

WANT PROTECTION.

A Military Post Needed to be Established in Alaska.

Washington, July 27.—The secretary of war is considering a proposition that has been made to him to establish a military post in Alaska. At present the government has no troops in that vast territory, and in view of the heavy immigration now going on and the possible danger to life and property from lawless characters, he has been urged to create an Alaska military post. The commercial interests of the territory are at the bottom of the movement and have requested a company of infantry and a Gatling gun brigade located at a post to be christened "Fort Alger," near the boundary line about 250 miles west of Klondike and 2200 miles above the mouth of the Yukon river. The body of troops is asked for to support the civil authorities in the administration of law and for the protection of vested rights. It was suggested that the troops be marched over the Dyne overland route to the post, which will be erected by contract for the government use if desired. But this will be impossible in view of the fact that the British law, like our own, will not permit the passage of foreign troops over its territory without special legislation. Therefore the troops will be carried up the Yukon in a steamer if the government consents to the establishment of the post. There is some doubt, however, of the president being able to establish a post as proposed without congressional authorization, and that aspect of the question has been brought to the attention of the attorney general for an opinion. An early decision must be reached if the troops are to be sent to the new post this season. Meanwhile volunteers for service in Alaska are already coming forward.

A NEW FUEL.

Oil to be Used on War Vessels Instead of Coal.

Anderson, Ind., July 27.—Judge H. A. Chipman has gone to Washington to file patent applications and interest proper government officials in inventions by Frank M. Reed of this city, which have been completed practically, and found to be capable of revolutionizing the handling of war vessels at sea. The inventions carry out to perfection the idea originated by Russia in using oil instead of cotton for fuel for war vessels.

Reed's invention covers a system of oil burning which would make it possible for a vessel like the Indiana to carry enough fuel to last on a trip around the world. The system is gas generation from oil. The gas is generated by an atomizing plan, is smokeless and capable of a tenth more heat than the Russians, or 33 per cent more heat than the government is now getting from coal, making it possible to work up to great speed.

Instead of thirty stokers, which are now necessary on a great war vessel, one man could handle all of the valves. Another of the inventions covers a storage tank that is absolutely bullet and shell-proof. The cost of the equipment is very small and would be paid for in a month or so in the saving of fuel.

FACTORY OPENED.

The Avery Plow Company Resumes Operations, Employing 1000 Men.

Louisville, Ky., July 27.—The Avery plow factory opened its doors yesterday after a three years' shutdown. After McKinley had been elected the members of the firm figured that there would be a revival in business and they at once made preparations to open.

Yesterday each department in the huge building, which covers four blocks, was opened and 1000 men were given employment. One thousand additional workmen will be put on gradually in the future, as business warrants.

The Avery plow factory is the largest of its kind. It employs more men, has a larger capacity and does more business than any other factory of its kind in the world.

Race Trouble.

Milwaukee, July 27.—The negro question has caused strife and secession in the Trinity Evangelical church here.

Some months ago the pastor, the Rev. George Hertz, married David P. Reed, a colored horse doctor, to a white woman, a member of the German congregation.

Meetings were held during the last week, at which the minister was denounced for his action and the fuss culminated yesterday in the secession of half of the congregation from the church.

The secessionists met and organized a new new church. The cornerstone of its new doctrine is anti-miscegenation.

Byron in Montana.

Helena, Mont., July 27.—Gov Smith yesterday received a letter from W. J. Bryan, who left Blackfoot, Idaho, yesterday for National Park, accepting the invitation to be the governor's guest while in this city.

Mr. Bryan, through efforts of Congressmen Hartman, has changed his original plans and after spending two weeks in the park will make a tour of the state. Half a score of Montana cities are preparing to give him a big reception.

