

and just as Mr. Bland started a speech, the car was shifted again. Cheering, shouting and pushing with might and main, the people around the car sought to regain their advantageous positions. Hundreds of them were struggling on the track between the car in which Mr. Bryan was and the rest of the train. As they saw the coach bearing down upon them, almost a panic ensued in the endeavor to get out of harm's way. Men seemed to leap over the heads of others, and some went down; but nobody was injured, and the big assemblage—rather, the male part of it—made another dash toward the tall, smooth-faced man, who looked ten years older than he did when he left Chicago Sunday night. Mr. Bryan stood on the steps of a car and reached out both hands, to be grasped by hundreds of extended fists.

While he shook hands at the rate of SIXTY A MINUTE with each hand, Mr. Bland tried to talk about the great issue of the campaign, but his voice was lost in the shouts of those around the car. At last the train moved away, and Mr. Bryan, with a relieved look, went back to his drawing-room. Barring the handshaking process, the Bryan reception at Lancaster was quite as wildly interesting. The station was crowded with the people to the number of 1,200. Mr. Bryan stood on the rear platform of his car, which had been returned to its original position at the end of the train. The crowd shouted, and there was a constant struggle to get near the nominee. Mr. Bland's speech was again lost. The only people who did not appear anxious to join in the grand rush for the Nebraska man's swollen hands were the women standing at the other end of the platform and the members of the brass band who had been engaged to play patriotic airs and were fulfilling their contract without intermission. The yelling of the audience which, while constant, had not been united, concentrated itself into

ONE LAST HURRAH as the train moved away. No further stop was made until Philadelphia was reached. At Philadelphia there was a crowd of 5,000 pushing, perspiring people gathered behind the iron gates barring the entrance to the trains in the Philadelphia railroad station. A noticeable feature of the crowd was its make up. It was essentially a crowd of plain people, the working man, the mechanic and the laborer. The pressure became so strong that men and women caught in the crush were in danger of being trampled under foot, and the railroad officials, to relieve the pressure, threw open the gates and let the people through upon the platform. With a wild rush the crowd poured through and, reckless of constantly shifting cars, risked life and limb upon the tracks.

The Democratic city committee, headed by Chairman John Curley, was in waiting to welcome Mr. Bryan on his arrival, but in the train pulled into the station at 6:30 the crowd, with a cheer, made a wild rush and the committee was SWAMPED IN THE HUMAN TIDE and swept away. Before the train stopped the crowd was surging up to the side of the last car, and those in the front swung upon the steps at the risk of their lives. Cheer after cheer went up and Mr. Bryan appeared on the back platform and the crush was terrific to get near him. Mrs. Bryan stood beside her husband and bowed and smiled as some enthusiasts in the crowd held up to her a bouquet of roses. Mr. Bryan leaned over the rail of the platform and shook all the outstretched hands in reach. Cries for a speech, the three nominees could only respond by a shake of his head and raise a protestant hand.

In the meantime the city committee had succeeded in forcing its way into the car, and none too soon, as after a stop of nine minutes the train pulled out for New York amid the cheers of the surrounding people. Chairman Curley then greeted Mr. Bryan and wished him success and expressed regret that his stay in Philadelphia was so brief, as otherwise the committee would have arranged for a fitting reception. Mr. Bryan responded briefly and sank wearily into a seat.

Mrs. Bryan was presented with a beautiful bunch of roses, the gift of the superintendent of sub-postoffices of Philadelphia. The train stopped only two minutes at Trenton, but in this time Mr. Bryan shook hands with all in waiting. Elizabeth turned out, a girl who cheered lustily during the half minute the train stopped there.

When Newark was reached, A TURBULENT MOB rushed toward the train, cheering like mad. A thousand or more pressed into the enclosure between the train and the guard rail. Those behind pushed and shoved until those in front broke into a run out of sheer self-protection and on a rapid, disorderly trot, men and boys ten deep, went past the platform where Mr. Bryan was standing, making vain endeavors in the quick progress to grasp his hand. The cheering of those in this unchecked human stream and of the great crowds in quieter positions was continuous. Mr. Bryan kept both hands working constantly. Sky rockets and Roman candles were fired and red lights burned, and altogether the scene was one of the wildest excitement and enthusiasm.

