

WHEAT STILL GOING UP

The Chicago Market Above the Dollar Mark.

FIRST TIME DURING CAMPAIGN

Shortage in Foreign Potato Crop Estimated at 1,000,000,000 Bushels—Price of Corn Also Rising.

Chicago, Aug. 30.—Today, for the first time since the present bull campaign in wheat was started, the price of September wheat sold above the dollar mark in Chicago. Ten minutes after the opening, \$1.03½ was offered, an advance over yesterday's closing price of 63¢ cents. Even at that tempting figure, the bull clique refused to let go of their holdings. Enough wheat came on the market to break the price to 98 7/8 cents by the time the closing bell sounded, but the brokers who were engineering the deal stoutly denied that it came from them.

There was, perhaps, a shade of maliciousness in the way they forced the shorts to bid up. It was currently reported on Monday, when prices broke so sharply, that the pool was forced to put up \$400,000 in margins. They certainly had their revenge today. The rise was plainly due to the clique, which is now swelled, by rumor, to include Joseph Leiter, George R. French, Allen, Grier & Co., and James Keene, of Wall street. The only leader, George French, who appeared distinctly above the surface, makes no secret that he has a line of 5,000,000 bushels of September wheat. There was not much more than 1,100,000 bushels of contract wheat in Chicago, with hardly anything coming, and an immense short line of cash wheat sold for export. This is the situation as it now plays into the hands of the bull combine.

The sudden rise of September wheat was not reflected in any other large market in the country, with the exception of Minneapolis, where September bounded from 92 cents to \$1. St. Louis advanced 2 cents to 91¢, but related to the opening prices for December.

Although statistics were not given much attention, one item of foreign news had a distinct influence. The foreign potato crop shortage is estimated at the total of 1,000,000,000 bushels, which was expected to increase the demand for American wheat. Its influence was especially felt in December wheat, which is not supposed to be under the thumb of any clique. Corn and provisions were both affected by the excitement in wheat. In corn, the trading was enormous, and although an advance of 1 to 1½ cents was recorded, the feeding was very strong at the close. The closing for provisions was 15 to 20 cents higher.

NEWS FROM THE ISLANDS.

Hawaii Has Not Yet Received Japan's Answer.

San Francisco, Aug. 30.—The steamer Mariposa arrived this morning from Sydney, via Honolulu, with the following Hawaiian advices:

The Hawaiian government has not yet received any answer from Japan regarding the offer to refer the immigration trouble to arbitration. There is no change in the situation here.

The China registry case was finally submitted to Judge Perry for a decision August 19, and an early decision is confidently expected, as the matter will in all probability be appealed to the supreme court. It is predicted that the question of the big steamer's registry will be settled before she reaches here again in October. The principal point upon which the Hawaiian government rules is the question of McFarlane's citizenship, he having been born on the island of British parents. The American ship Commodore Let Honolulu for New York August 19, with a cargo of sugar, valued at \$191,200.

To Conciliate With Us. London, Aug. 30.—The Standard's correspondent at San Sebastian says: "I learn that Spain has intimated her willingness to make considerable reduction in the contemplated West Indian tariffs, in order to develop the trade of Cuba with the United States. She was willing to negotiate a reciprocity treaty when the Dingley tariff came into force, but the United States received advances coldly, because it wanted the Cuban question settled first. Indeed, Spain is now aware that American diplomacy will soon raise other and more important questions before commercial questions are likely to be mooted."

Disease Aids the Insurgent Cause. Havana, Aug. 30.—There are 4900 Spanish soldiers in the hospitals of Havana and other points. About 2,000 are sent back monthly to Spain incapacitated. Sickness is increasing. The health of the city is not good. The official reports show that for the week ending August 12 the death rate was 90 per 1,000.

Business is at a complete standstill. The army is not being paid and a feeling of hopelessness prevails among the Spaniards and Cubans alike.

London, Aug. 30.—A dispatch from San Sebastian says the Spanish government has learned that at a secret anarchist meeting in London it was resolved to avenge the execution of Angelillo, the assassin of Canovas del Castillo, by an attempt on the life of the queen regent of Spain. Twenty of the ablest Barcelona detectives have been detailed to protect the queen regent.

