

WAS IT CRUEL

GOVERNOR OF THE ISLES DU SALUT HAS LOST HIS POSITION.

Removed for Torturing Dreyfus While the Captain Was a Prisoner on the Devil's Island.

SCANDALOUS STORY AFLOAT

ROOMS OF A DYING ITALIAN, AN EX-AMBASSADOR, RIFLED.

Documents Involving Various People in the Dreyfus Case Alleged to Have Been Destroyed.

KRUGER'S SCHEME INADEQUATE

REFORM PROPOSALS REGARDING BY UTTLANDERS AS INSUFFICIENT.

Pope Leo Reported to Have Persuaded the Transvaal President to Avoid a Clash with Britain.

PARIS, July 9.—M. De Niel, Governor of the Isles du Salut, and administrator of the penal settlement of the Isle du Diable, where Dreyfus was imprisoned, has been relieved and will be succeeded by M. La Soucan. M. De Niel was responsible for much of the punishment meted out to the prisoner in the hope of compelling him to declare himself guilty.

SCANDALOUS REPORTS ARE IN CIRCULATION IN CONNECTION WITH THE DEATH YESTERDAY OF SIGNOR C. RESSMAN, FORMERLY ITALIAN AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE.

It is alleged that while he was lying at the point of death three persons, including an official of the Italian embassy, rifled his rooms and took away a quantity of papers. The anti-Semite journals connect the story with the Dreyfus affair. It appears that about a fortnight ago Signor Ressa had an immense quantity of documents destroyed, declaring that if they were left they might "harm various people." It is also suggested that the search may have been instigated by Signor Crispi, the former Italian prime minister, who practically dismissed Signor Ressa from the Italian embassy in Paris in 1886 because the diplomat had failed to make the French press favorable to the Crispi government.

PRINCE HENRY D'ORLEANS WRITES AS FOLLOWS TO THE MATIN: "I WILL BOUQUET THE DECISION OF THE RENNES COURT-MARTIAL AS I DID BEFORE THAT OF THE COURT-MARTIAL OF 1894. FRANCE, RELIEVED OF THIS ABCESS, WILL BE ABLE TO RESUME HER GLORIOUS ROLE."

THE REMOVAL OF M. BERTILLON FROM THE HEAD OF THE CRIMINOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT BY THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, AS STATED BY FIGARO LAST WEEK, WAS NOT MADE WITHOUT A PROTEST.

M. Lepine urged his past services, and begged he might be censured and left in his post, but the majority thought otherwise and he lost his position. M. Bertillon was the chief of the identification service at the prefecture of police in Paris, and is the inventor of the system bearing his name for identifying criminals, which has been in use in almost every country in the world for several years. Briefly, the system depends upon a series of accurate and minute measurements of various portions of the human frame. In 1884, after the discovery of the assassin of the French War Office, and before the arrest of Captain Dreyfus, the minister of war ordered a comparison of the bordereau with specimens of Dreyfus's handwriting. M. Gobert, chief of the Bank of France, who was appointed to examine the matter, reported that the handwriting well have been written by another person than the one suspected. The minister then called in the celebrated M. Bertillon, who, on the same day that he received the specimens, reported as follows: "If one sets aside the hypothesis of a document written by the hand of the assassin, it is clear that one and the same person wrote the letter—that is, bordereau—and the piece communicated for comparison." Dreyfus was arrested the following day.

"ABSURDLY INSUFFICIENT."

What Uttlanders Say About President Kruger's Reforms.

LONDON, July 9.—According to the Johannesburg correspondent of the Daily Mail the Uttlanders regard the Transvaal government's proposal as "absurdly insufficient."

A dispatch from Cape Town says: "W. P. Schreiner, prime minister of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, says the Cape government regards the Transvaal's reform proposals as inadequate and calculated to ensure a peaceful settlement. The colonial premier, however, represents the Afrikaner element. Sir John Gordon Sprigg, former prime minister and colonial secretary, who is an ardent imperialist, considers them totally inadequate to meet the just claims of the Uttlanders and suggests that the Cape Premier, Alfred Milner, Governor of the colony, and British high commissioner for South Africa, demanded of President Kruger at the Bloemfontein conference."