IN NEW YORK.

Ideal of the Common People Reaches the Metropolis of America. NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—Candidate Bryan arrived in this city tonight. He reached Jersey City over the Pennsylvania railroad at 8:10 o'clock, and was driven to the residence of William P. St. John, No. 121 East Thirty-fourth street, where he and Mrs. Bryan passed the night.

Although Mr. Bryan had expressly requested that there should be no public demonstration from bands or marching clubs, he was received by a large and enthusiastic crowd, both at Jersey City and on the New York side. Long before the hour at which the train was scheduled to arrive, the Pennsylvania station was crowded with persons anxious to catch a glimpse of the apostle of free silver.

Sixty police under the command of Inspector Lange and Captain Farrar took charge of the crowd, and were kept busy in keeping them from crowding against the gates. As it was, many of them climbed on the gates and CHEERED FOR BRYAN. The coming of the Democratic candidate was eagerly awaited by a recep-

tion committee, consisting of Senator Jones of Arkansas, Treasurer St. John, J. T. Tomlinson, national committee-man from Alabama, and Arthur Sewall, candidate for vice president.

At 8:10 the headlight of the engine of Mr. Bryan's train was sighted, and amid cries of "Here he comes," "Look out for Bryan," the train bearing Bryan roared into the station. Contrary to general expectation, the Bryan party were in the first car, and not in the rear one, which was a drawing room car. As soon as the train had come to a full stop Mr. Bryan, Mrs. Bryan, Mr. and Mrs. Richard P. Bland, Mr. and Mrs. James Kerr of Clearfield, Penn.; John A. Creighton, member of the nomination committee from Nebraska; J. A. Mahone, J. T. Snyder of Clearfield, Penn.; John D. Warman, John Gallagher, H. V. Devly and Clarence J. Gallagher, a personal friend of Mr. Bryan, alighted. Mr. Sewall and the other members of the resolution committee, rushed forward, and in turn shook hands with Mr. and Mrs. Bryan. The entire party stepped into a freight elevator at the east end of track No. 4, on which track the train entered the station, and were at once lowered to the ground floor.

While the Bryan party were standing on the freight elevator platform the crowd cheered and

SHOUTED ITSELF HOARSE and many climbed up to the very top of the high railing surrounding the station platform from the tracks. The crowd expected to see Mr. Bryan and his party pass through the gates, and through the station, but in this it was disappointed, and a howl of dismay went up as the elevator was lowered and Mr. Bryan and his party disappeared as though by magic. It did not take long for the crowd to discover what had happened, and a rush was made for the floor below. The crowds from the floor poured down upon the large crowd that had congregated on the floor created something like a riot, and the Jersey City police, who had already lost control of the crowd, became demoralized and rushed first one way and then another with drawn clubs. As the Bryan party stepped from the elevator they were so completely hemmed in by the eager, shouting crowd, that they could not move in any direction. While they were waiting for the police to come to their rescue, the HUNDREDS OF EXCITED men pushing and shouting and shouting for Bryan and cried "Speech, speech."

Finally a pathway was made through the crowd and at 8:20 Mr. Bryan and his friends boarded the ferry boat for Hudson City. During the passage over the river Mr. Bryan was cheered, but aside from bowing and saying "Thank you, my friends," he did not speak. Before the ferry boat had reached the New York side, the large crowd on the dock, taking up the cheers of those on the Hudson City, shouted and cheered for Bryan.

The police management on this side was as nearly perfect as could be expected. A line was opened through the crowd and Mr. Bryan, accompanied by Mr. Bland, Senator Jones and Mr. Sewall, passed through the shouting throng of persons to carriages which were in waiting, and were driven to Mr. St. John's house, where they arrived at 9:25, and were again met by an immense crowd there, who cheered and shouted until Mr. Bryan and his party disappeared behind the closed doors.

