HE WILL FIGHT FOR CUBA

TRUMAN STEWART IS ORGANIZING A FORCE OF COLORED MEN.

Muncie People Invited to Assist—The Gas Belt's Paris Exposition Clubs in Sore Distress.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MUNCIE, Ind., Aug. 1.—Truman Stewart will sail on Oct. 1 from Key West, Fla., for Cuba with over one thousand recruits for the Cuban army from the States of Georgia and Florida. Mr. Stewart has personally interested himself in the cause of the Cuban insurgents, and has made all necessary arrangements for the transportation of his soldiers to that island, and has spent a great deal of time in the South the past winter and spring perfecting his plans. For the benefit of his cause he will have a grand Cuban festival and band concert at Selma, Aug. 22, in Dodson's grove. The Hon. Charles L. Henry, Maj. C. T. Doxey, Hon. Theodore Shockney, Joseph G. Leller and Hon. Ozro N. Cranor have been invited to address the meeting. The Muncie and Cowan bands will be there to enliven the meeting. Mr. Stewart was once a candidate for State Senator, and is a fearless young man. He is interested with three other men, but refuses to divulge their names. He says their army will be composed of colored men, who are being recruited in the South.

MISSING HOTEL MAN

Arrested Near Shelbyville After Going Without Food Two Days.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Aug. 1.—J. H. Payne, the hotel proprietor who absconded last Thursday morning, leaving tangled accounts and numerous debts, was arrested this afternoon, east of this city, after wandering about two days and nights without food or shelter.

He had become involved on account of bad July business and accumulated debts which worried him and unbalanced his mind. When he left, he took nothing but an old suit of clothes. Some weeks ago he borrowed money from William Wagner, giving a chattel mortgage on his hotel furniture, which had been mortgaged to other parties. Wagner made an affidavit of perjury, on which Payne was arrested. Friends feared he had committed suicide and searched for him. This afternoon he applied to a colored family near the fair grounds for food, and officers arrested him as he was leaving the house. He was very much exhausted from exposure, and was taken before Squire Kenton, who fixed his bond at $500 and sent him to jail.

Payne came here several years ago as manager of Hotel Ray for J. L. Stone. P. P. Pelig bought the house, and shortly Payne secured the Haycraft House, remodeling and changing the name. He was a member of the Assembly, the swell club here, and moved in the best society. He belongs to a wealthy old English family residing in London, and has a younger brother in the employ of the Jordan commission house at Indianapolis. It is not probable the case will be prosecuted on account of the present mental condition of the unfortunate man. Friends here are ready to make the deficits good.

INDIANA MINERS' STRIKE.

Proposed to Fight the Bituminous Operators' Association.

Chicago Evening News.

The coal mining industry in portions of Indiana is in a deplorable condition owing to the fact that the miners and operators cannot come to an agreement as to the price to be paid the miners for taking out the coal. Since May 1 there has been a practical suspension of the coal business and the miners will not work nor can the operators obtain the necessary help to enable them to carry on their business. The condition to which the mining industry has been reduced in Indiana is simply deplorable, for the miners are out of work and have been so since May 1 and are suffering for the plain necessaries of life, and the operators have, by reason of the strike, lost their contracts and most of them could not resume business in weeks, even if the strike should be declared off to-day.

The price of coal has steadily declined and competition is so strong that it is not possible for the operators, as they claim, to resume work at the prices for mining coal demanded by the miners. The rate paid in eastern Illinois for mining coal is 55 cents a ton, but the Indiana miners demand 60 cents. The dispute between the operators and the strikers is this: The miners say there is a profit to the operator at such a rate of wages as is demanded, while the operators deny the truth of the statement. Whatever the truth may be the fact is that the coal mining industry of the State is prostrated, which would probably not be the case if the business were profitable at the advance asked.

While the Indiana coal is the better product, it cannot be generally sold for more than the lower grades mined in the adjoining States. The alleged reason for the lower rate paid in Illinois is that there is no organization among the miners of eastern Illinois, and consequently they are powerless to resist the demand of the operators that they shall receive only 55 cents a ton. The Indiana miners are federated in a mine workers' union, and can act unitedly on the question of wages and other matters affecting their interests. The federation is backed by the labor federations of the United States.

It is now proposed by the Indiana miners to carry the war against the Indiana Bituminous Coal Operators' Association into the whole country and declare a boycott, in which they expect the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers will join. If this project is carried out it will result in closing every iron and steel plant in the country that is using coal from non-union mines. In this way it is expected to close the mines in eastern Illinois that are now paying the 55-cent rate instead of the 60-cent scale demanded by the Indiana federation.

