EMBARKS IN A STOLEN BOAT

Jack Cleary, the Montana Kid, Commits a Bold Robbery.

Sails Away on Lake Bennett With the Outfit of Gold-Hunters.

But the "Pug" Will Be Pursued to Dawson, and His Death Seems Certain.

PORTLAND, OR., Sept. 18.—For consummate recklessness and disregard of consequences, the robbery committed on the shores of Lake Bennett by Jack Cleary, a prize-fighter, whose ring sobriquet is "The Montana Kid," exceeds even the dare devilry shown by the Daltons in their train robberies. With two women in his company, the Kid, finding the party short of provisions on reaching Lake Bennett, deliberately embarked his female companions in another man's boat, outfit-laden, and, with them, departed down the river. An account of the robbery has been received by J. F. Nash of the Tualatin Valley from his brother, Edward Nash, the latter having in the stolen boat some medicines which he desired to have reach Dawson City ahead of him. In the letter he says:

"If there is one man who has come into the Yukon country to die it is a fellow named Cleary. He is a pugilist and goes, I'm told, by the ring title of 'Montana Kid.' He may live for a month yet, or until we reach Dawson, but then, so sure as there is a hereafter, he dies. Probably there will be a hanging bee participated in by the miners in general. If not, there are three of us who will pump his thieving carcass so full of holes he will imagine himself a sieve when he strikes ——.

"On the trail several times we passed this Montana Kid and his two women, and had remarked on the light outfit they were having packed in. Well, the day Ashton, one of my partners, started back for Sheep Camp this prize-fighter and the women arrived at Lake Bennett. They had not 200 pounds of outfit all told, and the women's wardrobes made up the most of that.

"The following morning our boat, with all it contained, was gone. Inquiry elicited the fact that the 'Kid' and his women left with it at 1 o'clock at night. We have already made arrangements to pursue this trio, and will get to Dawson almost as soon as they do."

HORRORS OF THE TRAILS.

Statistical Expert Dunham Writes That Hundreds Are in Danger of Freezing and Starving.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 18.—O. W. Weaver, acting Commissioner of Labor, to-day gave the Associated Press a copy of a letter on the terrors of the trip across Alaska to the Alaskan gold fields. The letter had just been received from Samuel C. Dunham, statistical expert of the Government Department of Labor, who had been assigned by Commissioner Wright to make an investigation of the opportunities which the gold regions in the Yukon Valley and adjoining territory afford for the remunerative employment of American labor and capital. The letter is as follows:

LAKE LINDERMAN, ALASKA, Aug. 26, 12 M., 1897.—*Commissioner of Labor, Washington, D. C.*—SIR: I left Dyea Monday morning at 11 o'clock and arrived here Tuesday evening at 7. My four Indians started ahead of me, but I have not seen anything of them since they started, and am waiting for them here. When I reached the foot of the summit a terrible storm was reaging in the pass, and I presume the Indians went into camp somewhere on the other side to await better weather.

It has been storming, rain, sleet and snow alternating, since Tuesday morning, and the situation is aggravated by a piercing wind of thirty miles velocity. I had an awful experience coming across the summit. I started out with my handbag strapped on my back, thinking, as it only weighed forty pounds, I could carry it. I managed to struggle along to the head of navigation for canoes, six miles from Dyea, and there was forced to employ an Indian packer, paying him $10 to carry my grip to camp, twelve miles from Dyea.

I spent the night at Sheep Camp, which is merely a collection of tents, and started for the summit at 8 o'clock Tuesday morning in a drizzling rain. I employed a packer to carry my grip from there to Lake Linderman, paying $16. At the foot of the summit we met perhaps a hundred Indian and white packers, who had cached their packs on the trail above and were returning to Sheep Camp to await the abatement of the storm. We were warned that it was dangerous to attempt to get over, but as the wind was blowing the way we were going we decided to go ahead, as I felt sure my packers had gone on, and I wished to be here when they arrived.

The distance from the foot of the summit to the top is said to be three-quarters of a mile, but it seems like five miles. The trail ascends at an angle of 45 degrees, skirting precipices, where a missiep would hurl one 1000 feet below, crossing the face of glaciers as smooth as glass, and in many places traversing the polished surface of great granite bowlders hundreds of feet in extent. Every hundred yards or so mountain torrents fed by the glaciers, and on the present occasion augmented by the rainfall, rush across the trail and have to be waded, the waters often coming to the knees. Add to this a gale blowing fifty miles an hour, with sleet and snow rushing horizontally through the track, and temperature at 30 degrees, and you will have a faint idea of the horrors of my passage across the summit.

After struggling up a steep ascent of twenty-five to thirty-five feet I would be forced from sheer exhaustion to rest for a moment, but would scarcely stop before the chilling wind would cut me to the marrow and I would have to continue my course to keep from chilling to death.