Meeting Postponed. NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—No meeting of the committee to notify Bryan and Sewall was held today. It was decided to postpone the meeting until 12 o'clock tomorrow. Governor Stone of Missouri, who is to make the speech of notification, arrived this morning. Governor Stone said his speech would be very brief and formal.

LATEST OF THE LAMADA.

Said to Have Been Seen Off the New Jersey Coast a Day or Two Ago. PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 11.—The latest story told about the steamer Laurada is that she was seen off the New Jersey coast on Sunday last, having just taken on board a military expedition brought out to her from a steam yacht which had left Atlantic City on Friday afternoon. The yacht is said to have arrived at the sea shore resort two weeks ago under the command of a well known Cuban. When she left she had twenty passengers on board. They were armed with revolvers and machetes. The vessel met the Laurada coming up the coast, and the passengers were soon transferred. It is further stated that the yacht had subsequently been engaged in taking parties from other points to the steamer, and that when the latter was seen on Sunday she had already taken 1100 armed men on board, some of whom were taken from small boats before she left Delaware Bay. It is also declared that she carries 1,500 tons of ammunition.

The Norwegian steamship Moringen, which arrived today from Gibraltar, reports that the town of St. Lucia was totally destroyed on the night of August 4 by the insurgents. It is reported that the insurgents are gradually advancing on Gibraltar. Captain General Weyler has issued an order which will soon be put into effect closing the port of Gibraltar to all classes of vessels. This decree has been brought about by the large consignments of arms and numbers of Cubans being brought there by ships from the United States.

Attacked by Rebels. HAVANA, Aug. 11.—A government force, under command of Colonel Godoy, while conveying a supply train from Minna to Guanaymaro, was attacked three times by two thousand rebels under Avelino Rosas. Each time, according to Colonel Godoy, the insurgents were repulsed with a total loss in the three fights of fourteen killed. The Spaniards lost four killed and two captives wounded. Over ten thousand and sick soldiers are in the various military hospitals. Of this number 2,300 are suffering with yellow fever.

THE SHIPS. San Francisco—Arrived: Schooner Mary Dodge (Ann) Hansen, Kahului. Cleared: Steamers State of California (Ann) Akeley, Astoria; Mineola (Ann) Pillsbury, Comox; bark Orion (Br) Cronace, Ipswich. Sailed: Steamer Yaguina (Ann) Jensen, Seattle; bark Carleton (Br) Lowe, Brisbane.

Tacoma—Arrived: Ship Dunsyre (Br) Port Los Angeles. Astoria—Arrived: Ship Harland (Br) Hong Kong; barkentine Gardner City (Ann.) San Francisco. Sailed: Steamers Arcata (Ann.) and Columbia (Ann.) both for San Francisco; Signal (Ann.) Puget Sound; barkentine Vildette (Ann.) Redondo.

Grays Harbor—Arrived: Schooner Charles Hansen (Ann) Kodiak. Port Townsend—Arrived: Schooner W. H. Talbot (Ann) Kobe. Spoken: Per steamer George Loomis at Ventura, off Point Conception per bark showing signals R. J. B. T., supposed to be the German bark Artemis from Hamburg for Port Angeles.

New York—Arrived—Western Mail, from Antwerp. Sailed—Havel, for Bremen. Sighted—Lahn, New York for Southampton and Bremen passed Scilly Islands.

Wreck a Train. HAVANA, Aug. 11.—Rebels wrecked a passenger train near Navajas, province of Matanzas, by exploding four dynamite bombs under it as it was passing. A number of passengers and several soldiers who were acting as guards were wounded.

The insurgents have destroyed the sugar estate of Hucua, in the Manizillo district, owned by Jose Rigney, an American, and the San Miguel estate, at Asopardo, province of Matanzas. The losses occasioned by the destruction of the properties are estimated at one million dollars in each case.

IOWA'S FUSION.

It is as Nearly Complete in All Quarters as It Can Be. OTTUMWA, Iowa, Aug. 11.—A conference this afternoon resulted in the selection of quite a number of the candidates who will receive nominations in tomorrow's Democratic convention. The Populists were given General J. B. Weaver for elector at large; G. W. Davis of Louisa county, for state auditor; Perry Ingalls, elector of the Sixth district, and F. F. Poe, elector of the eleventh district. Horace Boies will be the other elector at large.