Should this boycott be inaugurated it is quite likely that the Illinois miners would join the movement, and how and when it would end is a most serious question. It could not terminate until the miners, the operators and the iron and steel industries had suffered incalculably. The prospect is one that gives a strong emphasis to the demand for some tribunal of arbitration competent to deal with these labor disputes and settle them upon the principles of justice to both the contending parties.

The Week at Wawasee.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WAWASEE, Ind., Aug. 1.—To-day closes a most delightful week at Wawasee. The weather has been superb, with excellent sailing winds every day, and sailing parties were the "proper thing." O Wednesday a recreation race was sailed which was won by Commodore Wright's Problem, with La Cigale second and Mary Louise third, other boats closely following. The three boats mentioned being closely bunched for the last four miles, made an exciting finish. A new yacht club was organized during this week, which has been incorporated under the title of the Indiana Yacht and Boating Club. This will make the second club of the kind here, but will be conducted upon somewhat different lines, devoting its efforts solely to aquatic sports and not undertaking any social features whatever. The officers are: Dr. J. F. Wright, of Columbus, commodore; H. M. Fishback, of Indianapolis, vice commodore; J. K. Lilly, of Indianapolis, secretary-treasurer. The races of the new club will begin Wednesday, Aug. 5, and continue twice each week for the month. The week beginning Aug. 17 will witness five regatta races for the club pennants and a beautiful silver water service, offered by the Wawasee Inn.

This is by far the gayest season ever experienced at Wawasee. All the hotels are filled. Ten new cottages have been completed this year and three new launches appeared. The evening hops at the Inn, with Hart's orchestra, are extremely popular, especially with the younger people.

Among the newer arrivals at the Inn from Indianapolis are Thomas H. Spann and family, Messrs. Fred Wasson, C. W. Fairbanks, F. M. Black, Don and Guy Hawkins, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Beck, Misses Mayme and Edith Beck. From Richmond: S. S. Stratton, jr., and wife, Mrs. Abram Garr, Mrs. J. B. Craighead and Miss Jeannette Craighead, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Carr and two sons, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Wilke and family.

Mr. H. J. Milligan was called to Crawfordsville by the illness of his mother.

Mr. George Servin surprised himself and others by the expert manner in which he handled La Cigale in Wednesday's race.

Mr. John R. Wilson and daughter arrived on Saturday.

Donald Smith, with his friend, Mr. Payne, of Rushville, arrived on Friday.

Arthur Ludlow will bring a speedy new yacht into the Indiana club next season.

Drs. Hicks and Hunt have gone for a trip upon the St. Lawrence. They will return in about two weeks.

Mr. Charles Tucker has returned to Indianapolis, leaving Captain Will to command the Eleanor.

A sailing party, foiled by rain, developed into a delightful porch party at the cottage of Colonel and Mrs. Eli Lilly on Tuesday.

Attractions at Winona Park.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

EAGLE LAKE, Ind., Aug. 1.—Cheerfulness, good nature and rains abound at Winona, and everybody is making the best of the situation. Children are having a delightful time. They are wading and paddling in water to their hearts' content, and their mothers stroll around on what was a few days ago dry ground. Even though the rain has caused considerable inconvenience there has been no serious discomfort. The attendance is large, the lectures are interesting, there are delightful excursions afternoon and evening on the lake, with music. When the weather permits the band gives an enjoyable out-door concert every afternoon.

The Christian Endeavor conference is about convening, Rev. T. C. Hood, of Indianapolis, being the enthusiastic leader of the convention.

Besides the great spiritual help which is being received her at these meetings, all are obtaining benefit in hearning experiences of the different plans and ideas as to the management of this great movement. This morning Mrs. S. C. Dickey conducted the Junior Endeavor rally, which was very interesting and enjoyable to children and grown people alike. This society had a morning prayer meeting at 6:30, it being held on the lake, a large number attending, all going in small boats.

The Ladies' Social Club is rapidly increasing in numbers and interest. The meetings are superintended by Mrs. Wells, of Fort Wayne, Westminster Seminary, all subjects being discussed which housekeeping, society, managing of children, church work can possibly bring forth. These are informal meetings, and the subjects are discussed as in a parlor gathering, the ladies telling their different ideas and experiences, in this way many suggestions are put forth which will be of benefit in future to this important feature of life, the home.

Professor Coulter has delighted his class in botany. He makes this study so fascinating to the class that all are eager to participate. He does not use text-books, making the lesson entirely conversational. Sometimes he takes the class on a botanical expedition, opening their eyes to sights which had never before been appreciated, though they had often been seen before.

The machinery for the large steamer City of Warsaw is being put in place, and as soon as possible the boat will be used for excursions. This boat is of more than average size, is double decked, and capable of carrying five hundred people. Captain Norviel, of Indianapolis, is the owner.

