesterday at Hamburg for New York Aug. 10, and has a large number of steerage passengers on board. The agents of the line in this city will send tugs to the vessel's assistance.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS. NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—Arrived: Eller, from Bremen. LONDON, Aug. 25.—Sighted: Moravia, from New York. HAMBURG, Aug. 25.—Arrived: Russia, from New York. MOBILE, Aug. 24.—Arrived: Farnessia, from New York. SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 24.—Arrived: Eider, from New York.

WRECKERS SEIZE A VESSEL'S CARGO. Bimini, Great Bahama Banks, Aug. 23.—The revenue cutter McLane arrived here this morning with the wrecking schooner Byrd, from Havana. Byrd, which was disabled steamer Eldorado, reports that on the 17th ship was boarded by fifteen hoodlums, black English Bahama wreckers, armed with knives. They demanded the cargo, and to prevent bloodshed, he had to let them have it. Of course half of it will be stolen before they are in Nassau. The Nassau wreckers, who invaded the ship and the McLane's departure, are worse than the Bimini pirates. One of the wreckers attempted to land down the flag and replace it by an English flag. The Eldorado is adrift, and will probably sail tomorrow.

MAY LYNCH THE COLUMBUS GROVE ROBBER. OTTAWA, O., Aug. 24.—James Roberts, the suspected Columbus Grove robber, who was arrested here yesterday, is being held today. People have been coming into town all day, and to-night there is a big crowd on hand. No demonstration has been made as yet, but it is generally believed that an attempt to lynch the prisoner will be made to-night. Sheriff Williamson has barricaded the jail and the Rice Guards, the military company here, have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness for a call to suppress mob violence. The aspect of affairs is threatening, and there may be bloody work before morning.

SERIOUS FAMINE IN MEXICO. SAN ANTONIO, TEX., Aug. 24.—A private letter from Albert Gray, a prominent citizen in the State of Chihuahua, Mex., to a friend in this city, tells of the most widespread and pitiable famine in that State. There has been no rain in many sections of the State for nearly two years. Cattle are dying by the thousands, and men, women and children are driven to madness by hunger. President Diaz has repeatedly appealed to, and has suspended the customs duties for that State in order that breadstuffs from the United States can be gotten to the starving people at the least cost.

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DIRECTORS IN HOT WATER

Probable Row Over Selection of a Chief of Horticulture for the World's Fair.

National Commission May Have to Settle the Trouble—Russia and Germany Preparing to Exhibit—Bids for a Building.

WORLD'S FAIR TROUBLES. Directors Cannot Agree on a Chief of Horticulture—Want Mr. Shorb.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—Trouble is apparently again brewing between the national commission of the world's fair and the local directors, and lively times are looked for when the national commission meets a week from to-morrow. The first row will undoubtedly develop when Director-general Davis presents his report to the commission, showing that practically nothing has been done in the department of horticulture and liberal arts. When the commissioners ask what has caused the delay they will be told that the directors have nominated three men in succession who were rejected for chief of horticulture, and the fourth nomination, John M. Samuels, of Kentucky, has been hung up until the directors determine whether it will be safe to reject him also. The local board is understood to have declared that it will have a California man for the place, preferably Shorb, of Pasadena and Los Angeles. The director-general, however, has the power of nomination. To force him to name Shorb, the directors reject all other nominations for the office with a view to forcing the director-general's hand. With all this before them the commission will meet to-morrow, and the directors to explain why they are delaying the horticultural department by the failure to ratify the appointment of a chief of horticulture. It is not yet clear whether the commission has it in its power to make things very unpleasant for the local board, and probably would proceed to do so.

Commissioner DeYoung says the big manufacturers and liberal arts edifices is so arranged that it will not have anything like the room needed for the three departments. He will not, under the present plan, accept of the committee's plan. The local board has accepted Mr. DeYoung's views and passed a resolution indorsing his plan. The directors are not prepared to demand and run the risk of a conflict with the commission, or else they will be confronted with the necessity of providing the money to assist each other in the event of a Chinese rising against foreigners. Each nation further decided not to obstruct the other's missionaries. Admiral Gervais brought the agreement to a modified form. It is assumed that Foreign Minister Ribot desired to find a subject for agreement which would not give umbrage to the powers.