The Rome correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "The Pope has been in correspondence with President Kruger, appealing to him to avoid a rupture with Great Britain, and yesterday he received a dispatch from the Transvaal's chief magistrate declaring that a settlement was still distant, but that the crisis was past."

All the special dispatches to the morning papers from Cape Town and Johannesburg concur as to the complexity and obscurity of the Boer proposals and declare that the Uttlanders are profoundly disappointed. In Johannesburg it is believed President Kruger is only dallying to gain time until the Uttlanders can be organized to oppose the British. W. F. Schreiner, the Cape Premier, has addressed a letter to an Afrikaner paper published in Cape Town, declaring there is no ground whatever for the active interference of the imperial government in the Transvaal, as the Boer proposals are satisfactory. This has aroused great indignation in the Cape colony, where it is regarded as mischievous, ill-timed and calculated to encourage President Kruger and to embarrass Sir Alfred Milner.

INDIAN CURRENCY QUESTION.

Report of the Parliamentary Committee Favor of Gold Standard.

LONDON, July 9.—The report of the parliamentary committee on Indian currency, just issued in the form of a blue book, approves the decision of the government not to revert to a silver standard. It argues that it would be impossible to maintain the status quo permanently and, therefore, rec-

COMMENDS THAT MEASURES BE TAKEN TO INTRODUCE A GOLD STANDARD WITH THE BRITISH SOVEREIGN AS LEGAL TENDER, AND ADVISES THAT THE INDIAN MINTS BE ALLOWED TO COIN GOLD WITHOUT RESTRICTION, ON THE SAME TERMS AS THE AUSTRALIAN MINTS.

Finally, by a majority of votes, the committee recommends fixing the rupee rate at sixteen pence. The report says in conclusion: "The effective establishment of a gold standard is of paramount importance to the material interests of India, not only to promote existing trade, but to encourage the influx of capital."

ALL ROYALTY HIS KIN.

An Apothecary's Son Wins Distinction by Wedding the Kaiser's Cousin.

NEW YORK, July 9.—The World's London correspondent says: The quiet marriage of the late Lord Charles de Jersey to the Duchess Marie Mecklenburg-Strelitz is one of the most romantic royal unions of the century. Jametel is the handsome, distinguished-looking son of an apothecary at Fontainebleau, who made a considerable fortune. Young Jametel went into the army, got in with the emperor, and became a general, and became acknowledged as the Duc De Sagan's only serious rival for the position of the best dressed man in Paris. He was made a count of the Holy Roman Empire by the Pope for his religious benefactions, and at the age of thirty-one he has married the last and loveliest daughter of the most exclusive of the German princely families. He has become a hereditary duke, a cousin of the Kaiser, a grand nephew of Queen Victoria and kinsman to every royal family in Europe, but he has got into serious trouble with his patron, the Pope, over the marriage.

The Duchess is a Protestant and the Pope gave a dispensation on the usual conditions that there should be no ceremony except that in a Catholic church. After the Catholic ceremony, however, the bride party drove to a Protestant church, where the marriage was solemnized according to the Protestant rite, though Jametel professed that he thought that nothing more was being done than the recital of a prayer. The marriage took place after a month's engagement, the young duchess having fallen violently in love with Jametel last May in Paris.

RIVAL OF MARCONI.

Cardiff Workman Improves the Wireless Telegraphy Man's Idea.

NEW YORK, July 9.—A London dispatch to the World says: Marconi's latest rival in the field of wireless telegraphy is G. H. Smith, a young workman in a tin-plate factory at Cardiff. He was discovered by a Post-Dispatch representative upon the subject of his invention. Smith, who seems to be a keenly intelligent and practical young man with nothing of the dreamer about him, said: "I claim I have invented an improvement upon Marconi's arrangement. I have also obtained provisional protection for a system which combines wireless telegraphy and telephonic communication. I have laid my plans before the postmaster general and asked him for facilities to experiment with the postoffice appliances, and his experts have been so much struck with my proposals that they have agreed to furnish me with the necessary protection for a year. I have also been asked to give some details so that electricians might judge of the value of his inventions. Smith replied: "No, I cannot do that. In fact, my friends tell me I was indiscreet in sending the particulars of my invention to the postoffice authorities and the Board of Trade in confidence."