Senator Bolter of Logan will be nominated for supreme judge. W. D. Boies will be nominated for attorney general, J. J. Shea of Council Bluffs will be permanent chairman of the convention tomorrow, and Judge W. A. Van Wageningen temporary chairman, and the fusion in all quarters is as nearly complete as it can be. The Democrats get eight district electors, the Populists two and the silverites one.

THE DIAMOND.

Great Record. CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—The Colts made a great record for themselves today by playing superb ball and giving the Reds their first shut-out of the season. Terry was invincible. Only three of the visitors got as far as second base, and none reached third. Attendance 5,000. Score: Chicago, 10; St. Louis, 0.

Couldn't Touch Him. PITTSBURGH, Aug. 11.—St. Louis could not hit Hawley today, while Pittsburg touched up Donahue at the proper time, the result being an easy victory for the home team. Attendance 3,200. Score: Pittsburg, 9; St. Louis, 0.

Got Onto Him. BALTIMORE, Aug. 11.—The Washington team played like champions today for three innings, and it looked like the closing game of the season between the two clubs would be close and exciting, but the Baltimore got onto German's delivery in the fourth round and batted out a victory. Attendance 2,500. Score: Batteries—Esper and Clark; German and McGuire. Umpire—Lynch. Baltimore, 5; Washington, 1.

Brilliant All Through. LOUISVILLE, Aug. 11.—Today's game between Louisville and Cleveland was brilliant all the way through and was called at the end of the eleventh inning on account of darkness, with the score standing 6 to 6. The feature of the game was Clark's fielding. Attendance 1,500. Score: Cleveland, 6; Louisville, 6.

Were Easy Marks. NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—The Brooklyn boys were easy for the New Yorks in the last game of the local series today. Joyce's men batted Kennedy out of the box in the first inning, and then during the remainder of the game they coupled their hits with Stein's bases on balls. Meekin pitched strongly and with men on bases he was simply invincible. Only about 1,300 persons were present. Score: New York, 4; Brooklyn, 0.

ITALIAN LYNCHINGS.

Baron Fava is Anxious For Information. WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Baron Fava, the Italian ambassador, who is summing at Bar Harbor, has telegraphed the state department in accordance with cabled instructions from his government, asking for official information regarding the lynching of the three alleged Italian subjects in Louisiana, as reported in the newspapers. The state department has promptly called on the governor of Louisiana for a full report of the occurrence, in order to make a full report to the ambassador. If it can be found that the Italians were naturalized American citizens, the inquiry will stop, as the Italian government can no longer take any interest in the affair; but if, as in the cases of similar lynchings of Italians in Louisiana and Colorado, the men are shown to be aliens to the United States, an indemnity will undoubtedly be demanded and congress asked to appropriate for that purpose, as it did in former instances. Until the governor of Louisiana makes his report no further action by Italy can be expected.

IT WAS SENSATIONAL.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 11.—A sensational dispatch from Colima says it is reported there that an English warship has seized Clarion Island as a coaling station. The island forms part of the Revilla Gilego group, 200 miles west of the Mexican Pacific coast. Mexico's ownership of the island has not hitherto been disputed and the government here believes there is no truth in the rumor.

BEATS DOWN LIKE BLASTS FROM HADES

Thirty Deaths Reported in Chicago Yesterday From Sunstroke.

ICE FAMINE PROBABLE

ST. LOUIS PEOPLE PRAYING FOR A COOL WAVE.

Nearly Five Hundred People Killed By the Sun's Rays in Greater New York and in New Jersey—Half-Naked Men and Women Plunge Into the Streams From the Fire Hydrants in New York to Cool Their Heated Bodies—Other Cities.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—Suffering humanity and animals were favored at 7 o'clock today by the cessation of the deadly, scorching weather which has prevailed for more than a week. The welcome change forecasted by Professor Garret and heralded by a fresh, cooling breeze from the lake. The heat continues intense, however, being 53 later in the afternoon. The changed conditions began with the gathering of a thunderstorm from across the lake at Grand Haven and the rain came heavy and continuous to save the people from further misery and danger. Permanent cool weather is not promised before tomorrow.