A New York man was arrested the other day for stealing a stealer.

DOOM OF TORPEDO SEALED.

"Mirex" May Revolutionize Modern Warfare.

Chicago, Aug. 30.—A small brass projectile, measuring four by one and one-quarter inches, was thrown in the lake off Van Buren street from the government pier, and at a depth of five feet it exploded. A volume of water spouted 25 feet into the air, and dead fish bobbed up to the surface and floated about, mute testimony to the destructiveness of the explosive.

The name of this explosive, which is the discovery of two Chicago men, is mirex. From recent experiments its inventors claim it is not a wild statement to say that mirex will revolutionize modern warfare.

Unlike the marine torpedo—the most perfect destroying projectile known to naval engineers, mirex, a comparatively small brass casing, can be thrown from a cannon to any distance desired under 20 miles, and, dropping into the water at the side of a man of war, will sink to a stated depth and explode with annihilating results. No wire has to be connected with the new projectile, as is the case with the submarine torpedo. The mirex projectile does not pierce the steel armor of the gunboat, but settles in the water to the depth of 5, 10, 15, 20, or any number of feet the operator may wish, and then explodes.

Its discoverers are Hermann G. Peffer, a salesman for Browning, King & Co., and William S. Darley, connected with the Clevelander Hosiery Company. They are not expert chemists, and mirex in its perfect state is the result of some luck and a good deal of hard work and enterprise.

John H. Edelman, a wealthy former Philadelphian, has such faith in the virtue of mirex as a destroyer of ships and navies that he is backing it liberally with his money.

Peffer is a modest man of 23 years, and in speaking of the explosive, said: "It is neither liquid nor solid, nor is it a powder. While experimenting with it Darley and myself smoke our pipes and handle it as we would so much sand. It is an odd and wonderful mixture, and its name signifies nothing. It explodes at any depth we desire, the explosion depending on the quantity and quality of the composition we place in the projectile. We are now having a gun model constructed in Chicago, and within six weeks this cannon will be finished and presented to the United States navy department. It will throw a projectile eight inches long and three and a half inches in diameter. This will blow into atoms any ship that will float in the lake. Each one of these shells will cost about \$30, vastly cheaper than torpedos now in use and far more accurate and destructive."

Mr. Darley is only 19 years of age. He will not divulge the character or nature of the new explosive.

The projectile used in these experiments is about the size of a giant firecracker, and the ends of the cylinder are closed with a substance that looks like tinfoil.

Mr. Darley was once connected with the navy department.

LONG CHASE FOR A MURDERER

Detectives Pursued Him Half Way Around the World.

Port Townsend, Aug. 30.—The steamer Portland, due from St. Michaels, has on board a murderer who was chased by detectives half way around the world. He is in irons and under constant watch of two Pinkerton detectives. The prisoner, William Smith, was pursued over the continent, to Dyea, and across Chilkoot pass, over the lakes and down the rivers to the goldfields of Klondike, where he was taken into custody.

Smith was a storekeeper in a town near Cedar Rapids, Ia., up to several months ago. One night the store was burned and in the ruins was found the charred body of a man. Smith's relatives claimed that he was burned to death in the fire. His life was insured for \$35,000, and a demand was made for the money. An investigation led to the belief that the body was not that of Smith, but of a watchman. The theory was at once advanced that Smith had committed a murder and burned his store in the hope that the body would be roasted beyond recognition, and his relatives obtain the insurance money after he had disappeared.

Pinkerton men were put on the trail, and after one of the longest chases on record, arrested Smith at Dawson City on July 13. He was taken to St. Michaels to await the sailing of the Portland.

Saved His Daughters' Lives.

New York, Aug. 30.—Harry G. Stone, the veteran manager of the Patterson opera-house, became ill and was forced to go to his home, which is called Ryle Park, on the banks of the Passaic river, a short distance below the village of Little Falls. His indisposition proved the salvation of his three daughters, Minnie, Bella and Maud, for he rescued them from drowning by his opportune advent from town.

The girls had gone out for a row on the river and they upset in 13 feet of water just after his arrival. Although Mr. Stone is 60 years old, he managed to reach them before they sank and saved them by almost superhuman efforts. Two were unconscious when brought ashore.