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TELEGRAPHIC BRIEVITIES.

At Mount Carmel, Pa., yesterday, Felix Wauson was struck by a baseball with a base-ball bat by Otto Schultz, during a quarrel, and fatally injured. Schultz is in jail.

Lucius Andrews, colored, was hanged by a mob at Magnolia, Miss., Saturday night. He was accused of horse-stealing, and had a bad character generally.

Yesterday closed a most successful season of the horticulture assembly. The total receipts are roughly estimated at 25 per cent. more than those of any former year.

Frank Johnston, aged fifty, a guest at the Bismarck Hotel, Philadelphia, shot himself in the chest yesterday. He was a letter carrier found on him he is believed to be a resident of St. Louis.

The schooner Ellen and Mary went ashore near Gulf of St. Lawrence, and for a time it was feared the crew and sixty passengers were lost. They were all landed safely, however.

W. T. De Child, a prominent real-estate agent, was arrested yesterday for a charge with forging the name of L. J. Ludwig, of Pittsburg, to two negotiable notes for the sum of \$1,700.

The freight car near Palmer, a small station on the Northern Pacific thirty miles east of Tacoma, Wash., Engineer David Young and fireman Frank Cooper, of the west-bound train, were killed yesterday. Ida Smith, aged nineteen, daughter of Joseph Smith, living near Trowbridge, and Pearl Schooley, seven years, daughter of Charles M. Schooley, of Lansing, were also killed near Palmer.

The Big Four yesterday met the Erie and the N. & O. cut rates from Cincinnati to New York for the excursion of the 26th of the month. The Chesapeake and Ohio announced a round-trip rate to Washington, on Sept. 26, of \$12.

A cave-in about 350 feet long occurred on the right bank of the Mississippi river just west of Hannibal, Mo., yesterday. The bank is still sloughing and numerous cracks are visible. This will necessitate the building of a new levee.

At Quincy, Ala., yesterday, A. K. Allison, a member of the Alabama legislature, was shot in an altercation with C. A. Gee. Allison had been drinking for two days and behaving like a hoodlum. Gee first brought a revolver, but Allison shot him in the chest. Allison was taken to the hospital, but is believed to be fatally injured.

At Chicago, yesterday, Judge Blodgett entered an order qualifying the American Surety Company of New York as surety on the \$25,000 bond required from Alphonse Joseph DeYoung, a resident of St. Paul, Minn., for the Chicago World's Fair, which suspended last fall.

The Republican editors of Ohio, about fifty in number, met in Columbus yesterday and exchanged views on the tariff, silver and other issues, and the new election system. It was a revival of the organization of 1888, and officers were elected for the year.

His Observations Concerning the Grain Crop—A Huge Deficiency in Europe. LONDON Copyright Special to New York Herald.

The butter, black outlook in Europe, as compared with the golden outlook in America, was the subject of a talk by Mr. Depew, as I sat in the little parlor of Almond's Hotel, in words to make Americans thankful. We had been talking about the falling prices of the American crops, and the success of the American crops. Mr. Depew's eyes sparkled. "This is the greatest opportunity America has had for a decade to get rich. It is a stupendous opportunity. Mr. Vanderbilt and myself have just finished our tour, which took us through France, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Serbia, Roumania and Turkey."

"Everywhere we heard the same story—short crops. Then came the announcement of the failure of the grain crop in Europe. I had an opportunity of meeting and talking with the leading men of many countries. I am satisfied there is a huge deficiency in the European crops, and that shortage, for I knew that this deficiency could be made up by America at prices very little higher than they have been paying."