Thirty deaths were reported today as due to sunstroke or less direct effects of the heat. The number of prostrations was smaller than yesterday.

IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 11.—For the twelve hours ending at 6 p. m. today there was an average reduction of four degrees in the temperature. The highest point reached today was 98 degrees, at 5 p. m. Occasional breezes did much to abate the suffering. In consequence, the death toll for today was reduced to 7 and prostrations to 31. None of the factories which suspended work on account of the heat, have resumed, however, and several were added to the list of the idle. The ice supply is barely sufficient if the temperature lowers again. But another week of hot weather would create a famine. Housekeepers now pay fifty cents per hundred, with the prospect of a further rise. The local forecaster promises a cool wave with probable rain for Wednesday night.

GREATER NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—Yesterday was another scorching day and 188 people were killed by the heat in Greater New York and in New Jersey. This terrible mortality was not entirely due to the heat of Monday. It was due to the terrible heat that has scorched this vicinity during the last six days, and which seemed to culminate in all its fury yesterday. The death list for New York city alone yesterday aggregated 82 and it is certain that all the names were not reported to the authorities.

No one will ever know the number of prostrations caused by the sun's cruel rays. The hospitals in New York are all full. In New York city alone the number of prostrates will exceed 200. It is believed, and in the territory of Greater New York with Jersey City and Hoboken added, it is confidently believed the aggregate will pass 500.

Men dropped dead. Others were stricken so suddenly and so remorselessly that death came within a few hours. Many of those whose lives were saved by prompt treatment in the hospitals will never really be well again. All sorts and conditions of men are among the victims. Hospital doctors and nurses gave out from exhaustion and volunteers took their places. Ambulances could not meet half the calls. A demand was made on the police department for assistance, and patrol wagons were pressed into service as ambulances.

Gangs of men went through the east side last evening opening every hydrant from Houston to Division streets east of the Bowery. The streets were filled with running water. Half naked men and women plunged into the hydrant streams. Children lay in the water in the gutters.

The official heat record was 91 degrees, with 65 per cent of humidity. Although the prediction was for cooler weather today, the heat was as intense as it was yesterday, and the record for the warmest August in the history of the weather bureau was broken today. The temperature at 5 o'clock this morning was 88 degrees—two degrees warmer than at the same hour yesterday morning, and only 10 degrees less than the warmest August in the history of the weather bureau was broken today. August 11 was in 1892, when at the hottest hour of the day the temperature was 96 degrees. At 3 p. m. today it was 94.

One hour after the official observation was made this morning at 5 o'clock the temperature had climbed to 91. One hour later, at 10 o'clock, it was 89 degrees and the mercury was still going up at an alarming rate. At 8 a. m. the humidity was 68 per cent; the highest point the mercury touched was 94 at 5 p. m. The weather bureau folks say that the temperature will remain high tomorrow, but the weather will be cooler Wednesday night. On the streets today the heat was intense. On lower Broadway, where traffic is heavy, in the early hours in the morning, many horses dropped to the pavements.

There were seventy-four deaths from the heat reported to the police during the day and 188 prostrations. In Brooklyn and surrounding towns the heat was intense. Many deaths and prostrations are reported. In Brooklyn thirteen deaths and forty-three prostrations from the heat were reported.

JUST 97 DEGREES.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 11.—The mercury again reached 97 degrees in Louisville today. There were three deaths and seventeen prostrations.

At Philadelphia. PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 11.—The highest temperature yet recorded during the present heated spell by the local weather bureau was reached today, when the thermometer went a fraction over 97 degrees. On the street shaded thermometers touched 100. Absolutely people are becoming acclimated to the terrific heat or else, realizing its deadly power, are tak-

ing more precautions against it, for the mortality fell off somewhat. There were twelve deaths recorded by the police today and fifty cases of prostration were admitted to the hospitals.