Toronto, Aug. 30.—A visiting detachment of 15 members of the G. A. R. from Buffalo marched up Yonge street carrying the stars and stripes. It is a violation of a civic ordinance to carry a foreign flag in this city, unless a British flag is also carried. A policeman stopped the procession and told the marchers of the violation. They bought a small union jack, but no one would carry it. Finally a small boy was hired to do that duty and the veterans continued on their way.

POLICE FIRED ON THE CROWD.

Twelve Killed and Several Wounded in a Riot at Merced, Yucatan.

New York, Aug. 30.—Correspondence of the Herald from Merced, Yucatan, under date of August 27, says: Twelve persons were killed and several injured in a riot which occurred on the plaza in front of the municipal palace last Sunday evening. The cause of the outbreak seems to have been the prejudice of the police, who attacked the people because of their opposition to the candidacy of Senor Carlos Peon, the present governor of Yucatan, who sought re-election.

The governor instructed the chief of police to fire on the crowd in the event of an outbreak. The chief ignored his instructions because of a refusal on the part of the governor to reduce them to writing, and as a result the governor delegated one of his aides as acting chief of police.

While the crowd was gathering around the plaza on Sunday night, Pastor Remon Rameriz, a giant firecracker in front of the police station. It exploded, and as though acting on a signal, the police fired on the crowd, killing one woman and two men. The crowd immediately scattered.

News reached the headquarters of the national guard, and a detachment came out and commenced firing on the crowd. They killed nine persons and injured many more.

News of the riots was at once sent to President Diaz, and he ordered the arrest of all the officials connected with the affair.

MINERS ARE ENCOURAGED.

Settlement of the Strike Believed to Be in Sight.

Pittsburg, Aug. 30.—The miners' leaders are encouraged over the prospects of the early settlement of the strike. Efforts are now being directed to the Pennsylvania railroad and the central field of Pennsylvania.

District President Dolan addressed a meeting at Claridge, Westmoreland county, last night, and the men decided to quit work. President Dolan says six mines have been closed in the Central district and that work will be suspended in that region within a short time.

Sheriff Lowry went to Bunola this morning, accompanied by several deputies, and ordered the strikers off the public roads. The first attempt at starting the mines was made at the Champion mines, near McDonald, this morning. Two carloads of foreigners were sent to the mines about daylight and put to work loading slack into the cars.

About 500 women marched against the miners, attacked them with stones and clubs and drove them from the cars. The women then dumped the slack from the cars. They were met by 1,000 strikers and marched a short distance from the mine where they are now encamped.

Shot Him in the Neck.

Spokane, Wash., Aug. 30.—Deputy Sheriff Brown, of Cheney, this evening shot and seriously wounded J. C. Allen, known also by the alias "colored," wanted in Spokane for robbing a farmhand named Doyle, last night. Allen alighted from a freight train, and Brown placed him under arrest. Another negro, also wanted, was seen by Brown coming into town on a bicycle. Brown tried to get both, and Allen broke away, and ran. Brown fired two shots to scare him, and then shot him in the neck. The bullet lodged in the mouth, tearing away part of the jaw. Allen is said to be the negro who shot Hawkins in Butte, Mont., a short time ago.

Tried to Starve Miners.

San Francisco, Aug. 30.—The Anchor Point gold mine, at Cook inlet, Alaska, was the scene of a miners' riot in July, according to news which has just been received in this city. About 50 men are at work there employed by a Boston corporation which owns the mines, and in July the funds for the payment of the men ran short. The men quit work, and the company withheld their food and supplies to force them into submission. On the third day of this treatment, the men demanded their usual rations, and when the food was not given, they shot at the foreman and his assistant, seriously, but not fatally wounding both of them.

Underground Railroad Conductor.

Chicago, Aug. 30.—William Cratty, who, before the war, was one of the most notable conductors of the "underground railroad" for the assistance of runaway slaves, died near Maryville, O., last night, of old age. Mr. Cratty, it is said, helped over 3,000 slaves escape to Canada, and at one time a reward of \$3,000 was offered to any one who would deliver him dead or alive south of Mason and Dixon's line. He was 92 years of age.