Captain London Promises Much.

LONDON, July 9.—At the conclusion of the centenary review and inspection of metropolitan volunteers on the Horse Guards, Sir Charles Edward Howard Vincent, commander of the Queen's Westminster Volunteers, were banqueted at headquarters by this regiment, and other European sovereigns telegrams of congratulation upon the escape from assassination of last Thursday of his father, ex-King Milan. Several priests have been arrested on charges of complicity in the attempt. Gjura Knezevics, the would-be assassin, has confessed that he was instigated by the Rev. Father General Savic, Serbian minister to Russia, has been recalled from St. Petersburg and dismissed from the army as the result of the finding of compromising documents.

To Be Tried for High Treason.

PRETORIA, July 9.—The Transvaal government has decided to prosecute on the charge of high treason the three principal defendants whose complicity in the recent attempt to promote a rebellious rising at Johannesburg has been for several weeks under judicial investigation.

Arbiters Entertained.

PARIS, July 9.—Sir Edmund John Monson, British ambassador to France, last evening entertained at dinner the members of the Venezuelan arbitration tribunal.

CO-OPERATIVE COLONY.

New City to Be Founded on the Shore of Lake Erie Near Toledo.

TOLEDO, O., July 9.—Plans have been formulated for a large co-operative colony, to be situated on Lake Erie, near here, and 8,000 acres of land are to be secured to be devoted to both farming and manufacturing interests. The promoter of the scheme is Joseph A. Johnston, of the State of Washington, and he has with him a number of local people who have ample means. Mr. Johnston to-day announced that he intended to build a city which will engage in a commercial trade, the profits of which are to be divided equally among the members of the colony. The land to be occupied is owned by Hon. H. T. Niles and options will be secured for what the colony needs. Mr. Johnston states that \$200 has been pledged to the enterprise and that the remainder of \$200 will be raised to make the colony perfectly independent from the start.

UNDER WATER

CAMPS OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS NEAR MANILA ARE FLOODED.

Wet Season Has Set In in Earnest and A Prolonged Typhoon Is Making Much Discomfort for the Troops.

RICE FIELDS ARE NOW LAKES

SOME OF THE COMPANIES UNABLE TO GET SUPPLIES EXCEPT BY BOAT.

Bridges Washed Away, All Streams Swollen and Three Feet of Water Beneath the Banks of Soldiers.

MANILA BAY STORM TOSSED

AND VOLUNTEERS UNABLE TO EMBARK ON TRANSPORTS FOR HOME.

Negotiations with Filipino Leaders—Mr. Schurman's Report Gratifying to the Administration.

MANILA, July 9, 8 a. m.—It has been raining and storming almost constantly for two days and the country along the American south and bay lines is literally flooded. Streams six feet deep. In many cases the soldiers are getting their provisions from the thirteenth infantry regiment, at Panay, is in the worst position, being practically surrounded by water.

The bridges that were used for getting supplies have been washed away and some of the companies are now separated by streams six feet deep. In many cases the men are sleeping with three feet of water beneath their bunks, which are elevated upon cracker boxes. The company cooks when preparing the meals stand knee deep in water.

Some of the roads leading to Pasay are simply impassable and the rice fields on all sides are one great sea. The water has blown over several tents of the second reserve hospital.

Manila bay is impossible of navigation by either launches or canoes, and no vessels are leaving the harbor.

The United States transport Centennial is ready to start for France with discharged soldiers, but the latter have to sit around the water front all day, drenched to the skin, waiting for a launch to take them to the steamer.

The River Pasig and all the other streams are swollen and the city streets at low points are covered with water.

Negotiations with Filipinos.

MANILA, July 9, via Hong Kong, July 9.—Friendly Filipinos in Manila have been the medium of communications between the American authorities and the military leaders of the insurrection. The general's name, which for some time promised to result in bringing over a prominent general and several hundred of his followers with their arms. If the negotiations had succeeded the outcome would have had a great moral effect, for other defections doubtless would have followed. Were the general's name given it might lead in his case to a fate similar to that which has befallen other Filipinos suspected of friendliness toward Americans. He had foreseen the failure of the insurrection, and advised Aguinaldo to make terms, but it is understood that he has sent word to the Americans that, having sworn to support the insurrection, he must remain loyal to the end. Similar negotiations are said, on good authority, to have been conducted with a member of the cabinet of the so-called Filipino government, who himself took the initiative. Some form of money consideration figured in the discussions with his friends.