The Mine Situation.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 27.—The mining situation in this district is quiet and unchanged. Both sides are waiting for the results of the meeting to-day of the operators. The arbitrators are highly elated at the prospects. All agree in saying that it will be the last meeting of operators ever held in this district. All of the western men are here, and the eastern people will arrive this morning. Hotel lobbies are meeting places for the operators already here, and the strike question is being discussed. While a large number are not in favor of the old uniformity plan, all are anxious to hear what new phases the commissioners have given the subject. Some are opposed to uniformity, but all are in favor of arbitration for the settlement of the strike. The board is busy completing the contract which is to be presented to the meeting to-day at the courthouse. No one can at this time predict the outcome of the conference, which is expected to last to-day and perhaps longer.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 27.—Miners' officials, Dolan and Warner, have assured the sheriff that the strikers had no intention of marching on the mines of the New York and Cleveland Gas and Coal company. President Dolan said it was not intended to lose the sympathy of the public by any ill-advised display of force.

"At the meeting on Thursday," he said, "we want no crowd from other points. We want only our speakers and De Armit's men there, and it is my opinion that this plan will be successful. If we get a good meeting I think we can show other mines that De Armit's men still have manhood enough left in them to come under our standard and join the strike. We have told the sheriff that our intentions are peaceable, and he believes us. We therefore will not be interfered with by him or his deputies."

A body of 1000 miners, carrying heavy clubs, marched to the Castle Shannon mine at Oak Station, where about forty men are working, and prevailed upon them to come out. There was no disorder.

Senator Hanna was in the city yesterday. In speaking of the efforts to settle the strike by arbitration, he said:

"I am in favor of any plan that will better the condition of the men; that is the main point of the situation. That their condition needs betterment everybody knows and I will give my hearty support and co-operation to any movement looking toward that end. Present methods are in many respects inadequate, uniformity is lacking and is something I have always advocated."

RATE WAR TROUBLE.

Cuts Still Continue and the Situation Becoming Serious.

New York, July 27.—The Galveston rate war was enlivened yesterday by the issuance of a new tariff by the Lone Star line, which meets the latest cuts of the Mallory line, effective yesterday. The cuts affect class rates and the new tariff fixes a rate of 10 cents for first-class to Galveston, 7 cents for fourth class and 5 cents for the lettered classes of freight.

The special committee of the Texas rail lines, which made an unsuccessful attempt to end the warfare in this city last week, was expected to make its report yesterday to the Southwestern association in St. Louis. Just what decision will be reached bearing on the advisability of engaging in the steamer fight is not known, but it is generally understood that a reduction in rates from western Texas points will follow. Such action is regarded as absolutely necessary so that the warring companies decline to peacefully terminate the controversy and especially to prevent the further division of western freight via this port.

Some of the companies, it was said, have been secretly cutting the rates and it is said demoralization has already begun to extend to all the rail lines. The statement was made yesterday that within the next forty-eight hours the present warfare will have assumed a very serious aspect.

Medical Men.

New York, July 27.—The international medical congress will this year be held in Moscow. A somewhat unusual feature will be the large attendance of medical men from Mexico. About fifty of them have booked their passage to Europe by the Normantia, sailing next Thursday. Another party are on their way from Mexico. Some of the medical delegates will proceed to Moscow by way of Berlin and others by way of Paris.

Friends.

"I suppose you got to be good friends with everybody on shipboard, going over?" "No." "There was in her voice a thrill of regret; regret—that resembles sorrow." "As the mist resembles rain." "No," she answered, "I travelled with my husband."—Detroit Journal.

Asking for Help.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 27.—Messrs. Connor and Terhune, the governor's special strike commissioners, made their report yesterday and Gov Mount at once called a conference of state officials and leading citizens. The result was an appeal issued late last night calling for aid for the striking miners. A committee has been appointed to receive subscription. The miners in many cases are destitute.

AN OCEAN BATTLE.

Meredith Nugent in New York Ledger.