Hot at Buzzard's Bay. BUZZARD'S BAY, Aug. 11.—Today was another hot day here. The president remained at home attending to official and personal correspondence. Whether or not the president has received from his secretary of the interior his letter of resignation is not known for a fact, and the report is not generally credited here. If the president has received such, there is no probability of the public knowing the fact, as the resignation is not to be made until the president is concerned. The president has nothing to say, and this evening stated that he had no information whatever to give out either one way or the other with regard to the reported resignation being sent to him or that he had refused to accept the resignation of Secretary Smith.

Ten at Baltimore. BALTIMORE, Aug. 11.—Ten fatalities from the excessive heat were reported up to midnight tonight. Thirty persons were prostrated. The maximum temperature was 93 degrees, and 31 deaths were recorded between 2 and 4 p. m. The effect of the torrid weather is shown in today's report of the health department. For the first three days of the week the mortality was 103, as against the same number for the seven days ending Sunday at noon. Forty-seven deaths have been directly attributed to the heat since Saturday, while indirectly possibly half as many more are chargeable thereto.

Hot Wave Broken. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 11.—The hot wave which for sixteen days has spread over Kansas City was broken tonight by a rain, and the temperature, which at 3 o'clock stood at 76, has dropped to normal.

Is Still On. WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The heated term still continues in this vicinity, although today was a shade less oppressive than yesterday, a light breeze keeping the air in motion. One death was reported today. A number of prostrations more or less serious were also reported. The thermometer registered 88 at 8 a. m., 93 at noon and 94 at 3 p. m., which was the maximum.

Loss to Merchants. CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—The losses to commission merchants in this city during the present heated spell are said to have amounted to \$500,000 on fruit alone and the indications are that heavy losses will continue. The loss does not fall as heavily on the South Water street merchants as it does upon the grower, but their interests are relatively identical.

Carried after carload of small fruit has been disposed of at a figure that would not begin to pay for the packing alone. Peaches that should be worth 25 cents a basket are a drug on the market at 8 cents, and a basket of pears from Michigan which should bring from \$2.50 to \$4 per barrel can't be sold for \$1.

Slightly Tempered. BOSTON, Aug. 11.—The heat today, although intense, has been slightly tempered at times with a very slight wind. The mercury has been in the nineties all day. There have been ten deaths resulting from the heat today and a tremendous number of prostrations.

HOME AFFAIRS.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 11.—The mill and dry kilns of the Atlantic Saw Mill company in this city were destroyed by fire tonight. Loss \$100,000; insurance, \$90,000.

BOSTON, Aug. 11.—W. H. Troworky, wholesale dealer, has made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors. No statement of assets and liabilities has yet been prepared, but it is understood that the liabilities are in the neighborhood of \$200,000.

MUSKOGEE, Mich., Aug. 11.—This city caught the southern edge of a cyclone which came up from the west shortly before 7 o'clock tonight. A deluge of rain accompanied the winds. Much minor damage was done.

BENTON HARBOR, Mich., Aug. 11.—A furious electric storm, accompanied by high wind and rain, tonight did thousands of dollars worth of damage to fruit trees. Many buildings in this city and St. Joseph were slightly damaged. The storm caused a panic at the summer hotels. It is said that several lives were lost on the lake as a number of small boats were out and all are not accounted for at a late hour tonight.

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 11.—The sound money Democrats of Oregon, have arranged to hold a convention this week, for the purpose of electing eight delegates to the National Democratic convention which meets at Indianapolis on September 2.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 11.—Up to 1 o'clock this afternoon, three deaths from the heat were reported today. The victims were Mary Meriz, John McKee, George Edwards. Scores of prostrations were reported, mercury this afternoon 96 in the shade.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—Sixty co-operative shops were closed this morning by the Brotherhood of Tailors, employing 800 men.

ALMA, Mich., Aug. 11.—Samuel K. Martin, of Chicago, died here this morning. Mr. Martin was president of the Martin Lumber company of Chicago, the largest lumber firm in the world, controlling forty-five yards. He was interested in several mines.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—An appeal signed by more than 1,000 physicians will be sent to the general council of the International Red Cross society, calling attention to the non-observance by Spain in the Cuban war of the stipulation unanimously agreed to at the congress held by the society in which Spain as a nation took part.