Went Down on the Mexico.

Ashtand, Wis., Aug. 30.—The Gold Lake Mining Company, at the head of which is ex-Governor Swineford, was thrown into consternation by the news that 2,000 pounds of valuable gold ore belonging to the company went down on the Mexico. It was not known that the company's representative had shipped it by that boat until today.

A Boom in the Hog Market.

Kansas City, Aug. 30.—There is a boom under way in the local hog market. Today's prices were the highest reached within nearly two years, going up 10 to 15 cents a hundred, on top of a similar advance yesterday. Prices have advanced 40 cents since last Friday; 70 cents since August 1, and they are now \$1 higher than in the middle of July. The advance in prices is due to the increased demand for meats, rather than a scarcity of hogs.

CRUSH AT ST. MICHAELS

A Blockade Equaling That at Skaguay.

LOWE'S ADVICE TO MINERS

Rich Strike on Dominion Creek Causes a Stampede—Plenty of Room in Klondike Country.

Tacoma, Aug. 30.—In an interview today, Joseph Lowe, mayor of Circle City, Alaska, said:

"There are 2,500 tons of provisions stored at St. Michaels, awaiting shipment up the river. Half of it will not get through this year. Last winter four boats were frozen up for eight months loaded with supplies for the camp. There will be more this year."

"The poor fools, or at least 90 per cent of them, who have gone up to St. Michaels, hoping to get up the river, will be disappointed. They cannot make it. The fleet of river boats is too small for the traffic and the result will be that freight and passengers will be tied up at St. Michaels or in the river. While some of the first that reach St. Michaels can go through easily on the first trip or so of the steamers, the majority cannot."

"Klondike is the greatest gold camp on earth. I have been a miner for 30 years, and know what I am talking about. There is room there for 50,000 people if they go in right. In the first place, they should not attempt to get in before next spring, and then they should go up with a year or 18 months' provisions."

"I will go back in the spring, going in by the Fort Wrangel, Stickeen river and Lake Teslin route."

"It is all nonsense to suppose that there is any opposition to Americans that are going in. Those British officers treat Americans just the same as they do Englishmen. No duty is collected except on goods taken in for trade. No miner has ever been charged duty on his outfit, and I don't believe any ever will."

"Dawson City is a quiet, orderly camp. You will see 400 men drunk there at a time, but not one fight in a month. Everybody is happy and good-natured."

"There have been a number of new strikes beyond Klondike. One good one has been made on Dominion creek, about 80 or 100 miles from Dawson. I don't know just how rich it was, but they said it was pretty good and quite a stampede was heading that way."

"We saw or heard nothing of the Portland. When we left St. Michaels, the most dismal place I was ever in, there were only about 20 or 30 people there waiting for the Portland."

A BULLET ENDS IT ALL.

David S. Tutthill Kills Himself in Bed With a Pistol.

Portland, Or., Aug. 30.—David S. Tutthill, of this city, is lying dead at his residence, at Eighteenth and Davis streets, from a bullet wound in his temple, inflicted by his own hand. When his body was discovered yesterday morning it was dressed as if for sleep, and was reposing in bed as though his slumbers were for the night; but in his right hand was firmly grasped a .38-caliber pistol, the muzzle of which rested on the dead man's cheek, and the pillow beneath his head was saturated with his blood. No one heard the report of the revolver or knew of his self-destruction until an early hour yesterday morning, when an attempt was made to call him to breakfast. His sister and a servant both slept in the dwelling, the former on the same floor and the latter above in the attic.

David S. Tutthill had been identified with the business interests of the city for the past 18 years in various capacities. He had for many years been the confidential man of the firm of Allen & Lewis, wholesale grocers, and had been connected with various business enterprises of his own. He was a 33d degree Mason, a Knight Templar, and was popular in society. His violent death has created a great sensation, and common rumor that the cause impelling him to take his own life was defalcations from his employers, is supported by many circumstances, although nothing affirmative or contradictory can be obtained from Allen Lewis, manager of the firm.

Will Sustain Spain.