The orca is the highwayman of the ocean; quiet, ferocious and brave, it fears no foe, and knows no defeat. Its common name of killer is much more expressive of this terror of the seas than orca, for it is a killer in every sense of the word. No inhabitant of the deep is safe from its attack, and none can overcome it. It kills when it is hungry, and when it is not, it kills merely for the sake of killing, and the greater the adversary, and the fiercer the battle, the greater the triumph for this most pitiless of foes, for unfortunately it always triumphs. It is in its element when fighting, and when engaged in conflict is unrelenting, ceasing only in its lightning-like attacks when its victim is totally destroyed. If not strong enough to wage war single-handed, it will call on others of its kind to help, and hand together, these corsairs of the sea can sweep everything before them. Even the great whale, the giant of creation, is not safe from the savage onslaughts of these murderous pirates; to the contrary, he seems to be a special object of their attack. Swim he ever so fast, try as hard as he can to escape, escape is simply impossible for the whale when once the killer is in pursuit of him. It will not be long before they are by his side, and then the frightful warfare will commence. From above they will attack him, from below and from all around. They will congregate about the giant's head in furious assaults, greedily fasten their teeth into the great lips, and snatch large pieces of flesh from them. High up in the air they will leap, coming down on the back of the doomed whale with a resounding thwack, as they strike him smartly with their tails. So constantly, so ferociously and so persistently will they attack and persecute the whale that the giant after a very short space of time becomes paralyzed with fright, and is entirely at the mercy of his cruel adversaries. There is no cessation of the savage warfare, no escape from the murderous assaults. Onslaught follows onslaught in quick succession, and as the whale gradually succumbs to the frightful punishment, the fury of the savage orcas seems to be redoubled. On they

symbolism of strength and bull-dog ferocity.

These insatiable devourers will work great havoc among the seals, especially during the breeding season. They will kill and fairly gorge themselves with young seals, snatching the little ones from the flippers of their mothers, who are powerless to defend their offspring in the face of such frightful foes.

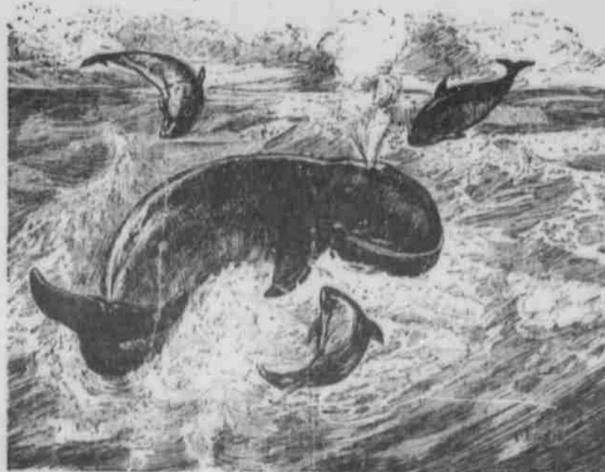
The great walrus even, with his elephant-like tusks, will retreat to the shore just as soon as he sights the back fin of the hideous orca cutting swiftly through the water. Giant that he is, he does not care to risk an encounter with this greatest of ocean fighters. Dolphins, porpoises, in fact, all creatures of the sea, are likely to fall a prey to the hungry orcas. The dolphins are literally swallowed alive, and orcas have repeatedly been seen to lift their heads high out of water with a seal in their jaws, crushing and shaking it most viciously.

Nor do these pirates confine themselves alone to preying on the inhabitants of the sea. They will charge their tactics and rush up the rivers and work much damage generally. They will destroy untold quantities of salmon and other large fish that they may chance to meet, and carry murder and consternation wherever they go. These sea wolves have to destroy a great deal of life in order to satisfy their appetites, which, according to all accounts, are enormous. Incredible as it may seem, one orca has been seen to swallow four porpoises, and in the stomach of one large one—measuring sixteen feet in length—were found thirteen porpoises and fourteen seals.

Whalers will occasionally take the orca, but very seldom, for it gives but very little oil. The Indians, however, in Washington capture the fierce orca for the sake of its flesh, which they much prefer to the flesh of the whale.

Suicide for Gamblers.