"But it all depends on whether the speculators let the crops alone. The last great bumper crop of the United States, 1899-1900. We can recover it all if this year's production is allowed to develop in a normal, natural way. Let speculation stand back and let the crops develop in a normal way. The general plenty. Railroads will reap a golden harvest, employing more men, and side-tracks will be built, increasing the volume of business and iron-mines. It will spread itself through the whole people. Every man, woman and child in America should be richer this year, but if it is attempted, this prosperity will shrink up."

"When the great 'corner' existed the last time, it was a terrible thing. The price of labor and the price of wheat were in hand. The manufacturers said, 'If we allow ourselves to remain in the grasp of remorseless speculators, banded against us, they may make us pay 88¢ a bushel for wheat, or even 82¢. Up to that time the deficiencies in British breadstuffs were always supplied by America. In a conservative country the general activities go on in the same channels unless a revolution occurs. A revolution was brought about by a conspiracy of the wheat speculators.'

"England, alarmed, turned her eyes in other directions. She found supplies in the wheat fields of America, and she began to build railways and cultivate breadstuffs; helped India develop her grain fields, and transportation to other countries. The wheat corners forced England to organize competition, and raised up powerful commercial adversaries. Coming fresh from the grain fields of America, and having survived Europe, I am certain nothing can prevent America rolling in wealth this year but another attempt to corner the market for grain."

"The American people have a magnificent prospect, but it wouldn't have happened if a Democrat had been at the head of the government. I call a believer in a special Providence, and feel that Providence, having witnessed the effect of the last Democratic administration, sent a good crop in return to London, have verified every word spoken by Mr. Liddell and can add my assurance to his that not an important failure is in sight."

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1899.

They Give Detectives a Clue to the Man Who Was Arrested for Setting Fire to Stables.

The large number of small fires, chiefly in stables and sheds, suggested to the police and fire department that they were not the result of ordinary accident or carelessness, but the work of one or more incendiaries. There were five yesterday, all small, but this, being a repetition of the work of each of the preceding three or four days, it wearing upon the horses of the department more than the men, as the latter have little to do after arriving at the fire.

The first alarm yesterday was about 2:30 o'clock in the morning. A small house in the southeast part of the city, near Pleasant run, was burning, but the flames were soon extinguished by the neighbors. The next alarm came in at 10:58 A. M. and was a stable at No. 883 on North Meridian street. The fire extended to an adjoining street. The loss on the fire was \$100, on the second trifling. At 4:29 P. M. a shed at No. 625 East Ohio street, belonging to Henry Adair, was found to be on fire. It was speedily extinguished and \$50 will cover the loss. Following this the stable of A. B. Condit, on North Delaware street, was damaged. Mr. Condit was sprinkling his lawn at the time and but the fire out with the hose without calling upon the department. A stable on Fletcher avenue was the next to burn, but as the department was not run, about 7:30 P. M., to a fire at No. 285 South Delaware street. The loss at each of these fires was about \$100. The fire at No. 883 North Meridian street, has it is thought, given a clue to one of the causes of the numerous blazes. The stable is the property of Dr. Beck, and soon after the fire was extinguished he was called upon by a man who had been in the building the stable. The person asked the Doctor if he did not want to employ him to patch up the part that had been burned, but was turned away after the receipt of no answer. It was done in the way of repairs until the insurance company had adjusted the loss. Before leaving, however, the Doctor asked the man how he came to know the stable, to which answer was made that he had been told by detective Pat Dougherty. Shortly after this detective Dougherty and Paas, who had been running down the fires with a view to getting some clue to the fire-bug, called upon the Doctor, who told them the story of the visitor. The detectives afterward called upon detective Dougherty, who said he had had no such conversation with any one. Early in the morning the detective received information that a man who drove a gray horse to a red wagon had been seen the day before near a stable which was destroyed by a blaze. It was ascertained that the wagon and horse by some chance happened to be at nearly all the small fires during the past week.