Before I reached the summit I was wet to the skin and my boots were full of water, and the added weight of the water made it almost impossible to proceed. I finally reached this camp, at the head of Lake Linderman, about 7 o'clock in the evening, having been eleven hours in covering twelve miles, so thoroughly exhausted that I could scarcely draw one foot after the other.

I had a letter from a friend to a gentleman who is in camp here, and I was kindly received by him and made as comfortable as possible in his tent. As my Indians had not arrived, I had no change of underclothing and was forced to accept his offer of a suit of warm, dry underclothing, which, supplemented by half a teacup of rum, brought some warmth back to my body. I remained in bed all day yesterday, too thoroughly worn out to move. I had some fear of pneumonia, but with the exception of some soreness am feeling fairly well this morning.

The sun has just made its appearance, and old-timers say we are likely to have good weather to-morrow. This climate is very treacherous, changes being very sudden. On the ocean side of the mountains it rains more than half the time and rains hard. On account of the continuous rains the soil washes down from the steep mountain-sides, and wherever there is a level place you will find a bog, into which a man or horse sinks to the knees at every step. This is one of the worst features of the trails and makes it almost impossible to use horses. Many of the boggy places have been corduroyed, and I suppose by next summer the Skaguay trail, which is now practically impassable on account of the bogs, will be in fair condition.

At present the condition of affairs on both trails is terrible, and hundreds of men are bound to starve and freeze to death if they continue to come this way. I passed at least a thousand men between Dyea and here, and not more than 100 have got their outfits this side of the summit. Every fifty yards along the trail are piles of goods, and I suppose there are provisions to the value of $200,000 scattered along the trail. Prices for packing and for all kinds of service are practically prohibitory for most of those who are attempting to get in and many are carrying over their own outfits. Some of the Indians carry as much as 200 pounds at one load, and make the trip from Dyea to Lake Linderman in two days, returning to Dyea on the third day, thus making two trips a week. White men carry from 75 to 100 and 125 pounds, and it takes a man with an adequate outfit a month to get to the lake.

There are many here who have been five or six weeks packing their outfits, and are not ready to start down the river yet. All who have come to Skaguay or Dyea within the last week or two, who have come in with a sufficient outfit, have paid 40 cents or more a pound or do not get in at all.

There are about 200 men here and 40 tents. Probably three or four boats are getting away every day with from two to five passengers. There is one sawmill here with a capacity of a thousand feet a day, and it has all the orders it can fill in three weeks. Lumber is $500 a thousand and rising. A great many whipsaw their lumber, two men turning out about a hundred feet a day. A boat carrying three men sells for $250 to $450, according to the purse of the purchaser.

Wages of carpenters are $12 50 a day and board. Everything is high in price when you can get it at all. Whisky is 50 cents a drink and $5 a bottle, and poor stuff at that; alcohol is worth $40 a gallon. It makes ten gallons of Lake Linderman whisky. Meals cannot be had for money, as every one is holding on to his provisions. I never saw so much selfishness anywhere as is displayed on this trail. You pass a hundred people without receiving a response to your respectful 'Good morning,' and soon learn to keep your mouth shut. There are so many on the trail that it is like walking along the streets of a city—the individual is lost in the passing throng and you are recognized only by acquaintances. If you ask for food in nine cases out of ten it will be refused.

I close this letter with the explanation that it has been written under great mental stress and physical suffering. I have tried to give you a fair idea of the hardships of this country, but feel my incapability to paint its terrors. It is out of my line. I will simply say that no one who has written on the subject has ever stated its difficulties. A man who got in to-day over the Skaguay trail says that it is even worse. He counted 172 dead horses along the trail, and several men have met with serious accidents, such as a broken ankle, leg, etc. Several deaths from drowning have occurred on both trails, the swift current carrying packers down stream and their packs rendering them helpless. Some movement ought to be made at once to relieve the suffering that is bound to follow. Every steamship that has brought people up will have all it can do for at least two trips in carrying the unsuccessful people back to civilization, and there ought to be some way to force them to perform the service without compensation. SAMUEL G. DUNHAM.

To Carry the Troops.

SEATTLE, WASH., Sept. 18.—The steamship Humboldt has been chartered by the North American Transportation and Trading Company to carry north from Seattle the United States troops which are to be sent to St. Michael. The boat will also carry the river steamboat machinery and supplies left behind by the Cleveland.

The Farallon Sails.

SEATTLE, WASH., Sept. 18.—The steamship Farallon sailed to day for Skaguay and way Alaska ports with thirty passengers and 150 tons of freight. At Victoria the steamer will take aboard some of the passengers on the Eugene, whose trip was a failure.

BALDWIN HAS FAITH IN ANDREE

Believes the Aeronaut Has Found the North Pole.

Puts Forth the Theory That the Noted Explorer Is Returning.