The Paris correspondent of the Newcastle Chronicle writes: The tragic side of Monte Carlo is becoming a crying scandal. Mr. Land, the American, whose mangled remains were found on the line near Gros de Cagnes, left



BATTLE BETWEEN ORCAS AND WHALE.

charge more fiercely than before, madly they leap over the prostrate form, and cease not the pitiless conflict until the struggles of their victim are over forever. Not even then do these wolves of the sea relent, into the dead giant's mouth they will dash, tear out the great tongue, and savagely fight among themselves for the greatest share thereof. Nor does the orca stand in much fear of man, for it has been known to attack whales that have been already captured by the whalers; in fact, while the men were in the very act of cutting up the carcasses, then would ensue a fight between the orcas and the whalers, again and again the orcas would rush up to the whale in an attempt to carry it away, and again and again were they attacked in turn by the whalers, with boat spades and lance. The swiftly-executed movements of the orcas, however, have repeatedly gained the contest for their side, and more than once they have successfully carried off the prize, which cost the whalers so much time and trouble to capture.

It is stated by some authorities that sometimes the sword-fish will join forces with the orcas, and that while the latter keep up a furious attack on the whale from above, the sword-fish will keep busy prodding the large creature from below. Witnesses of these great sea fights say that the whale never even attempts to dive while the conflict is raging, and seems as if forced to stay on the surface of the water by some hidden force. This fact would certainly lend force to the argument that the sword-fish goes into partnership with the orca, and a more terrible combination could hardly be imagined. The orca has been well equipped by nature for its piratical career. Long, sleek and smooth, it combines in its torpedo-like make-up the swiftest rapidity allied to great strength. Although not very large—rarely measuring more than fifteen or sixteen feet in length—its cat-like agility makes it the equal in power of any of the ocean monsters. Its whole cranium is massively built, the jaws strong and fitted with stout conical teeth, and the whole head the perfect

Paris with a large sum of money, which he lost. The authorities adopt the Turkish methods in the concealment of suicide. A lady was left at Nice by her husband, who was summoned to England on business. On his return he found that she had sold 25,000 worth of bonds, payable to bearer, and had lost them at trente et quarante. Her jewelry was pawned at a bric-a-brac shop. She had just purchased some poison at a chemist's when her husband returned unexpectedly. The registration of deaths, according to the Monegasque law is a sham, for the books rarely if ever mention suicides. An old resident at Monaco declares that he has repeatedly found corpses along the lower esplanade, and that he has given up early morning walks for this reason. People supposed to be missing from Paris are very often traced to the Riviera. Since the beginning of this season there have been sixty-five cases of suicide.

How to Rest the Eye.

A medical journal says that in the continued use of the eyes, in such work as sewing, typesetting, bookkeeping, reading or studying, the saving point is in breaking off at short intervals and looking round the room. This may be practiced every ten or fifteen minutes. By doing this the muscular tension is relieved, the eyes are rested, and the blood supply becomes better.

Spark from a Pipe.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Reaser of Ashland, Ohio, were going home in a buggy, when he knocked the ashes from his pipe. They noticed nothing until traveling a mile further, when flames suddenly enveloped Mrs. Reaser. She was so badly burned that after enduring terrible agony for 24 hours death came. She was over 40 years old.

A Deceptive Beverage.

"George, you told me that stuff in that flask was furniture polish." "Well, so it is; when I take a dose of it I feel able to polish the furniture."—Detroit Free Press.

THE KLONDIKE COUNTRY.

A Miner Tells Story of Much Suffering and Starvation.