Putting these things together, the detectives ran down and arrested the owner of the gray horse. He is John Taylor, living at No. 66 Arizona street, where he has a wife and two children. He was brought to the station at 6:30 o'clock last evening and questioned closely by Superintendent Colburn. He denied that he had seen anything of the kind, when searched, however, he found upon his person except a carpenter's rule and a lot of matches. He is thirty-three years old, six feet high, and has light hair and a light mustache. When asked if he was a carpenter he drew out "Only a kind of a one." When the detective asked him to describe him he went in as passive as a sick lamb, without the feeblest sort of protest. Some of the on-lookers were disposed to think that he was a "kiddie," or that he was the matter with his head. Older members of the force say they remember him as having been arrested about eight years ago for driving a fatal result. He is credited with this history he acknowledged the arrest, but said he had never been tried on the charge. The detectives are of opinion that he has enough to make a case against him.

RESTLESSNESS IN CANADA. British Rule Not the Best in the World—Tendency Toward Annexation or Independence.

Yesterday a Journal reporter met Hon. C. W. Fairbanks, who talked in a very interesting vein regarding Canada, from which he returned the day before. "I was greatly surprised," he said, "to find a large part of the active and business people in western Canada, and, indeed, in Montreal, for that matter, who are leaning under the rule imposed by the British government. I had been led to believe that the typical Canadian held the royal institutions of Great Britain in great reverence and is proud of being a loyal subject of the Queen, but that seems a mistake. I found few such people, but I did find many people who spoke bitterly of the present condition of things which make their welfare, so far as other nations are concerned, subordinate to the interests of Great Britain. Many expressed themselves dissatisfied with the system which gives them no choice in the selection of a Governor-general, but compels the people to accept whomever is sent, and pay the large salary and the expense of keeping up a miniature court after the form of the home government. The present generation seems to have a sympathy with the institutions of Great Britain. The continent is the home of republican governments and ideas, and the intelligence of Canada, outside of official circles, is in sympathy with that sentiment. And they do not hesitate to talk it."

"Did you hear much talk about annexation and their really any sentiment in favor of it?"

"I heard a great deal of talk about it or independence, the people of Canada, particularly in western Canada, are much in favor of annexation than our people seem to be. Perhaps it is because they are realizing the advantages of the change which would come to them if they were now a part of the United States. They see that they are behind the people just across the border, and they seem now to realize more than ever that their disadvantage is due to an unfortunate dependent relation to Great Britain. The difference between the Yankee and the Dominion side of the line is most marked, while there is little difference in the people. Then the present tariff of the United States makes them realize the great advantage and they cry out aloud against it. That you could hear everywhere; still there is no unfriendliness toward our people. But as I said before, there is a deep-seated bitterness growing out of their relation to Great Britain, which they are free to express, and it is probable that the McKinley law has intensified it."

"Did you hear much talk about the recent startling revelations regarding the alleged corruption of the British government?"

"Yes; it was the subject of much excited talk and is one of the causes which unite fresh restlessness because of their subjective relation to the British government. The revelations are filling the papers, and there are some able papers in Canada, not so much newspapers as the expressions of political opinion. In fact, the best papers contain very little United States news, but they make it up in able editorial pages about home affairs. It is probable that the effect of a tariff law and the opening of these scandals have had much to do in creating the present excited feeling. The French Canadians seem to be a people by themselves. Holding to their language and under control of the priesthood, they seem to have isolated themselves as completely as if they lived on an island by themselves and had not been the subjects

of British laws and rule more than a hundred years. It was a most interesting trip for me, and one which must be full of novel material to people in this part of the country."

OBITUARY. Right Hon. Henry Cecil Raikes, Postmaster-General of Great Britain. LONDON, Aug. 24.—Right Hon. Henry Cecil Raikes, M. P., the Postmaster-general, died to-day. He was just recovering from an illness of a fatal result. He died yesterday, when he received a severe electric shock during a thunder-storm, which resulted fatally to-day.

The sudden death of the Postmaster-general took the public by surprise, as no one supposed that he was in any extreme danger of a fatal result. He was the founder of the extensive parcel post system. His grandfather was the celebrated Robert Raikes, who founded the system of Sunday-schools in 1781.