Announcement of the Confirmation of the Report That the Balloon Was Seen.

ST. PETERSBURG, RUSSIA, Sept. 18.—The Official Messenger confirms to-day the announcement of yesterday that on September 14, at 11 A. M., the inhabitants of the village of Antzyrowskoje, in the district of Yeniseisk, Arctic Russia, saw for about five minutes a balloon, believed to be that of Professor Andree.

The Messenger adds that it is supposed in official circles the balloon is that of the Arctic explorer mentioned.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Sept. 18.—According to E. B. Baldwin, a well-known authority on polar expeditions, there are many reasons for believing that Andree, the Swedish aeronaut, is now on his return trip from the polar regions and may soon be expected to be heard from.

Mr. Baldwin, who was meteorologist to the Peary expedition of 1893-94, has only just returned to this city from Spitzbergen, where he went in the hope of witnessing Andree's departure, and with the intention of accompanying the intrepid Swedish scientist should either of his pledged companions fail at the last minute. Mr. Baldwin, in an interview to-day with a reporter for the Associated Press, said:

"I thoroughly believe that Andree has achieved what skeptics have declared to be impossible. Many indications lead us to believe that the balloon reported in your dispatches of yesterday of Arctic Russia is that of Andree. My reasons for thinking that the balloon seen by the peasants is Andree's are:

"First—Because sufficient time has elapsed since Andree left Danes Island, on July 11 last, to make his contemplated trip.

"Second—Because the weather in the Arctic regions has been unusually favorable.

"Third—Because the meteorological sections since Andree left have been keeping closer eyes on the winds that sweep the land of ice, and they report that their direction has been exceedingly propitious; also that at this time they would probably carry Andree toward Siberia rather than toward Alaska or any other point in North America.

"Fourth—Because Andree himself came to the conclusion that his return would very likely be by way of Siberia.

"It may seem strange that he did not descend and tell of his safety to the outside world. That is explained by Andree's previously announced intention to make his journey as continuous as possible and to let the balloon go as far as was practicable on the return trip. He undoubtedly would not descend, unless compelled to do so, until he reached some point whence he could return with the least possible delay to civilized Europe and leave his airship to follow.

"The inhabitants of Siberia have been notified by the Russian Government to report at once the appearance of any balloon. If this balloon sailing over Arctic Russia contains Andree and his companions, Strindberg and Franckel, it will be the first authentic tidings of the party which has been received since a carrier pigeon brought a message to Lapland on July 22. Andree had then passed the eighty-second degree of latitude."

CAPTURED BY THE REBELS.

So Dictator Barrios Orders the Port of Ocos Closed.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Sept. 18.—A special to the Herald from Panama, Colombia, via Galveston, says: Advices from Guatemala tend to confirm the statement that Ocos, a seaport town on the Pacific coast, has been captured by Guatemalan rebels. Dictator Barriosbas ordered the port of Ocos to be closed and has notified the Pacific Mail Company that until further orders steamers of that company must not call at Ocos.

CALLING FOR A TARIFF WAR

German Agrarians Wish to Tax United States Imports.

But Germany Cannot Do Without American Petroleum and Cotton.

An Attempt Will Be Made to Pass Laws Excluding Foreign Meat and Preserves.

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BERLIN, GERMANY, Sept. 18.—The first batch of replies to a circular of inquiry as to the effects of the new United States law, circulated by the Frankfurter Zeitung, has been printed. The general tenor of the answers shows that the manufacturers generally expect to be able to stand the new tariff without such aid as the Agrarians propose, in the shape of a tariff war with the United States and higher prices for cereals. The replies, however, show that some branches of German industry have been hit more or less hard. For instance, the iron and steel industry of Solingen and Remsheid, with the sole exception of scissors, has been seriously injured, and the same is true in the case of yarns and the cheaper silk stuffs of Crefeld, the cloth factories of Lennep and Huckenwagen, the prints of Gladbach and the leather and gloves and cheaper linen of Silesia. On the other hand, the Chemnitz knit goods and hosiery, the Saxon cotton industry, the Gera woolens, the Berlin and Barmen trimmings, the Crefeld neckties and the Voightland laces, curtains and knitting-machines are barely touched. Besides, a number of manufacturers, notably the Chemnitz hosiers, are contemplating starting factories in the United States in the conviction that the new tariff will last a number of years.

In the meantime the agitation of the Agrarian and conservative press in favor of a tariff war with the United States is more vigorous than ever. The Deutsche Zeitung, the leading organ of the agrarians, in an article inspired by high Government officials says: "In spite of the desire to retaliate against the United States, the hands of the Government are unfortunately tied to a large extent, as experience has clearly demonstrated that Germany cannot do without the main American supplies, such as cotton and petroleum, and to a smaller degree cereals. But in answer to the chicanery with which German sugar is being treated by the United States, the German Government will henceforth treat all American meats and other preserves with similar stringency. Laws will be passed making meat inspection much more rigid, and these laws will be extended to every kind of food preserves."