London, Aug. 30.—The Paris correspondent of the Daily Mail says: United States Minister Woodford, Ambassador Porter and Ambassador White have failed to arrive at any definite decision at their conference. General Woodford's task is extremely delicate. He has been instructed to put the screw upon Spain, but to avoid any step leading to an open rupture. Much depends, therefore, upon Spain's attitude, and upon the amount of support she receives in Europe. On both these points the reports of Ambassador White and Ambassador Porter were unfavorable to the American case. The Spanish government is forced by public opinion to continue the policy of Canovas, and the sentiment of both France and Germany is decidedly hostile to American interference.

Goes to Cincinnati.

Buffalo, Aug. 30.—Cincinnati's triumph in securing the national encampment for 1898 and Pennsylvania's victory in winning the commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic were the features of the encampment. Both battles were hard fought.

Connecticut papers say that the oldest man in the state is Manuel Oliver Levy, of Stonington, who was born in Portugal 104 years ago.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

Downing, Hopkins & Company's Review of Trade.

An inquiry into European crop conditions conducted by the Orange Judd syndicate of agricultural papers, including the American Agriculturist, of New York, the Orange-Judd Farmer, of Chicago, and the New England Homestead, of Springfield, Mass., indicates that the food crop situation abroad is very grave.

Estimates of Europe's (including England) need of wheat imports range all the way from 300,000,000 to 400,000,000 bushels. Europe's wheat crop for 1895, 1894 and 1893 averaged 1,500,000,000 bushels. In 1891 the famine year, it was only 1,200,000. The impression is gaining ground that Europe's wheat this year is even less than in 1891. But this is not the worst of it. Europe usually produces as much rye as she does wheat. It is the bread grain of the masses. The rye crop of the principal European countries has averaged above 1,300,000,000 annually for 1896, 1895, 1894 and 1893. This season the rye crop of these countries cannot much exceed 875,000,000 bushels. Quite as bad is the potato prospect. Only about 1,850,000,000 bushels of potatoes will be harvested in these countries this year. Without regard to the United Kingdom or other European countries, there is a shortage of some million bushels of potatoes. The European shortage, compared with the average, follows:

| | |
|------------------------|---------------|
| Wheat, bushels..... | 35,000,000 |
| Rye, bushels..... | 330,000,000 |
| Potatoes, bushels..... | 1,000,000,000 |
| Total..... | 1,435,000,000 |

The Hungarian department of agriculture says: "The favored countries are the United States and Canada. The latter will soon be one of the most important of the exporting countries, its excess over last year's production being 70,000,000 bushels of wheat, and 20,000,000 of corn. Its output of all sorts of grain was 270,000,000 bushels. The yield of wheat in Great Britain this season is 50,000,000 bushels against 63,000,000 last year. The wheat area of British India is reduced from 23,000,000 acres to 18,000,000, and the wheat yield from 234,000,000 bushels to 202,000,000 bushels."

The United States, which has reduced its area sown in oats by 2,000,000 acres, that for corn by 1,000,000 acres, while that in other grain remains unchanged, will nevertheless dispose of 534,000,000 bushels of wheat, against 434,000,000 bushels last year.

Portland Markets.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 80@82c; Valley and Bluestem, 84@85c per bushel. Flour—Best grades, \$4.50; graham, \$3.85; superfine, \$2.50 per barrel. Oats—Choice white, 35@36c; choice gray, 34c per bushel. Barley—Feed barley, \$18; brewing, \$18@19 per ton. Millstuffs—Bran, \$14 per ton; middlings, \$21; shorts, \$15.50. Hay—Timothy, \$12@13.50; clover, \$10@11; California wheat, \$10@11; do oat, \$11; Oregon wild hay, \$9@10 per ton. Eggs—12½c per dozen. Butter—Fancy creamery, 45@50c; fair to good, 35@40c; dairy, 25@30c per roll. Cheese—Oregon, 11½c; Young America, 12½c; California, 9@10c per pound. Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3.50@3.75 per dozen; broilers, \$1.50@2.50; geese, \$3@4; ducks, \$3@3.50 per dozen; turkeys, live, 10@11c per pound. Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 35@40c per sack; new potatoes, 50c per sack; sweets, \$1.75 per cental. Onions—California, new, red, \$1.25; yellow, \$1.50 per cental. Hops—10@11½c per pound for new crop; 1896 crop, 4@6c. Wool—Valley, 14@15c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 10@12c; mohair, 20c per pound. Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 2½@2¾c; dressed mutton, 4½c; spring lambs, 5½c per pound. Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$4.50; light and feeders, \$3@4; dressed, \$3@4.25 per 100 pounds. Beef—Gross, top steers, \$2.75@3; cows \$2.25; dressed beef, 4@5½c per pound. Veal—Large, 3@3½c; small, 4½c per pound.