BANKERS BREAK.

North & Taylor, of Chicago, Suspend. CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—North & Taylor, private bankers, who did business at 559 West Madison street, suspended today. The bank's depositors are workmen and the total amount of their savings is placed at \$100,000. The firm had a capital of \$50,000. Charles A. North and Louis D. Taylor, the partners, have been in business for several years. They were compelled to discontinue because of the extraordinary condition of the money market and inability to realize on securities. Depositors are promised full payment. The Equitable Trust company was appointed receiver.

RICH GOLD PLACERS.

TRANSFERRED FROM ALASKA TO CANADA. Miners Are Now Paying Tax to the British Authorities—The Errors in the Old Survey—Over 200 Mines Affected.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., Aug. 11.—The richest gold placer mines of Alaska have been transferred to Canadian territory and miners are now paying miners' tax to the British authorities. The territory in question is from three to eight miles in width, and embraces the rich placer claims on Glacier and Miller creeks, which heretofore were supposed to be in Alaskan territory. Now the miners learn that they are subjected to the laws of Great Britain.

These statements were made today by Captain William Moore, Canadian mail carrier between Victoria and Port Cudahy, Northwest territory. He has just returned from taking the first mail to the Yukon miners on British territory. Errors in the old survey were discovered last autumn, and during the winter Professor Ogilbee, who now has charge of a corps of British engineers engaged in locating the boundary between the two countries, made the correction, transferring a strip of territory from three to seven miles wide from Alaska to Canada. Over 200 mines were affected. These Canadian police immediately compelled to pay miners' tax.

Moore says there can be no doubt as to the correctness of the new survey. All of Miller and Glacier creeks and parts of several streams rich in gold digging are now claimed by British authorities. At first the American miners were disposed to resent the encroachment, Moore said, but after they had come to realize the benefits accruing from British jurisdiction they accepted the authority of the British police.

That portion of the Yukon embraces the most valuable mining possessions in Alaska and affects the water rights of forty streams on Miller Creek. In eighteen months a man named Miller, who came out with Moore, took out 200 pounds of gold nuggets, valued at \$60,000. Many other rich strikes are reported.

It appears that the miners concluded that the United States government did not care enough for the territory to establish a government fort, inasmuch as Professor Ogilbee was permitted to locate such boundary lines as he chose without the assistance or the presence of American officials, and no efforts were made to prevent the police from enforcing their regulations over that portion of Alaska territory. Ogilbee sending his field notes and observations to Ottawa in charge of his report.

He told Moore he would remain at Port Cudahy until the arrival of the American surveyors and check his work if they so desire.

The British authorities are firm in their methods of exercising the laws, but show great respect to the mining interests, apparently impressing upon them the benefits to be derived from Canadian authority as compared with United States rule. No excitement exists and no trouble is anticipated. The miners are paying their taxes and submitting to the new laws. He says Canadian capitalists contemplate building thirty miles of narrow gauge railroad from Head Lynn to Chain Lakes, connecting the Yukon river, and then establish passenger and freight service between Victoria and Yukon of two small draught steamboats in the lakes, would complete the service. The cost would be nominal and would divert all trade to British Columbia.

LIKE DARIUS GREEN.

Inventor of an Alleged Flying Machine Comes to Grief. BERLIN, Aug. 11.—Herr Lilienthal, an engineer who for many years has experimented in the building of flying machines, met with an accident today that resulted in his death. He started with one of his machines to fly from a hill to Rhinow below Berlin. The apparatus worked all right for a few minutes and Lilienthal flew quite a distance, when suddenly the apparatus got of order and man and machine fell to the ground. Lilienthal was so badly crushed that he died in the hospital to which he was removed.

BANKS CLOSED.

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 11.—The Security bank of Duluth, one of the largest state banks in the state, closed its doors this morning. This notice was posted: "Heavy and unlooked for withdrawals of deposits and the impossibility of making speedy collections compelled us to close our doors." The last statement of the bank deposits on July 23 were \$325,324. Officials say they expect to pay the debts in full.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—The Murray Hill bank, doing business on Third avenue, one of the oldest state banks in the city, has closed its doors. The notice states that the bank is closed pending an examination of its affairs. The bank has deposits of \$1,250,000, which it is believed will be paid in full. It is understood the bank was compelled to suspend because it had to take a good deal of real estate for loans.