Mr. McCarthy, a brother of Miss McCarthy, of Indianapolis, is here, a guest of the latter. Mr. S. L. Kiser has arrived to spend Sunday at Winona. W. J. Hasselman and wife, who came a short time ago, have taken a cottage and are prepared to stay. J. S. Kruse and P. E. Bugty and wife have arrived. Henry M. Butler, of Indianapolis, is a guest of the Winona Hotel.

Man Who Shot Ochiltree Escapes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

RUSHVILLE, Ind., Aug. 1.—Jasper Williams, who shot at John Newman twice Wednesday evening and wounded Col. I. M. Ochiltree, a bystander who had interfered for peace, escaped from jail early this morning. His preliminary hearing on a charge of attempted murder was set for 9 o'clock this morning before Justice Poe. Williams escaped through a hole cut in the jail floor six weeks ago by Harvey Hall, under sentence for burglary, and who got away and has not since been heard of. As work on the new jail is soon to begin the County Commissioners thought it unnecessary to repair the hole in the jail floor and Sheriff McFarlan did not like to pay the expense out of his own pocket, so the break was left open and inviting to escape. Williams seemed to think this a bid to liberty and availed himself of the opportunity. Williams is a Kentucky man, dark complexioned and under medium height; aged about thirty and weight about 140. He has been employed as a farm hand near Rushville two years. He is wanted in Kentucky for aiding in another jail delivery and is looked on as an all-round bad man. Colonel Ochiltree is recovering from the effects of his wounds.

Paris Exposition Clubs Collapse.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ELWOOD, Ind., Aug. 1.—The indications are that the recently-formed clubs of young business men that were formed in the different towns of the Indiana gas belt to attend the Paris exposition in 1900 in a body will disband unless the financial aspect should grow brighter, as the free-silver craze has well nigh paralyzed the enterprises, which were quite novel. Clubs of twenty-five were formed and each member paid $1 a week into the treasury. By this means, if kept up until Jan. 1, 1900, each man would have $200 to his credit, and all money paid in by members who dropped out from various causes went to the club, the amount might reach more than that figure. As most of the members are clerks and factory men who hold positions the dull times have left many of them without work, as merchants are cutting down their expenses by hiring fewer clerks where possible, and thus the members find themselves unable to meet expenses and keep up their assessments, and it is feared that the Paris exposition clubs will be allowed to go down. A club of this kind was talked of in this city, but did not materialize.

A Democrat Got the Worst of It.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

BEDFORD, Ind., Aug. 1.—At the Democratic county convention this afternoon Lawrence county instructed for W. A. Holland, of this county, for joint Representative from Lawrence, Orange and Dubois. Hon. J. H. Willard, of this city, had instructions from Dubois, and expected the vote of his home county. This action of his political enemies here will probably prevent him receiving the vote of Orange county, and result in the nomination of a dark horse.

Chairman V. V. Williams opened the Republican campaign in Lawrence county this week by a series of schoolhouse meetings for the organization of McKinley clubs. Hon. S. S. B. Love, J. A. Baring, J. D. Alexander, W. F. Brooks, H. P. Pearson and E. K. Dye spoke at twelve different points in this county and installed as many clubs. They report much earnest interest in the issues of the day, and great enthusiasm for McKinley and Hobart.

Not Pleased with the Rating.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

HARTFORD CITY, Ind., Aug. 1.—J. M. McBeth, rate commissioner for the State Board of Underwriters, has completed his work of rerating the city. The town was officially rated in 1892 at 90 cents, at which time the public square was nearly surrounded by wooden structures. At present there are but two frame buildings on the square. The rating for the square is placed at the second rate, and off the square there is a slight advance. The rerating is not satisfactory to the business people.

Curious Effects of Lightning.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ELWOOD, Ind., Aug. 1.—A strange story comes from near Windfall, where James Metcalf, a farmer, was killed by lightning during a thunder shower a few days ago. When the medical examination was made it was found that the lightning stroke had shattered every bone in Metcalf's body into small fragments, but the horse that was killed while hitched to a hayrake was left standing on its feet, with every muscle perfectly rigid and apparently petrified by the shock.

A Reunion of Correspondents.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Aug. 1.—The third annual reunion of the country correspondents of the Journal was held in this city to-day. There were a large number of the correspondents present, and addresses were made by S. S. Martin, J. A. Greene and Hon. C. R. Landis, of Delphi. The paper served the correspondents a dinner at the P. O. S. of A. Hall.

Hiram Francisco Nominated.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MADISON, Ind., Aug. 1.—Jefferson county Democrats this afternoon nominated Hiram Francisco for Circuit Judge; John McGregor, prosecutor; Jacob L. Hammond, Representative, and a county ticket.

Milk Sickness in Knox County.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

VINCENNES, Ind., Aug. 1.—Milk sickness, a disease common in the lower end of Knox county, but unknown for thirty years, has reappeared in Decker township. Ex-trustee Joseph Turner has lost several head of fine cattle, and others are affected. His grandchild died of the disease, and other members of the family are sick.