Great Falls, Mont., July 24.—Frank Moss, an old time miner in this section, who four years ago was one of a party of Americans to first visit the Klondike country, returned yesterday and tells a story of horror and starvation seldom equaled even in modern novels. He described Klondike as a placer camp seven miles long and thirteen miles wide, located in a sink, walled in by borders of rock 3000 feet high. Gold, he says, abounds but no ordinary man can stand the hardships of the civilized regions. When Moss left here four years ago he was a sturdy fellow over 5 feet tall. From hardships and privations he is a cripple for life and badly broken in health. In three years he saw over 2000 graves made in the Klondike basin, a large majority dying of starvation. The steamship companies bring in all food, consequently it is not common to go for weeks with but a scant supply, and for several days entirely without food. The gold brought in last week from Seattle, Moss says, does not represent the findings of individual shippers, but a large proportion of it was confiscated from the effects of those 2000 miners who fell a prey to the hardships. At the death of a man possessed of dust his body was buried without a coffin and the dust divided among those who care for him. With proper relief established by the government Moss says gold can be taken out at the rate of \$2,000,000 a month.

The richest strike has been made by a young man named George Hornblower of Indianapolis. In the heart of a barren waste, known as Boulder field, he found a nugget for which the transportation company gave him \$7500. He located his claim at the end and in four months had taken out over \$100,000. The richest section of Alaska, Moss says, is yet undeveloped. It is 100 miles from Klondike, and is known as Black Hole of Calcutta. It is inhabited by ex-convicts of Bohemia, and murder and riots take place of law and order.

A few months ago Klondike organized a justice committee and its law prevails there now.

With the great crowds preparing to go to the scene now, Moss says hungering and suffering will be great when added to other hardships to be overcome by those who survive. Moss returned with \$6000 in dust, and leaves to-morrow for his old home in Dubuque, Ia., where he will spend the balance of his years.

DESTROYED BY FIRE.

The Peoria Grape Sugar Company of Peoria, Ill., Entirely Consumed.

Peoria, Ill., July 24.—The main building of the Peoria Grape Sugar company was completely destroyed by fire yesterday evening. Loss \$500,000; the total insurance carried being \$460,000, of which nearly \$300,000 was on the burning building and contents.

Negotiations have been in progress for some time for the transfer of the company to the glucose trust, but it is not known here whether the deal has progressed so far that the loss falls on the new combine of the original company. The fire broke out at 7 o'clock in the sulphur room, apparently without an explosion.

The sprinkler system worked promptly, but the explosion had filled the basement with flames and nothing could be done to stop it. The immense eight-story building, 170x70 feet was a mass of flames in five minutes and was completely destroyed, the walls soon falling in.

The dry storage-house and warehouse across the railroad tracks were saved or the loss would have been several hundred thousand dollars greater. The works employed 400 men and used 15,000 bushels of corn a day. They will be rebuilt as soon as possible.

THEATRE BURNED.

Many Persons Were Injured and the People Were Panic Stricken.

Paducah, Ky., July 24.—The Casino summer theater at Remona park was burned last night at 10 o'clock. The audience was panic-stricken. Probably over 100 persons were injured by being burned or trampled upon. Some of the actors were painfully burned. It is reported that three or four children perished in the flames.

Colonel Reuben Rowland and his wife were seriously injured in the stampede.

At 2 a. m. it was impossible to ascertain the truth of the story that several children have perished. Manager Boorne of the theatrical company is seriously burned.

Not at Home.

Quest—Ah, then you are a musician. What instrument do you play? Musician—The first fiddle. His wife (emphatically)—But only in the orchestra.—Saphire Witblatt.

Caused a Sensation.

Prescott, Ark., July 24.—A sensation has been created at Broughton by a dying man's confession. Two weeks ago a resident of that locality named Fuller was assassinated and no clue to the murderer could be found. Thursday a man named Graham died from congestion, superinduced by heat. On his deathbed he confessed to the assassination of Fuller, and explained that he became prostrated with heat while running from the scene of the crime.

A Fearful Storm.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 24.—All the railways centering in Pittsburg suffered from the great storm which swept with such terrific force through the Mahoning and Shenandoah valley yesterday. The rain resembled a cloud burst in many places. Landslides and washouts were frequent, and many bridges and trestles were rendered unsafe. Small creeks were transformed into swiftly running creeks, endangering the trestles over them. It was the most remarkable rain that ever fell in the valley.