SELECTING THE OFFICERS.

Alger Preparing to Announce Who Will Command Volunteers.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The War department officials are busily engaged in preparing the list of appointments of officers not already announced for the ten new regiments of infantry to be sent to the Philippines. Approximately there are nearly 600 of these in all, including those of the line and staff. The colonels for nine of the regiments have been made public, but the selection for the tenth, it is said, has not been definitely determined. All the officers for the regiments are to be from the regular army establishment and from the regular who saw actual service in the Spanish war and whose records and capacity are known at the War Department. A large proportion of them are expected to be announced during the next few days.

Governor Roosevelt, of New York, who came to Washington yesterday for a conference with the President at the latter's invitation, returned to New York this morning.

MR. SCHURMAN'S REPORT.

Conditions in the Southern Islands Setled to Satisfaction.

CHICAGO, July 9.—A special to the Times-Herald from Washington says: "Concerning dispatches received at the State Department from President Schurman regarding his trip throughout the Philippine archipelago Secretary Hay authorized this formal statement: 'Dispatches have been received at the State Department from President Schurman, of the Philippine commission, giving a brief account of his journey to the southern islands of the archipelago. He finds the conditions in those islands extremely gratifying. There is a disposition almost everywhere to accept American sovereignty and to take advantage of the condition of things which the American occupation holds out. Mr. Schurman expects to arrive at San Francisco about Aug. 15.'

"As the result of a review of Mr. Schurman's dispatches Secretary Hay has authorized Brigadier General Bates at Manila to go to the Sulu groups to consult with the Sultan of the Sulus regarding the future of these islands. The authorities will not divulge the nature of the instructions to General Bates, but it is understood there is no disposition here to infringe upon the Sultan's authority provided he acknowledges the sovereignty of the United States. General Bates will explain the friendly purpose of this government and if necessary will agree that this government shall pay him a small annuity, which was done by the Spanish government. President Schurman reported the Sultan as willing to transfer his allegiance on the condition the treaties existing between himself and Spain were respected by the United States. It is further

STATED BY AN OFFICIAL IN A POSITION TO KNOW THAT THIS GOVERNMENT INTENDS TO ESTABLISH HOME RULE AT PLACES WHERE IT IS CONSIDERED ADVISABLE, INCLUDING THE ISLAND OF NEGROS, CONDITIONS IN WHICH, ACCORDING TO MR. SCHURMAN, ARE ESPECIALLY SATISFACTORY.

On Mr. Schurman's arrival at San Francisco he will come to Washington and discuss the Philippine situation with the President.

ST. LOUIS RECRUITING TO-DAY.

WILL BEGIN Mo., July 9.—Capt. H. K. Bailey, U. S. A., in charge of the recruiting station in St. Louis, received a telegram today from the War Department at Washington instructing him to begin recruiting tomorrow under the recent order of the President, that additional troops be raised for duty in the Philippines. The men enlisted in St. Louis will be assigned to the Thirty-second United States regiment of volunteer infantry. The recruits will be forwarded as soon as they are enlisted to Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

For the Thirty-First Infantry.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 9.—Lieutenant Johnston, in charge of the recruiting station here, received orders to-day from the adjutant general's office to begin recruiting tomorrow for the additional regiments provided for in the recent order to raise troops for the Philippines. They will be assigned to the Thirty-first Infantry, at Ft. Thomas, Ky., as soon as recruited.

MUTINY IN REFORM SCHOOL.