The correspondent here of the Associated Press has secured full corroboration of the above views. In official circles it is not concealed that the aim is to frame laws to exclude in the future all American meats and preserves, on the plea that the sanitary inspection in America is not reliable and not stringent enough. Even this, however, fails to satisfy the Agrarians, who have renewed their demand that American cereals be excluded from Germany.

As a striking commentary on the plans to exclude American meats, the fact may be noted that pork in Germany during the last fortnight has reached a price unequaled in many years, that of 25 to 40 cents per pound at retail and 18 cents per pound at wholesale. This is due to the exclusion of Russian pork in the Silesian frontier districts.

This review of the situation may be concluded by saying that as a result of the canvass made by the Cologne Gazette among the importing and exporting firms in Cologne, a memorial has been sent to the Imperial Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, setting forth that most of the exporters and all of the importers of that district are opposed to a tariff war with the United States.

The struggle between the Slavs and Germans in Austria over the new language ordinances has aroused intense feeling in Germany. Many of the newspapers of this country are vigorously condemning the Badeni Cabinet, but the official and semi-official newspapers of Germany are discrediting such utterances, which are very inopportune at the moment when Emperor William is a guest of Emperor Francis Joseph. All attempts organized in aid of the associations and other similar measures to encourage the Germans in Austria in their fight are also severely snubbed by the Prussian and other German Governments and the projected visit to Bohemia of the Leipsic University students en masse has been forbidden by the Saxon Government. Nevertheless, there is a strong feeling in Germany on the subject.

The North German Gazette warns its readers against "all irredendism" and all dreams of aiding Germans in Austria to find a new home in Germany."

At the launching of the new German ironclad, Kaiser Wilhelm der Zweite, at Wilhelmshaven on Thursday last Prince Henry of Prussia emphasized in his conversation with the naval officers present that all misunderstandings betwen Emperor William and himself have been arranged. The Kaiser Wilhelm der Zweite is the first really large German ironclad. She is wholly equipped with quick-firing guns, her main armament consisting of eighteen 15-centimeter guns, with a score of guns of a smaller caliber, and a number of machine guns. The 15-centimeter guns are described as having marvelous penetrating power. The warship will be completed in 1899 at a cost of 20,000,000 marks.

The Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg is the only German State without a constitution. Its Governor is still wholly autocratic or feudal. Duke Johann Albrecht, however, is favorably inclined to granting a constitution, and in order to strengthen his hands against the obstreperous and reactionary nobles the Reichstag during the coming session will again take up the subject, and urge a parliamentary form of Government.

The Freisinnige convention at Nuremberg this week passed a resolution in favor of submitting all international disputes to arbitration.

At Cassel a laborer named Johannes Muster has been convicted of uttering five different so-called treasonable remarks. Although they were all uttered years ago Muster was sentenced to six years' imprisonment.

At the Viticultural Congress at Freiburg the Baden delegates secured the adoption of a resolution asking the Governments of the various wine-growing German States to experiment on a large scale and in all sorts of soil with American vines.

Particulars regarding the incarceration of Prince Henry XVI of Reuss in an asylum for the insane in this city show the Prince was secluded under the name of Count von Plaur. His affairs have been placed under the control of a court, owing to alleged scandalous financial transactions connected with a Hungarian estate bought by the Prince at Petris, and upon which he gave as commission checks for 136,000 florins, which the banks refused to cash, and the Prince is not good for that amount. In order to avoid a scandal a banking company offered to pay the amount due, speculating that Emperor William would recoup the company.

One of the Prince's agents, a man named Mack, obtained letters from the Prince which are said to compromise high personages of Emperor William's court. These letters, it appears, have been abroad and will probably form the basis of a court scandal in the near future. Lieutenant Count von Goetzeiu, the German military attache at Washington, has been given a year's extension at his post.

The United States Embassador, Andrew D. White, and Mrs. White have been visiting at Dresden during the past week. Mrs. White, while riding a bicycle in the park, was run over and injured by a man, who, besides grossly insulting her, then escaped.

Mr. and Mrs. William Dean Howell and Charles Francis Adams of Boston are passing a few days in Berlin.

SPAIN PREPARING FOR WAR.

Admiral de la Camara Tells How Easily American Seaboard Cities Could Be Destroyed.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Sept. 18.—A special to the World from London says: Admiral de al Camara, naval attache of the Spanish Embassy, has gone to Glasgow presumably to buy stores, possibly ships, for the Spanish navy.

"Spain is the last country in Europe which wishes war with the United States," he said, "but if war be forced upon us Spaniards will make a good fight.