Steamboat Explosion.

Bridgeport, Conn., July 24.—At 6:20 o'clock yesterday evening a dreadful explosion occurred on the steamer Nutmeg State of the Bridgeport Steamboat company's line, while she was lying at her slip at the foot of South street, and as a result four men are dead, three others are thought to be fatally injured and a number more are in a serious condition.

The dead are: Patrick Moran, Jerry Connor, Jerry O'Connell, unknown man.

The injured are: Michael Reardon, internally, will probably die; Patrick Gleason, thought to be fatally burned; Michael McGuire, probably fatally burned about the face and chest; Edward Lynch, burned about the face and head; John Hartwell, seriously burned on chest, arms and limbs; John Connolly, burned about face and chest. The men are all connected with the boat.

Immediately after the explosion an alarm of fire was sounded, but the fire was quickly extinguished and the firemen had little to do but to assist and care for the injured.

The stowaways were caught on the upper deck, just over the hold, when the explosion took place, and the men were thrown in all directions against the wood-works. Two of the men were thrown overboard and were rescued uninjured, but none of the others escaped unharmed.

The deck under the supper table was blown open ten feet wide, while both sides of the boat forward of the gangway were torn into splinters.

A huge mass of fragments was scattered over the lower deck as far back as the engine-room, and the carpenter work was wrecked. The interior of the dining-room on the fore-castle was completely demolished.

The officials are reticent as to the direct cause of the explosion. It was first alleged that lightning struck the boat, but it was later ascertained that a deck hand went into the hold to light his pipe, and it is believed the lighted match in the fore-castle caused some naphtha to explode.

A coroner's inquest will be held Saturday.

DIXON-HAWKINS FIGHT.

It Was Declared a Draw After Twenty Rounds Were Fought.

Mechanic's Pavilion, San Francisco, Cal., July 24.—At 8 o'clock last night there were 8000 people seated in the pavilion and at least 2000 more pushing and surging outside, struggling to be first inside the doors. The crowd was equal to that which witnessed the Fitzsimmons-Sharkey contest.

The betting at the last hour was 100 to 70 in favor of Dixon. A great deal of Dixon money came in yesterday afternoon, and the odds were slightly cut, but betting was lively at the figures above named.

Hawkins weighed in at 127 pounds and Dixon at 124.

Hawkins entered the ring at least four pounds heavier than the little colored champion.

The arrangements for seating the great crowd in the pavilion were admirable. The ring was surrounded by boxes, several hundred in number, each box seating six persons. Behind the tiers of boxes the seats rose in gentle terraces to the extreme back of the building, enabling every spectator to get a good view of the boxers.

The great gallery was the popular place with the masses.

As early as 7:30 o'clock it was jammed on every side.

When referee Hissam Cook entered the ring he was greeted with a storm of mingled hisses and cheers. The Hawkins men have no love for Cook, and Spider Kelly, Hawkins' second, protested against him.

There was a long wrangle, and finally Cook entered the ring and ordered the men to their corners.

Hawkins refused to go and Kelly yelled:

"Anybody in the house will do but Cook."

Top O'Rourke tried to talk, but the big crowd would not listen. Jim Neill, another of Hawkins' adherents, shouted that when the betting began it was 100 to 75 in favor of Dixon, but it was now 100 to 40. Something was wrong, he asserted.

The announcement was finally made that the management of the club had selected Cook, and the men must fight under him. Finally, after an hour's wrangling, Cook withdrew in favor of Jack Welch as referee.

Both men prepared for the fight.

Time was called at 9:50 and the men sprang to the center of the room and shook hands.

Up to the seventeenth round honors even, but the two succeeding rounds were in Hawkins' favor. The twentieth round was a lively one, both men scoring at will. Dal stopped Dixon's rushes with lefts on the nose, which brought blood.

The fight was declared a draw.

Jim Grey, colored, was lynched near Goldville, S. C., recently.