Henry Cecil Raikes was born at Liverynegrin, Flintshire, in 1838, and educated at Shrewsbury School and Trinity College, Cambridge. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1862 and elected a bencher in 1880. He was elected to Parliament in 1868, where he held office until 1880. After the overthrow of the Gladstonian government he was made Postmaster-general by Lord Salisbury. He has not been a particularly popular official, and during the great strike of the postmen, a few months ago, strenuous efforts were made to get him removed from office, but they were unsuccessful.

Charles D. Hubbard. WHEELING, W. Va., Aug. 24.—Hon. Charles D. Hubbard died yesterday, aged seventy-seven.

Charles D. Hubbard was a member of Congress during the war, and of the convention which reorganized the Virginia government and formed the new State. He had held other important positions of trust. He was an ardent Methodist, prominent in education and temperance work, and president of the Wheeling Iron and Nail Company. He leaves three sons—Hon. William F., who ran for Congress on the Republican ticket in 1890, but was defeated; and Dana L., now a Chicago journalist, but at one time connected with this paper.

Other Deaths. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 24.—Rudolph Hachkofler, Austro-Hungarian consul in this city, died yesterday of a fatal disease of the heart. He was born in Trieste, Austria, in 1827, and when a young man emigrated to Valparaiso. In 1850 he came to San Francisco, and has been engaged in the mercantile business ever since. He was Austrian consul from early in the sixties till 1870, when he resigned, but a few years after accepted the place again and held it till his death. In the interval he was consul for Chili.

BACILLI IN BLOOD. Recent experiments as read before the last Congress of Surgeons at Berlin, leave no doubt that the true way to CLEAR THE SYSTEM OF MICROBES is through the pores of the skin. It has been found that a remedy which kills the Microbi will also destroy the life of the patient; but it has also been found that the Microbi can be forced out through the skin, and it is in this way that S.S.S. relieves the system of poison.

HAVING SUFFERED much from Contagious Blood Poison, after using half a dozen bottles of S.S.S. MY HEALTH was RESTORED TO PERFECT S.S.S. HEALTH, and all eruptive sores disappeared. You are at liberty to make any use of my statement that you wish—J. CROSBY BYRON, 528 Third Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

RAILWAY TIME-TABLES. From Indianapolis Union Station. Pennsylvania Lines.

RED WAGON AND GRAY HORSE. They Give Detectives a Clue to the Man Who Was Arrested for Setting Fire to Stables.

THE VESTIBULED FULLMAN CAR LINE. Leave Indianapolis. No. 32—Chicago, Ind., Pullman Vestibuled coaches, parlor, dining, 11:30 am. Arrive in Chicago 5:30 pm.

NATIONAL TUBE-WORK WROUGHT-IRON PIPE. FOR Gas, Steam & Water. Boiler Tubes, Cast and Malleable Iron, Pittsburgh, Pa.

KNIGHT & JILSON. 75 and 77 S. PENNSYLVANIA ST.

OF BRITISH LAWS AND RULE MORE THAN A HUNDRED YEARS. It was a most interesting trip for me, and one which must be full of novel material to people in this part of the country.

OBITUARY. Right Hon. Henry Cecil Raikes, Postmaster-General of Great Britain.

Charles D. Hubbard. WHEELING, W. Va., Aug. 24.—Hon. Charles D. Hubbard died yesterday, aged seventy-seven.

Other Deaths. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 24.—Rudolph Hachkofler, Austro-Hungarian consul in this city, died yesterday of a fatal disease of the heart.

BACILLI IN BLOOD. Recent experiments as read before the last Congress of Surgeons at Berlin, leave no doubt that the true way to CLEAR THE SYSTEM OF MICROBES is through the pores of the skin.

HAVING SUFFERED much from Contagious Blood Poison, after using half a dozen bottles of S.S.S. MY HEALTH was RESTORED TO PERFECT S.S.S. HEALTH, and all eruptive sores disappeared.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.