Crops Ruined by Hail.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MILROY, Ind., Aug. 1.—The southern portion of Rush county was visited by two disastrous rain and hailstorms at 11 a. m. and 3 p. m. Crops are ruined for a distance of four miles around Milroy. Hail killed chickens and other small animals. Many buildings were unroofed and the town was generally flooded.

Struck by Lightning.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MARTINSVILLE, Ind., Aug. 1.—David Blunks's home near Monrovia was struck by lightning yesterday. His daughter, Mrs. Otto McCall, was rendered unconscious and barely recovered. The house and contents were badly damaged by fire. A drove of turkeys under the porch were found dead and turned on their backs.

Fatal Prostrations.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Aug. 1.—This has been another intensely hot day. The mercury registered one hundred and there was about a dozen prostrations. Fred Bippus, machinist, was overcome by heat and died this evening. Last night William Arnold, a flour mill proprietor, died from the effects of prostration yesterday.

Sixteen-Year-Old Boy Drowned.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

SCOTTSBURG, Ind., Aug. 1.—Yesterday afternoon a sixteen-year-old son of Levi White was drowned in the Muscattetuck river at Doughty's mill while bathing. He could not swim and went beyond his depth. His body was recovered about one hour afterward.

Soldiers' Home Inmate Killed.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MARION, Ind., Aug. 1.—Albert Miner, an inmate of the Soldiers' Home, at this city, was run over by a street car this evening and killed. He was a volunteer sailor during the war and had been in this home about two years, coming from the Leavenworth, Kan., home.

Kenworthy Speaks at Monon.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MONON, Ind., Aug. 1.—Hon. W. S. Kenworthy, one of Iowa's greatest Republican orators, spoke two and one-half hours to a well-filled house in Monon to-day.

Indiana Deaths.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Aug. 1.—William McDonald, sr., aged seventy years, died at his home in this city at an early hour this morning after an illness of eighteen months. He was an old and highly respected citizen.

CUT IN THE COAL RATES

WARRING FREIGHT OFFICERS AFTER MORE WESTERN BUSINESS.

Attempt to Prevent Cut-Rate Tickets from Falling Into the Hands of Scalpers.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—The warring freight officers of the Western roads have turned their attention from grain to hard coal and a big tumble in rates on the latter commodity from Chicago to the West is threatened. For some time past the major part of the hard-coal shipments from the East have been going around Chicago via Peoria and the smaller gateways to the South. The Iowa Central, in connection with the Lake Erie & Western and other Eastern roads into Peoria, has captured the bulk of this traffic for Iowa points. The Chicago Great Western has resolved to get a slice of the business and to-day announced that on next Monday it would cut 22½ cents per ton off the rates from Chicago to Hampton, Marshalltown and Manley Junction, Ia. Corresponding reductions will be made to other Iowa points where the present charges are higher than the reduced tariffs will be.

Officers of the Western Passenger Association are making vigorous efforts to prevent scalping of the cheap-rate tickets to be put on sale in this city next Thursday. The chairman of this organization gave the following statement to the press to-day:

"Understanding has now been reached with regard to the fire chiefs' meeting at Salt Lake City whereby the special rate of $30 from Chicago and $27 from St. Louis will be used as the selling rate only, not to be tendered to the connecting lines in the sale of tickets on Aug. 6 only. Steps will be taken whereby the chairman will be given description of all tickets sold for this occasion, so that any tickets which may be purchased by brokers and transferred from original purchasers will be refused for passage. No pains will be spared to prevent the use of these tickets by brokers."

The War Department has asked interested railroads to bid for the transportation of Troops C and G, First Cavalry, from Fort Riley, Kan., to Fort Sheridan, near this city. The movement will consist of six commissioned officers, 131 enlisted men and 128 horses. The troops are to leave Fort Riley Aug. 12.

The excursion of the Pennsylvania road from Chicago to Cincinnati to-night carried 300 passengers. The Pennsylvania is authorized to run the excursion to make up its loss in the Chicago and Ohio river passenger pool.

The Illinois Central to-day opened its new Chicago-St. Louis line via Pana and the Big Four.

The Reading Statement.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1.—The receivers of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company to-day filed in the United States Circuit Court statements of the obligations, liabilities, assets, etc., of the company, in accordance with the directions contained in the final decree of the court of May last, relating to the sale of the property under the foreclosure of the general mortgage. These statements show that the total issue of receivers' certificates of both companies amount to $3,706,407.29, of which all but $62,000 are outstanding, and that the other obligation of the receivership amounts to not less than $4,250,000. Summarized, the exhibit of liabilities is as follows:

Receivers' certificates outsanding, $3,644,407.29; due by receivers for equipment, $2,779,394.25; due by receivers for supplies, etc., $4,250,000; total receivership obligations, $10,664,801.54. This is exclusive of the secured floating indebtedness incurred prior to receivership, which appears in the statement of the prior liens.