RIGHT TO REGULATE THE RATES

Important Decision Handed Down By a California Judge.

NEW QUESTIONS INVOLVED

THE ISSUES SETTLED BY THE DECISION.

It is One of the Most Important in Connection With Railway Rates That Has Been Delivered in a Decade—Attorneys Say the Case Will Not Be Appealed.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 11.—Judge Welborn of the United States circuit court, handed down a decision here this forenoon of great moment, involving some entirely new and original questions touching the right of Congress to regulate the rates chargeable by the railroads of the country in the conduct of interstate commerce business. It is probably the most important decision ever rendered affecting the rights and privileges of railroad corporations in this country.

THE AMOUNT INVOLVED

is as large as that of the income tax, and the principles laid down by the court are as important in New York and Massachusetts as in California. The issues settled by this decision are those arising between the government of the United States and land grant railroads, as to the rate of compensation that the roads should receive from the government for the transportation of troops, mail and other effects. The roads claimed they had a right to charge the government the same rates as individual shippers or travelers, while Congress has frequently provided that the compensation should not exceed half the regular rate, the exact figures to be fixed by the secretary of war. Under these acts of Congress ONLY HALF RATES HAVE BEEN PAID

by the government, and the roads, desiring to have the matter settled for all time, brought a test case under the court of claims act, the Atlantic & Pacific railroad being the plaintiff, to recover full fare for the transportation of a trooper, one Philip Barrett, from Albuquerque, N. M., to Prescott Junction, Ariz., a distance of 423 miles. The regular fare for the trip is \$25.70. The government offered \$13.23. The railroad refused to accept that sum and brought suit for the full amount. The railroad—the Atlantic & Pacific—was represented by Judge Terry, its chief attorney, assisted by Mr. Herrin of the Southern Pacific. The decision of Judge Welborn is very lengthy and enters fully into the discussion of the subject. It is a complete victory for the government. The

IMPORTANCE OF THIS DECISION may be understood when it is stated that the Atlantic & Pacific alone would receive \$750,000 a year more for the transportation of troops and that when the charges for carrying the mails are added, the difference on this one road in favor of the government reaches \$1,500,000 annually. As the land grant roads include one half the mileage of the railroads of the country, the amount involved aggregates from \$40,000,000 to \$20,000,000 a year. Besides the Santa Fe and Southern Pacific systems, there are the Northern Pacific, the Texas and Kansas roads, the Rock Island and the numerous roads in Missouri, Wisconsin, Iowa and Nebraska.

The decision, however, is not applicable to the land grants alone, but applies to all the railroads in the country, and is not confined to government business, but involves the right of Congress to fix compensation for all charges by the railroads for interstate commerce. The railway attorneys say the case will not be appealed.

A STRANGE SCENE.

Indians Sight What Appears to Be a Balloon.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 11.—Papers here today state that two parties of northern Indians, in different localities, widely separated, sighted on the morning of August 3 what appeared to be a large balloon. The Indians of the north, in common with other inhabitants of the northern climes, had been notified of the proposed polar balloon expedition of Professor Andree, and the natural conclusion arrived at was that the balloon seen was that of the Norwegian explorer. When sighted the balloon was in latitude 55.15, longitude 127.60, traveling in a northerly direction.

FOREIGN FACTS

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The president has recognized Granville G. Ames as consul of Costa Rica at Portland, Oregon.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The Daily News has published a Cuban revolutionary camp at Campos has declared the reform committee dissolved and has established a provisional revolutionary government at the head of which Gerokostas Voloudakis, who headed the Cretan embassy to the Berlin congress. He is 32 years old, but is hale and hearty.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The Royal Victoria Yacht club regatta began at Ryde today. The match for yachts exceeding forty tons was contested by the Britannia, Gares, Saranita, Alisa and Meteor over the long course, twice around, about fifty