PLANKINGTON, Neb., July 9.—The recent change in management in the state reform school here, whereby W. H. Tompkins, a Populist, was put in charge instead of a Republican, was the occasion for a mutinous outbreak on the part of the inmates. The trouble took place on Saturday and has caused the management a good deal of uneasiness. The boys were out on the campus playing ball when the order was given them to fall in line to march back to the building. The youngsters refused point blank and took to their heels. The guards were at once called out, the sheriff was notified and all joined in the pursuit. Twenty-seven boys got away from the grounds and after a long chase extending into the night, all were caught and brought back except two—a Norwegian and an Indian—who are still at large. On their way back the boys made slurring remarks about the new "Populist" superintendent and averred they had planned to make the break for liberty with the change of management.

Bad Nebraska Boys Recent Appointment of a Populist.

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LYNN CANAL PART OF THE SEA

THEREFORE THE BOUNDARY LINE SHOULD BE 30 MILES INLAND.

No Expression from Mr. Fairbanks—The Senator En Route Home by Way of Portland.

TACOMA, Wash., July 9.—The Fairbanks-Foster Alaska boundary party returned from the north to-day and interviews with members of the party indicate that the watershed on White Pass, back of Skagway and Dyea, will be accepted as the international boundary line at that point. The White and Chilkoot passes constitute the storm center of the Alaskan boundary. At those points the Canadians hope to secure concessions that will enable them to anchor down a port of entry into the Klondike gold fields. All other parts of the country throughout where concessions are looked for are of little importance compared with the Lynn canal, which is the key to the situation. Senator Fairbanks, when interviewed, placed importance on the fact that he must sit with the joint high commission in August, but declines to state what lines of argument he would take up. He expressed great satisfaction at having made the trip. Regarding boundary matters that were discussed during the four weeks spent in Alaska, Senator Foster declined to speak. "Personally," he said, "I am opposed to yielding an inch of United States territory. A careful investigation, however, demonstrates that there may be different constructions placed on the treaties involved as regards channels, the situation of lesser islands and the like. But in the main the United States is plainly given a strip of territory north of Portland canal, or thereabouts, ten marine leagues inland, except where a well defined mountain range places the boundary nearer the coast. This strip runs to Mount St. Elias. Many contend that the passes back of Skagway and Dyea are the headwaters of Yukon and on the other the streams flowing into Lynn canal are formed between the two districts where a chain of mountains, which, in the opinion of some, bring the boundary line some eighteen miles nearer the coast. This seems to be a fair expression of the American view of the boundary question. By this construction of the treaty it is held England will receive the benefit of every point that can be fairly and honestly granted. On the other hand, however, the Canadians and many of the English hold that the boundary should be drawn thirty miles, or ten marine leagues, inland from the head lands. By such a construction of course Lynn canal would be an inlet into Canadian territory and ten marine leagues inland from the headlands at the entrance would be many miles south of Skagway and Dyea, and hence Canada and England would have the coveted port of entry without a question of doubt. As I look upon it personally Lynn canal is a part of the ocean, therefore it would be unfair to draw a line thirty miles inland from the entrance to bodies of water of that nature and call it the boundary under the treaty."

GRADE-CROSSING HORROR

SIX MEMBERS OF A FAMILY KILLED AND THE OTHER BATH HURT.

Carriage Containing William Reinhard, Wife and Five Children Struck by a Train at Columbus, O.

COLUMBUS, O., July 9.—All but one of the seven members of the family of William Reinhard, of this city, were killed and the remaining one was badly injured by a Big Four passenger train this afternoon. The dead:

WILLIAM REINHARD, aged forty-one. GEORGE REINHARD, aged twenty. WILLIAM REINHARD, aged twelve. ARTHUR REINHARD, aged nine. EARL REINHARD, aged seven. EDWARD REINHARD, aged five.

Clarence Reinhard, aged fourteen, had his collar bone broken. The accident happened at the Woodward-avenue crossing of the Big Four Railroad, and opposite the southwest entrance to the State Fair grounds. Mr. and Mrs. Reinhard and their five children, who resided at 256 Donaldson street, were out for an afternoon drive in a survey. They had just visited the home of a Mrs. Huffman, whose husband had been killed in the railroad yards near Fry's Bend, when the vehicle was knocked into splinters and Mr. and Mrs. Reinhard and Arthur and Karl were killed outright. Edward and William were so badly injured that they died after being removed to a hospital. Clarence suffered a fracture of the collar bone and other injuries, but he is expected to recover. The horse which was attached to the survey was literally ground to pieces. It is not known whether any of the members of the unfortunate family were aware of the approach of the train, but the circumstances indicate they were not. The crossing has long been regarded as a dangerous one, and the incident has been discussed by a high fence around the fair grounds. The train was running at a high speed.