Kansas Midland Foreclosure.

WICHITA, Kan., Aug. 1.—A bill to foreclose the Kansas Midland company, a feeder of the St. Louis & San Francisco, has been filed in the United States Circuit Court here, together with an order from Judge Caldwell, appointing A. L. Wolff, of St. Louis, receiver. The suit is brought by the Mercantile Trust Company, of New York city, as trustee for the first mortgage bondholders, amounting to $908,000. The Kansas Midland extends from Wichita to Ellsworth, a distance of 105 miles, and was built in 1886. The Mercantile Trust Company is represented in the suit by ex-Alderman Green, of New York city, and Overmeyer & Mulvane, of Topeka, and the Kansas Midland by L. F. Barker, of St. Louis.

The Illinois Central Purchase.

FRANFORT, Ky., Aug. 1.—The Chesapeake, Ohio & Southwestern railway, purchased by the Illinois Central, to be known as the Louisville division of the Illinois Central, filed articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State to-day.

The Gifted Small Boy.

Washington Post.

I never walk about in the town without being impressed with the ingenuity of the small boy. A few afternoons ago I was passing a house out on the road to the soldiers' home. It was rather a handsome house, with a wide sweep of velvety lawn, windingly intersected by a cement driveway. A boy of about fourteen was cutting the narrow fringe of grass beside the driveway. He was mounted on a bicycle, and as he rode he pushed the lawn-mower along beside him. Of course, it was much harder work than walking with the grass cutter would have been, and a deal slower in the doing, but no real live boy is ever going to let such trifling considerations as those have weight with him.

$13,059,249 DEFICIENCY

GIVEN FOR THE FIRST MONTH OF THE NEW FISCAL YEAR.

Increased Miscellaneous, Civil and Navy Expenditures the Cause—The Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The comparative statement of the government receipts and expenditures issued by the Treasury Department to-day shows the total receipts from all sources during July to have been $29,029,209 and the expenditures $42,088,468, leaving a deficiency for the month and the fiscal year thus far of $13,059,249. The internal revenue receipts during the month were $14,302,532, an increase of $1,404,117 over the first month of the last fiscal year. On the other hand the customs receipts, which were $12,527,350, show a falling off of $1,319,654 compared with July of last year. The miscellaneous receipts, which are $2,569,346, show an increase of $475,038 over the month for the last fiscal year. All but two items of the expenditures, war and interest charges, show a decided increase over July, 1895, the heaviest being under the head of civil and miscellaneous expenditures, which were $12,343,931, against $10,047,562 of the corresponding month a year ago. Part of the comparatively large deficiency is also accounted for by the increase of expenditures on account of the navy from $2,380,486 in July, 1895, to $3,756,250 last month. There is a slight increase of about a quarter of a million each for pensions and Indians over July last year.

The treasury statement of the public debt issued to-day shows the public debt less cash in the treasury at the close of the month to have been $966,154,512, an increase for the month of $10,850,758. The debt is classified as follows: Interest bearing debt, $847,384,250; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, $1,633,640; debt bearing no interest, $373,315,094; total, $1,222,312,984, which does not include $555,212,973 in certificates and treasury notes, offset by an equal amount of cash in the treasury.

The treasury cash is classified as follows: Gold, $150,012,224; silver, $314,610,146; paper, $169,967,196; bonds, disbursing officers' balances, etc., $17,236,184, against which there are demand liabilities amounting to $505,705,274, leaving a cash balance in the treasury of $256,158,472.

CIRCULATION AND COINAGE.

Monthly Statement of Controller and Mint Director.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The monthly statement of the Controller of the Currency shows that during July the total circulation of national bank notes was $225,942,955, an increase for the month of $29,495. The circulation, based on United States bonds, was $230,103,504, an increase for the month of $564,575. The circulation secured by lawful money amounted to $19,838,951, a decrease for the month of $535,080. The amount of registered United States bonds to secure circulation notes was $229,544,450, and the public deposits $18,323,600.

The monthly statement of the Director of the Mint shows the coinage at the United States mints during July to have been as follows: Gold, $2,918,200; silver, $1,092,030, of which $30,000 was in half dollars; minor coins, $21,060. Total coinage, $4,031,200.

To-day's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, $256,158,472; gold reserve, $110,718,745.