"I am not allowed to express an opinion of the maritime strength of a foreign nation. The United States, considering the position they occupy in the nations of the world, are not strong at sea. Many of their ships are not up to the requirements of modern warfare. The same may be said of ours.

"We could certainly lay waste American seaboard cities just as was predicted an English fleet would do if war broke out between Great Britain and the United States.

"As to the naval basis for Spain in the West, beyond what Cuba and Costa Rica affords, possibly some neutral power of the South American continent might give us a chance to refit our ships and coal.

"As for our own coasts, they're defended by an extensive system of fortifications and heavy guns, as at Cadiz, Valencia and Barcelona, while the population could be depended upon to volunteer for active service."

He spoke without acrimony of the prospects of war.

RESIDENCE OF A CONSUL RAIDED.

Germany and Denmark May Unite in Calling Down Weyler for a Peculiar Proceeding in Cuba.

HAVANA, CUBA (via Key West), Sept. 18.—The residence of Fernando Heidrich, the Danish Consul at Matanzas, who is visiting in the United States, was secretly raided by the police and a revolver and a number of documents were found in his desk and were seized. The Danish Consul-General at Havana, upon learning of the raid, protested to Captain-General Weyler and demanded an apology.

The German Consul at Matanzas also demanded an apology, claiming that Heidrich was a German subject. The Governor denied that he had ordered the raid, and attributed it to the War Department. The German Consul then notified the military authorities. The captain-general has not yet been heard from. It is claimed that the house was occupied by the Danish Consul, and that it contained only the property of the Consul. There is nothing in the documents, it is said, which will implicate the Consul in any way.

HAVANA IS IN PERIL.

Gomez Partially Destroys the Important Town of Placitas and Is Heading for the Capital.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Sept. 18.—A special from Havana says: General Maximo Gomez has partially destroyed the important town of Placitas, in Santa Clara province.

This in conjunction with the capture of Tunas by Garcia has caused all war interest to center in the eastern provinces. It is now certain that the insurgents forces, well supplied with arms and ammunitions from many expeditions that landed during the summer, will begin an aggressive campaign in the east, which will surely spread like a contagion until it engulfs Havana. Havana has been astir all the week. Troops are being moved to the east by every craft.

Weak, emaciated sicklings, just out of the hospital, are sent into the hardest section to fight. Weyler is taking from Havana eight battalions of 1500 men each. Placitas is one of the largest and most important towns in Santa Clara province.

KING OSCAR'S FETE.

Joyful Celebration of the Swedish Ruler's Enthronement.

STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, Sept. 18.—This being the twenty-fifth anniversary of the accession of King Oscar II to the throne the city is brilliantly decorated and the streets are crowded with sightseers.

The royal family and princely personages, foreign envoys and others were present at a Te Deum which was chanted at 11 o'clock in the chapel attached to the castle. Bishop A. G. L. Billings, the court chaplain, reviewed the King's life work and implored the divine blessing upon His Majesty, upon the country and upon the people.

During the singing of the hymn an artillery salute was fired. At the conclusion of the religious ceremony His Majesty received deputations from many parts of Sweden and Norway. One of these deputations presented His Majesty with the sum of 220,000 crowns, which amount had been raised among the people. The King has decided to devote this money to combating tubercular diseases.

Earthquake in Siberia.

ST. PETERSBURG, RUSSIA, Sept. 18.—A dispatch from Tashkend, Asiatic Russia, ninety miles northwest of Khokan, announces that an earthquake shock at 8 o'clock last night caused a panic among the inhabitants of the place. The dispatch also says the shock was felt at Samarcand, capital of the Province of Zerafshan, thirty miles from Bokhara.

Revolution in Nicaragua.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Sept. 18.—A special to the Herald from Panama says: Advices from Nicaragua, received by way of Tegucigalpa, Honduras, states that a revolution has broken out simultaneously in the city of Granada and the town Jinotepec. No details of the outbreak have been received. According to the same advices Honduras is now quiet.

Treaty of Peace Signed.

CONSTANTINOPLE, TURKEY, Sept. 18. The treaty of peace between Turkey and Greece was signed here this afternoon.

ARTILLERY FOR INDIAN SERVICE

England's Military Activity Causes Much Comment.

Russia Suspected of Tampering With the Ameer of Afghanistan.

Two Sides to the Cry of Famine From Ireland—Miscellaneous London Gossip.

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LONDON, ENG., Sept. 18. — The fact that no less than ten batteries of horse and field artillery have been ordered to embark for India during the months of September and October is much commented upon in military circles. Under ordinary circumstances the four batteries now in India would have been relieved this month. But these batteries have been ordered to remain in India, and therefore there will shortly be on the frontier fourteen batteries of artillery—a full complement for an army corps.