Two Killed at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 9.—A carriage containing William Diem and Miss Lizette Pfeneguel was struck by a Wabash train to-night and both of the occupants were instantly killed.

LYNCHING IN KANSAS.

Negro Hanged by a Mob, but Cut Down Before Life Was Extinct.

ALMA, Kan., July 8.—Dick Williams, a negro, charged with the murder of two white men, was lynched here this afternoon by a mob of white men. The mob left the negro hanging to a telegraph pole, and six minutes later he was cut down by the town marshal and taken back to the county jail, where he recovered consciousness. The negro is still alive but cannot live.

On June 28 Harry T. Tandy and an unknown white man were robbed and murdered at McFarland, this county. A few days following James Renda, alias Denver Kid, and Dick Williams, alias Trilby, both colored, were arrested by James Ramsey, chief of police of Topeka, Kan., and, when questioned, Denver Kid fastened the crime on Trilby.

To-day Sheriff True, of Waukesha county, brought Trilby to Alma to lodge him in jail. When he arrived a mob of two hundred men met him with the prisoner at the Rock Island depot, but were felled until the prisoner was being placed in jail, when Trilby was seized, dragged with a rope around his neck a block and strung up to a telephone pole, where he hung for six minutes, when he was cut down by Marshal Pippert. The crowd, believing him dead, permitted the officers to take him back to jail, and dispersed. Trilby is still alive, but cannot recover. H. T. Tandy lived at Creighton, Mo. His father is a doctor of that city and also is in the drug business. Harry was a drug clerk. The people of Alma and surrounding country are greatly excited and while great precautions are being taken to prevent further trouble it is feared the murderer will be again taken from the jail.

FROM ALASKA

RETURN TO TACOMA OF SENATOR FAIRBANKS AND PARTY.

Much Information Secured Concerning the Merits of Canada's Contention for an Alaskan Port.

VIEWS OF SENATOR FOSTER

WHO ACCOMPANIED THE INDIAN TO SKAGWAY AND DYEA.

He is Strongly Opposed to Yielding an Inch of Territory to the Dominion Government.

LYNN CANAL PART OF THE SEA

THEREFORE THE BOUNDARY LINE SHOULD BE 30 MILES INLAND.

No Expression from Mr. Fairbanks—The Senator En Route Home by Way of Portland.

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SEALS DIMINISHING.

Special Agent Clarke's Observations in Bering Sea.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 9.—E. W. Clarke, who is a special agent of the government in charge of the seal islands in Bering sea, arrived here to-day. He left the islands Paris tribunal are totally inadequate. I am confident that seal life is not one-tenth as abundant as it was in former years. The destruction of the herd is still progressing under pelagic sealing. About three out of every five killed are recovered, the other two sinking. Fully three female seals are killed to two males." Mr. Clarke reports that there were no pelagic sealers around the islands when he left, but he was told the fleet had gathered and was following the seal herd on its return from southern waters. He also reported a big salmon catch along the Aleutian islands.

SHE REFUSED TO ELOPE.

Married Woman Shot by a Youth, Who Then Ended His Own Life.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., July 9.—Charles Knauss, aged 18, shot and seriously wounded Mrs. Edwin Dieffenderfer, aged 28, last night and then shot and killed himself. Mrs. Dieffenderfer was trying to break up Knauss's infatuation for her, and refused to elope with him, which made him desperate. Mrs. Dieffenderfer has a husband and two children.

WAR ON GAS RATES.

Ogden Company at Chicago May Reduce to 75 Cents a Thousand.