Coffee Planters Get No Show.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—In a communication dated Vera Cruz, Mexico, July 16, Mr. Charles Schafer, consul at that place, informs the State Department that during its last session the Legislature of the State of Vera Cruz placed a tax of 6 cents per hundred square meters on lands planted in coffee and a cents on a similar area of land planted in tobacco. The law goes into effect next December. This tax will be detrimental to numbers of Americans who are engaged or expect to engage in coffee planting. If a man were to begin planting coffee at this time he would, says the consul, under favorable circumstances, in the end of the fourth year, realize $63 per acre, as against an outlay of about $94.93, including price of land, but not interest on outlay.

New Honduras Minister.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The President has appointed MacGrane Coxe, of New York, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Guatemala and Honduras, vice Pierce M. B. Young, who died in New York recently while on leave of absence.

Mr. MacGrane Coxe was born in Alabama thirty-nine years ago, but has resided the most of his time in New York State, his present residence being at Southfields, Orange county. He was graduated from Yale University in 1879, and for some time was an assistant to the United States district attorney for the Southern district of New York, till 1888. He was chairman of the New York Democratic campaign committee in 1892.

Fast Transcontinent Trip.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The Navy Department some time ago ordered one hundred men, who were of the crew of the Charleston and at Mare island, California, to be sent to the navy yard at Norfolk. The department desired to learn what was the least possible time crews could be transferred across the continent. The one hundred men arrived at Norfolk, making the trip by special train in four days and twenty-three hours, which is a record breaker. The route was via the Southern Pacific and Seaboard Air-line. The method of transferring sailors heretofore has been by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and occupied thirty-five days.

Lower Mexican Corn Duty.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Consul-general Crittenden, of Mexico, has informed the State Department that for August the import duty on corn into Mexico will be $1 per cargo of three hundred pounds, a reduction of 40 cents on the cargo.

ANOTHER MRS. GREEN.

Not the Famous Hetty, but with as Many Peculiarities.

Springfield Republican.

Mrs. William B. Green, of the Eastern States of America, one of the best known critics of New England, has favored Springfield with a number of visits within the past few weeks. She is not, however, the famous "Hetty" Green, of New York. It is one of the trials of her life that she is not, for although she enjoys herself exceedingly when she is allowed to pass as plain Mrs. Green, she spends a large portion of her time in explaining to anxious reporters and soliciting committees for benevolent objects that she is not Hetty of fabulous wealth. And in spite of her constant efforts in this direction, she is a sadly misunderstood woman. Whenever she accompanies her little old traveling bag and her cane off the cars at the station here, envious glances from all who think they know her follow her progress down the platform, and "we wish we had half the money Hetty has" is passed from mouth to mouth. And Mrs. Green does not like this.

For since the time when the public began to enjoy the sight of greatness, the public has passed a large portion of its time in looking for its unhappy victims. So the latter, whether their greatness is the result of possessing either a future or a past, or an unusually large number of the units of calculation in the great 16 to 1 puzzle, are unable to travel in quiet content. The public wants to see them. It often happens under such circumstances that people who like such notoriety attempt to parody the prominent people of the country. In such cases we pity the prominent ones, whose "doubles, and how they undid them," form many sad stories. But in still other cases, as with Mrs. Green and Hetty, some similarity of appearance, or as in this case, of name and peculiarities, leads the public to confound the two. It is here that the double deserves the pity, for it often becomes a hard matter for Mrs. Green to prove that she is indeed herself, in face of the firmly-fixed belief in the minds of many that she must be Hetty. Mrs. Green does not even point with pride to the many columns that have been written about her in the newspapers of the many cities she has visited, for one and all have pictured her in Hetty's name.

This constant mistaking of Mrs. William B. for Hetty seems to be two-fold; first, her name, which is not out of the ordinary, and second, her peculiarities. In this direction she could probably give her prototype points and win with ease, in spite of the fact that Hetty is considered by one of the most eccentric of rich women. Mrs. Green has a personality of her own which is a work of art, in the Beardsley sense of that term. In the first place Mrs. Green doesn't reside anywhere. Her dwelling place consists of a long series of hotels with an interspersion of railway cars. Her profession is that of a traveler. She has a regular route, which extends from Portland to Cleveland, with stopping places at all the principal cities between. She covers this route as frequently as possible, but not in regular order at all. She is eccentric in her movements, and darts here and there in a most unexpected manner. She left this city for Boston a short time ago and on reaching there found it raining. She does not like rain, so she came back to Springfield again. The train left there just seven minutes after her arrival, and she had just time enough to secure a ticket, but she enjoyed the ride.

In her capacity as traveler, she is probably the best-known woman to hotel clerks in New England or New York. They all know her name, but none have known her initials, and none know where she lives. These two points of ignorance lead to a wide diversity in the appearance of her name on the hotel register. She never signs her name. She writes, and the clerk does the rest. Sometimes they borrow initials for her, but more often they write simply "Mrs. Green." And as for residence, she changes this every day, so it is really impossible for them to keep track of her. Some of them register her from New York, although she rarely goes there except when they can, they learn from what favored city she comes to them, and use that name. Thus it happens that she is registered on the books of the different Springfield hotels as living in New York, Boston, Portland, Worcester, Albany, and all points East.