As the British force now assembled on the frontier is of ample strength to wipe out all visible resistance, the only conclusion that can be reached in relation to the dispatch of re-enforcements for the artillery is that the authorities are possessed of information of a serious character. The information conveyed by the War Office Monday last to the London commercial agent of the Ameer of Afghanistan, that no war material or machinery for the manufacture thereof would be allowed to cross the frontier during the present crisis, indicates that the British Government has by no means entire confidence in the Ameer's fidelity, and it is hinted that the Government has learned that while professing friendliness to Great Britain he has been secretly preparing for war.

Well-informed circles are also discussing the story of secret correspondence between Russia and Afghanistan, which is said to have fallen into the hands of the British officials, and it is further intimated that a widespread plot has been discovered. The truth, or otherwise, of these stories will develop hereafter, but the fact remains that the large increase in the strength of the British artillery in India cannot be intended for use against the Afridis.

The extent of the distress threatening Ireland seems to depend largely as to through which party's eyes it is viewed. The council of the National Federation has decided that the country is on the brink of a widespread calamity, and calls upon Messrs. Dillon and Harrington to convoke a meeting of the Irish members of Parliament for the purpose of requisitioning Mr. Balfour, the Government leader in the Commons, to call an autumn session of Parliament to devise relief measures and to pass a bill reducing rents in Ireland in proportion to the loss incurred by the tenants owing to the wholesale destruction of their crops.

On the other hand, the Dublin Express says the cry of famine is only a continuation of the party war cry which is raised every year the Unionists are in office, and adds: "Judging from the past, we may hope that much of the crops doomed to destruction by the prophets of evil will be rescued and that the general yield will be much larger than expected."

The Daily Independent regards the suggestion that the Duchess of York will shortly appeal for funds in behalf of the Irish who are threatened with famine as being an insult and says: "If the country was ten times as badly off as it is likely to be it would resent any charitable appeal to the English."

The Independent emphatically denies that Ireland, as a whole, will suffer acute distress.

Figures furnished in the report of the inspector of inebriate retreats show that the effect of legislative intervention to reform drunkards is still experimental and wholly inadequate. About one-third of those entering these retreats are entirely cured. The report contends that the number of habitual drunkards in English society is greatly underestimated. It is also certain that among women of all classes drunkenness is increasing rapidly.

Lord Rosebery is preparing to re-enter public life. He has recommenced making speeches, and has a round of autumn engagements. He visited Mr. Gladstone on Tuesday with the view, it is suggested, of getting the Grand Old Man to start him on the right road to secure the support of all factions of the party.

The Ligue Ornithiphile Francaise is organizing an international congress for the preservation of insectivorous birds. The congress will open its session at Aix on November 9. It is proposed to demonstrate that international agriculture would be wise to secure the absolute prohibition by law of the destruction of these birds, and that severe penalties should be imposed upon those who kill or capture birds alighting in the course of their migrations.

A conference looking to the settlement of the disputes in the engineering trades has commenced, and, while the Employers' Federation at a meeting yesterday determined not to concede the demands of their employes, there are signs of a disposition on both sides to end the strike, which is costing the country hundreds of thousands of pounds.

The Speaker says it regards the capture of Victoria de las Lunas by the Cuban insurgents as being a salutary lesson, taking the ground that it gives Spain a shock "which it is hoped will check her in her drift toward bankruptcy and civil war." While not expressing sympathy with the motives the Speaker adds: The United States can find excellent reasons to intervene whenever she likes.

The Speaker advises Spain to recall Captain-General Weyler and to arrange terms with the Cubans through the intermediary of the United States, expressing the opinion that otherwise Spain may have greater dangers to face after the United States Congress meets.

A royal residence in Ireland now appears to be within reach, since the Queen seems to support the proposition. In a long letter to the Duchess of York, congratulating her upon the success of her recent tour with her husband in Ireland, her Majesty asks if she would like to spend a part of each year in Ireland.

On the other hand, Michael Davitt declares the Irish do not want royalty in Ireland, and he asserts that the Duke and Duchess of York mistook Irish hospitality for loyalty.

About the middle of October an exhibition will be opened at the Royal Institute of all the jubilee gifts and addresses to the Queen during the celebration of her jubilee. Half of the proceeds will go to the Prince and Princess of Wales hospital fund, the contributions to that fund having fallen far short of expectations, reaching only a total of $925,000.

The latest development in the use of waste is a scheme to produce hot water at 1 cent per gallon from the waste heat of the street gas lamps. A machine for this purpose has been exhibited and appears to work effectively. The various parish authorities of the poorer districts of London are considering its introduction into the streets.

The Paris Municipal Council is debating a scheme to furnish cheap baths in small buildings erected on the sidewalks.

In spite of official frowns and attempts to suppress the chatter, it has leaked out that a detachment of foot guards quartered at the Tower of London swear the sentries on night duty have seen the ghost of Anne Boleyn, the unfortunate wife of the much-married King Hsnry VIII, whom he caused to be beheaded on May 19, 1536. The ghost of Queen Anne Boleyn is only supposed to appear on the eve of the death of a member of the royal family, and therefore the matter has been made the occasion for considerable gossip.