CHICAGO, July 9.—The Record to-morrow will say: "At to-day's meeting the stockholders of the Ogden Gas Company of Chicago will vote on a proposition to authorize an issue of \$10,000,000 of bonds. Incidentally, the company of the crowd of circulating to one of the fiercest gas wars ever known. At the present \$2,000,000 of the new issue will be sold and about the beginning of next May \$5,000,000 more will be marketed, while \$3,000,000 will remain in the treasury for future contingencies. The Ogden Gas Company has detailed plans calling for the expenditure of \$7,000,000. The extension of business and the enlargement of the present capacity now under way will require \$2,000,000. With that enlarged plant as a center the company will be ready to spend the other \$5,000,000. The campaign contemplated by the Ogden Company will put gas into the hands of the People's Gas territory, and it will be a war between gas at \$1 and gas at 90 cents. Furthermore, it is said the Ogden plan contemplates a cut in price to 75 cents a thousand feet."

POWOW OF INDIANS.

Omaha and Winnebago Threaten to Indulge in a War Dance.

DECATUR, Neb., July 9.—The greatest Indian powwow in recent years began at the Omaha and Winnebago reservation to-day. It is held at Yellow Smoke's lodge, five miles north of Decatur. A great many "One is our Master; all are brethren," and great preparations are being made for a two weeks' celebration. The Indians of the reservations of northern Nebraska have been arranging for this great event for months. The chiefs have given out to the whites that the celebration this year would eclipse anything attempted by the Omaha and Winnebago tribes during the last quarter of a century. The traditional rites and ceremonies of these ancient tribesmen will be performed. If not prohibited by the authorities the savage war dance will be indulged in as a grand finale. The chiefs say the event will draw together no fewer than 5,000 Indians.

FALL OF A PLATFORM.

Cornerstone Laying Ceremonies Marred by a Serious Accident.

CLEVELAND, O., July 8.—During the laying of a cornerstone of a Jewish synagogue, at the corner of Woodland avenue and Jackson street this afternoon, the platform, on which about thirty people were standing, fell, precipitating most of the people into a pit below, a distance of several feet. Fortunately nobody was killed. Rabbinical services were held at the synagogue, and the services were held by Rev. C. Block and son were quite seriously hurt and a boy named Samuel Cohn had a leg broken. The accident caused intense excitement, for at first it was believed several persons had been killed.

"WILL BEAT THE YANKEE"

MEMBER OF THE SHAMROCK'S CREW THINKS SHE IS A WINNER.

Lipton's Cup Challenger Said to Be the Fastest Light Weather Yacht Ever Seen in the Solent.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 9.—Yachting circles in the Solent were never more excited than on the prospects in the forthcoming race for the America's cup between the Shamrock and Columbia. Yesterday yachtsmen could be seen in all directions and in Southampton, Hythe, Calshot and Chilton water the Shamrock was kept for the challenger, which it was known would stretch her sails. Every movement was veiled with the profoundest secrecy and owing to the rumors in circulation that her sails were unsatisfactory the interest was intensified. Newspaper men and photographers gathered in large numbers and would have given anything to know the program, but nothing was given out. Sir Thomas Lipton, delighted with his new treasure, and the brothers Jameson were on board the Iverna, John Jameson's cutter, and Mr. Will Fife, the designer of the Shamrock, was much in evidence. In Southampton water the Shamrock presented a magnificent sight. The slight breeze was just enough to fill her sails, but she glided speedily and as gracefully as a swan. It should be understood yesterday's trip was in no sense a test of speed, although the Iverna and Satania accompanied her. It was solely for the purpose of sail stretching and to become acquainted with the program, but nothing was given out. Sir Thomas Lipton, delighted with his new treasure, and the brothers Jameson were on board the Iverna, John Jameson's cutter, and Mr. Will Fife, the designer of the Shamrock, was much in evidence. In Southampton water the Shamrock presented a magnificent sight. The slight breeze was just enough to fill her sails, but she glided speedily and as gracefully as a swan. It should be understood yesterday's trip was in no sense a test of speed, although the Iverna and Satania accompanied her. It was solely for the purpose of sail stretching and to become acquainted with the program, but nothing was given out. Sir Thomas Lipton, delighted with his new treasure, and the brothers Jameson were on board the Iverna, John Jameson's cutter, and Mr. Will Fife, the designer of the Shamrock, was much in evidence. In Southampton water the Shamrock presented a magnificent sight. The slight breeze was just enough to fill her sails, but she glided speedily and as gracefully as a