But it is in the capacity of critic that Mrs. Green excels. It is this which makes her so valuable an ally of all the hotels which she visits. She is a close observer, and has no hesitation in saying what she thinks. It is from her that the hotel clerks and employes learn to see themselves as others see them, and often, as they aver, as no one else but Mrs. Green sees them. Her favorite pet name for those with whom she is offended is "You impudent young brat." She addresses the train caller at the Union Station here as "You roarer," because, as she explains, she does not like the color of his voice. And when he announces that the train for a series of monosyllable howls is about to start, she invites the roarer to her side and sweetly requests him to tell her what he said. And he does. So Mrs. Green never takes the wrong train.

She likes Springfield, and has been coming here "ever since Springfield was invented," but she does not like the people here, nor the hotels. But then, she says, they are better than most hotels. When she does not like the appearance of any hotel she goes elsewhere. She starts for the Cooley, perhaps, but there are too many men there, so she drives to the Haynes. Here she doesn't like the newsstand in front, so she goes back to the Worthy, but this has the appearance of an unfurnished store, she thinks, so she tries the Massasoit. This is all wrong, but she must stay somewhere, so she stays. At her next visit she may go contentedly to any of the hotels she scorned before. Sometimes she even drives around to all of them, and because none are satisfactory, she goes on to the next city without stopping here at all.

Her criticisms are not always pleasing to the hotel men, however. At one of the prominent houses here she once called her waitress some very fantastically worded names. The proprietor soon remonstrated with her, when Mrs. Green said in surprise, "Why, she doesn't mind a little thing like that, does she?" Thus Mrs. Green goes around like an angel unawares, knowing not of the good she does. She does not like to be interrupted, and is in constant terror lest she shall be hunted down by seekers for assistance from the imaginary Hetty. Consequently she takes great precautions on going to her room for the night. At the Cooley her parting request to the clerk is, "Don't let anybody disturb me. If President Cleveland himself calls for me tell him I'm not at home." The clerk dislikes to take the risk, but he has to do it. And Mrs. Green's first words to a stranger who approaches her are always, "I'm not Hetty Green. Who are you?"

No one knows Mrs. Green's history or why she travels. Before her husband's death some years ago the two traveled together in just the same way, only that their stop at each place was perhaps a trifle longer. Since she has been alone, she has lived as before. She travels for pleasure, she says, she couldn't travel, she says. She carrys all her worldly possessions in a small trunk, a little brown bag and her hands. Among the most valued of these is the certificate of her husband as a master Mason. This she carries so that in case of any trouble she could show it and receive assistance from Masons. She says she will show it to the Prince of Wales if she ever sees him, as he would then take an interest in her.

Her ideas on the woman she is not are fresh and interesting. She considers Hetty a tramp, because she doesn't stop at good hotels. Mrs. Green has little sympathy for the people who do not try at least to enjoy life, and she thinks Hetty doesn't. "Hetty Green is all right," she says, "but I don't want to be she. I'd a good deal rather be myself. And when people come to me and say 'Hetty, I want some money,' I just tell them that they have made a mistake."

Concerning so peculiar a character of whom so little is known, it is natural that many superstitions should be held. At the station here, for instance it is popularly supposed that she carries several million dollars in her brown hand bag. But she is a business woman, and while she pays cash for value she always says she had not received, she does not trust her financial resources in such locations as hand bags, but in spite of her shrewdness, her keenness at criticism, and her ability for taking care of herself in so much traveling, she is not at all the new woman. She is a pleasant-faced, kindly looking old lady of eighty-five years, whose diminutive size and slow walk goes oddly with the story of her accomplishments. She is wonderfully active, however, for so old a woman and like a true traveler, hopes in the far distant future to die in the harness, and to have an obituary that does not call her "Hetty."

RIDING ON A RAIL.

Wilbur Enjoys It with Certain Modifications.

San Francisco Examiner.

Easton G. Wilbur, the sensational Oakland bicycle rider who pedals his bicycle on a single rail of a railroad track, made a trip from Tiburton to Santa Rosa without accident. He will return to his home to-morrow. He rode the single rail behind a train all the way and was the wonder of the country people. Mr. Wilbur does not ride on Saturday, because he is a Seventh Day Adventist.

In Oakland Wilbur is known as the "bicycle freak." The other day he astonished the natives by riding down Broadway standing on his head and pedaling his wheel with his hands. Then he came up the street riding his wheel backward. He was mounted in his seat with his face toward the rear wheel and the handle bars clutched from behind. Mr. Wilbur found that he created so much excitement that he tried a new trick—that of riding on his ear. Getting a good start down Broadway Wilbur clutched his handle bars and raising himself into the air, went spinning down the street with the side of his head resting on the saddle. In order to perform this feat one has to be a perfect balancer and Wilbur possesses this quality. Wilbur's sensational ride on a single rail after a train over a narrow-gauge trestle was the climax of his recklessness. It is the talk of the bicyclers and Wilbur is proud of the feat.