The Marquis de Leuville, it is announced, has gone to Paris with the object of challenging all the detractors of Prince Henry of Orleans so long as the Prince is unable to wield a sword in his own defense.

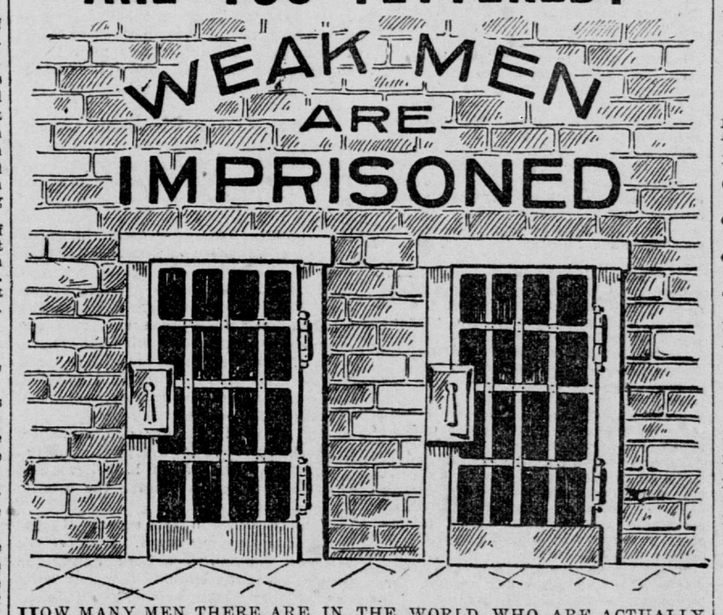
The relations between the Duke and Duchess of Aosta, the former being the oldest nephew of the King of Italy and the latter being Princess Helene of Orange, daughter of the late Count of Paris, are once more reported to be strained, and it is further stated that their separation is only a question of a short time.

The appalling number of bicycle accidents is leading to demands for legislation to abate the public danger. There were ten deaths and a score of dangerous injuries among bicycle riders in London during the first half of the present week.

A Little Duke of Marlborough.

LONDON, ENG., Sept. 18.—The Duchess of Marlborough, formerly Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt, gave birth to a son at 3 o'clock this morning at Spencer House, the ducal London residence. Both mother and son are reported to be doing well.

ARE YOU FETTERED?



HOW MANY MEN THERE ARE IN THE WORLD WHO ARE ACTUALLY as helpless as though they were imprisoned, all on account of their weak and unmanly condition. They are as truly fettered as though they were bound hand and foot. With scarcely any energy left, they have not only allowed themselves to become prisoners, but the prison doors are becoming more surely closed on them day by day. Some of them are not fully aware of their terrible condition, yet others are awake to the gravity of the situation. There is gloom inside this prison; there is full joy on the outside. Inside there is weakness; outside there is strength. Inside there is lack of confidence in manly power; outside there is full and vigorous manhood. There are different ways of getting into this prison—there is but one safe way out. Overwork, brain strain or the abuse of any of nature's functions may have put you there, but only one thing on earth can be relied on to free you and place you outside on the plane of perfect manhood once more. That one thing is HUDYAN. Yes! HUDYAN! It opens the doors and sets you free. It does the work. It never fails to do it and do it thoroughly. Why should you not have all the privileges that are the right of every man living? There is no reason. No matter how firmly you seem to be fastened in, HUDYAN will draw the bolts and bars and you will walk forth a free and a whole man. No more of those feeble, halting steps. No more of those shaking knees. No more fear of impending danger. No more bashfulness. No more prematureness. No more will you be afraid to look your neighbor in the eye, fearing that he knows your secret. No! Instead you will find that you are strong, full of vim, fire and vigor. The glad light of youth will again dance in your eye and your strength, your manliness and your confidence will be all restored. Send for free circulars and testimonials telling you all about it. HUDYAN has liberated some 15,000 men on this continent alone. It can only be had from the Hudsonian doctors, remember. It is their remedy for all forms of nervous and general debility. Let HUDYAN set you free this very day!

If you have a bad case of catarrh, blood taint in either the primary, the secondary or the tertiary form, or if you have kidney, bladder or liver trouble, consult the doctors. Their advice is free on all diseases, and they cure all curable diseases promptly and surely.

HUDYAN SETS YOU FREE!

CIRCULARS AND TESTIMONIALS FREE.

HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE,

Stockton, Market and Ellis Streets, San Francisco.

NEW TO-DAY.

Eternal Vigilance.

"Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." It is the price of everything worth having.

It is the price of life itself. A man needn't be always looking for danger, afraid that something will happen to him; but a wise man will form a habit of care about the important things of life.