"Of course a man takes chances in making these rail trips," said Wilbur, in discussing his rides. "In order to ride a wheel as I do one must have perfect control of the machine. For years I have been studying the bicycle, and I can ride on it in more ways than any other man in the country. I ride a bicycle standing on my head or on my ear, pedal it backward, and, in fact, I ride in every conceivable position; but this way of riding became rather stale to me. It was not exciting enough, so I conceived the idea of riding a rail. At first I tried to ride the rail straight without using a companion wheel. This method stumped me, but I hope to achieve success at it some day. My method of riding a rail is a simple one. I take a companion wheel by my side and grasp the handle bars firmly in the center with my right hand. This enables me to keep a perfect balance with my left hand. I take hold of the single bar on my riding wheel. This bar points directly toward my body. When once I get on the rail I am all right, because I can keep my balance perfectly. Of course, I learned to ride a rail on the ground before I took that trestle trip. I wanted some exciting sport, so I concluded to follow the train over the trestle. My light companion wheel ran along one of the beams which is laid alongside the track. Over the water I sped, looking at nothing but the rail ahead of me. You know you can't go sightseeing when you are riding on a rail. During that long trip over the narrow-gauge trestle I never made a slip, and I kept up a pretty good pace, too. It seems easy enough when you know how and have the courage to take chances. Yes, sir, I can do almost anything when mounted on a wheel."

4,000 CHINESE DROWNED

GREAT TIDAL WAVE FROM THE YELLOW SEA ENGULFS THE COAST.

International Socialist Congress in London Adjourns After Resolving for Many Reforms.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 1.—News of a terrible disaster, involving great loss of life, has just reached here. A tidal wave, estimated to have been about five miles in length, swept in from the sea on Sunday last and inundated the coast of Hae Chow, in the northeast of the province of Kiang Su. The damage done was very great. Many villages were destroyed, and it is estimated that at least four thousand people were drowned. In addition, an immense number of cattle perished, the rice fields were submerged and almost totally destroyed, with the result that a famine is feared in that district during the coming autumn.

The first indication of the catastrophe was the sudden appearance in the Yellow sea of a huge bank of water that was rushing shoreward with terrific velocity. The water off the coast is shallow, and when the wave was some distance away it began to burst and the roar could be heard for some distance. From the stories of eyewitnesses and the reports of the people of the country back from the coast, the wave was five miles wide. Thousands of tons of water were thrown for miles inland, and everything in its path was swept away. Had it not been for the gradually sloping land under the water, the effects of the wave would have been far more disastrous than they actually were. This had the effect of greatly retarding the progress of the immense quantity of water, which, had it been unchecked, would have swept far inland over the comparatively flat country. In many cases whole families were lost. There is already much suffering among the survivors, who were miserably poor before the disaster, and are now absolutely homeless and foodless. It is feared that later details will add to the number of lives lost and the extent of the damage done.

Hae Chow is situated opposite Yu Chan Island on the coast of the Kiang Su province, which is on the Hoang Hai or Yellow sea. The surface is mostly level, which may account for the great loss of life. Kiang Su is one of the fertile provinces of the empire, and exports more silk than any other part of China. The Tyng Tsi Kiang, or Imperial canal enters China through this province, the principal city of which is Nanking.

WILL GO TO GERMANY.

Next Meeting of the International Socialists' Congress.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—At to-day's sitting of the International Socialist Labor and Trade Union Congress the delegates adopted, after a great deal of discussion, the report of the economic industrial commission, reaffirming the resolutions of the Paris congress of 1889, including those in support of eight hours for a day's work, the abolition of child labor up to the age of sixteen, the prohibition of night work in all trades where there is no necessity for it, and the abolition of all tariffs and duties on articles of consumption. A Greek delegate, Argyriades, then tried to read an address of sympathy with the Cuban insurgents, but the delegates, desiring to wind up the Congress, declined to listen, and Herr Liebknecht, the Socialist member of the German Reichstag, who was chairman of the day, then announced that Paris, New York and a German city had been suggested for the meeting place of the congress of 1899. The congress decided to go to a German city, but the particular spot was not decided on and the session ended with the singing of "Auld Lang Syne," the "Marseillaise," the "Carmagnole" and with three cheers for the social revolution.

THE CHESS MASTERS.

Showalter Beats Tschigorin and Pillsbury Loses to Schiffers.

NUREMBURG, Aug. 1.—The twelfth round of the international chess masters' tournament was played to-