It isn't half so much trouble to take care of yourself as it is not to. A man who follows regular, healthy habits, feels good all the time. Life is worth living to him. But a man who "don't want to bother" with taking care of himself has more pain and misery crowded into one day than a good healthy, hearty man who lives right would ever know of in a whole year.

When a man's stomach is out of order, and his digestion don't work; when his liver gets to be sluggish and won't clear the bile out of his blood, it is time for him to look out for himself. He gets no nourishment out of his food. His blood gets thicker and thicker with impurities. His nerves get irritated. He loses energy and fighting force.

He may say, "I can stand it, I will feel better to-morrow;" but the chances are he will feel worse to-morrow and worse still next day. He ought to put himself right at once. He needs Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is made for just this condition. It rouses up the digestive and nutritive organs, and gives them power to extract from the food all the nutritious elements and transform them into rich, nourishing blood. It enables the liver to cleanse out all bilious impurities and pour into the circulation an abundance of highly vitalized blood, full of the life-giving red corpuscles which build up healthy flesh, muscular strength, and nerve-energy. It does not make flabby flesh. It is the only suitable tonic and strength-builder for corpulent people.

DON'T FAIL!

—SEE—

JOE POHEIM'S

$15.50 AND $17.50 SUITS

All new goods, just received. They are going fast. Cannot be duplicated in Quality, Style and Fit. I have also a line of

$10 SUITS, MADE TO ORDER!

The best in the State for the money.

JOE POHEIM,

THE TAILOR,

201-203 Montgomery St., cor. Bush; 844 and 846 Market St., opp. Fourth; 1110 and 1112 Market St., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

485 Fourteenth St., Oakland, Cal. 603-605 K St., Sacramento. 143 S. Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal.

STATEMENT

—OF THE—

CONDITION AND AFFAIRS

—OF THE—

THURINGIA

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF ERFURT, GERMANY, ON THE 31ST DAY of December, A.D. 1896, and for the year ending on that day, as made to the Insurance Commissioner of the State of California, pursuant to the provisions of sections 610 and 611 of the Political Code, condensed as per blank furnished by the Commissioner.

CAPITAL.

Amount of capital stock, paid up in cash	$450,000 00

ASSETS.

Real estate owned by company	$501,393 00
Loans on bonds and mortgages	5,756,588 51
Cash market value of all stocks and bonds owned by company	1,655,009 73
Amount of loans secured by pledge of bonds, stocks and other marketable securities as collateral	827,069 11
Cash in company's office	14,273 24
Cash in banks	497,283 11
Interest due and accrued on all stocks and loans	33,923 32
Premiums in due course of collection	207,881 54
Due from other companies for reinsurance on losses already paid	396,735 08
Total assets	$9,890,156 64

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and unpaid; Losses in process of adjustment or in suspense; Losses resisted, including expenses	$22,589 75
Gross premiums on fire risks running one year or less, reinsurance 50 per cent; Gross premiums on fire risks running more than one year, reinsurance pro rata	385,148 00
Gross premiums on marine and inland navigation risks, reinsurance 100 percent	500 00
Gross premiums on marine time risks, reinsurance 50 per cent	
Liability under Life Department	7,811,816 01
Cash dividends remaining unpaid	770 00
All other demands against the company	397,696 09
Total liabilities	$8,618,519 85

INCOME.

Net Cash actually received for Fire Premiums	$677,134 58
Net Cash actually received for Marine Premiums	18,155 78
Received for interest and dividends on Bonds, Stocks, Loans and from all other sources	317,582 97
Income from Life and Accident branches, and from all other sources	9,532,966 87
Total income	$10,545,840 20

EXPENDITURES.

Net amount paid for Fire Losses	$335,559 57
Net amount paid for Marine Losses	11,831 60
Net amount paid for Life and Accident Losses	664,714 54
Dividends to Stockholders	105,000 00
Paid or allowed for Commission or Brokerage	177,109 70
Paid for Salaries, Fees, and other charges for officers, clerks, etc	202,009 67
Paid for State, National and local taxes	18,370 90
All other payments and expenditures, including reinsurance, premiums and premium reserve	8,957,009 40
Total expenditures	$10,471,596 38

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.	Fire Risks.	Premiums.
Net amount of Risks written during the year	$546,006,407	$1,113,491 06
Net amount of Risks expired during the year	261,755,117	618,676 52
Net amount in force December 31, 1896	452,589,794	677,134 18

DR. MAX LUDWIG,
DR. FRANZ WELCKER,
Managing Directors.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 5th day of April, 1897.

P. TEICHMAN,
U. S. Vice-Commercial Agent.

United States Deposit.....$250,000

PACIFIC COAST DEPARTMENT,
204-208 SANSOME STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.

VOSS, CONRAD & CO.
MANAGERS.