Seattle Markets.

Butter—Fancy native creamery, brick, 20c; ranch, 10@12c. Cheese—Native Washington, 10@11c; California, 9½c. Eggs—Fresh ranch, 19@20c. Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, hens, 10@11c; spring chickens, \$2@3.50; ducks, \$2.50@3.75. Wheat—Feed wheat, \$30 per ton. Oats—Choice, per ton, \$23. Corn—Whole, \$22; cracked, per ton, \$22; feed meal, \$22 per ton. Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$23; whole, \$22. Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef, steers, 6c; cows, 5½c; mutton sheep, 6c; pork, 7c; veal, small, 6c. Fresh Fish—Halibut, 4½c; salmon, 4@5c; salmon trout, 7@10c; flounders and sole, 3@4; ling cod, 4@5; rock cod, 5c; smelt, 2½@4c.

San Francisco Markets.

Wool—Choice foothill, 9@12c; San Joaquin, 6 months' 8@10c; do year's staple, 7@9c; mountain, 11@13c; Oregon, 10@13c per pound. Hops—5@10c per pound. Millstuffs—Middlings, \$19@23; California bran, \$14@14.50 per ton. Onions—New red, 70@80c; do new silverskin, \$1@1.10 per cental. Potatoes—New, in boxes, 40@60c. Fresh fruit—Apples, 40@65c per large box; apricots, 20@40c; Fontainebleau grapes, 20@35c; muscats, 40@50c; black, 30@50c; tokay, 40@50c; peaches, 25@60c; pears, 40@50c per box; plums, 20@40c; crab apples, 15@35c. Hay—Wheat, \$12@15; wheat and oat, \$11@14; oat, \$10@12; river barley, \$7@8; best barley, \$9@12; alfalfa, \$3.50@10 clover, \$7.50@9.50.

CONCESSION TO AMERICANS.

Valuable Commercial Privileges Secured in Columbia.

Kansas City, Aug. 30.—A Kansas City syndicate representing the Pittsburg & Gulf railroad interests, has secured a concession from the government of Colombia giving valuable commercial privileges in the South American republic.

This concession, which was secured through J. Edward Buckley, United States vice consul at Bogota, gives the right to navigate the Magdalena river and to build a railroad across the country from a point 250 miles from the mouth of the river at Bogota, and thence on south through the whole of the country.

The project also carries with it the establishment of a line of steamships from some point on the Gulf to some of the ports of Colombia on the Caribbean sea.

It is the aim of the Pittsburg & Gulf Company to build up a profitable traffic between Kansas City and South America.

TELEGRAM SAVED HIS LIFE.

A Stockton's Man's Escape—Mistake of a Druggist Nearly Fatal.

Sacramento, Aug. 30.—George Ladd, one of the most prominent wholesale liquor-dealers in Stockton, left this city tonight for Portland, Ore., to seek his health. Before he left he had a doctor's prescription filled at one of the leading drug stores, but as fortune would have it he received a telegram in time to keep him from taking the medicine. Had the telegram failed to reach him he would have died from the effects of a deadly dose.

The clerk who filled the prescription took the wrong bottle and put in corrosive sublimate instead of the drug that was written in the prescription. The error was discovered about two hours after the train had started and a telegram was sent ahead in the almost vain hope that it would reach him in time. The telegram said:

"Do not take the medicine; it is poison and sure death."

A duplicate of the dispatch was sent to Chief of Police Drew, of this city, and instructions were given to the officers, who boarded the train just as Mr. Ladd was about to take the dose that would have ended his life, and the telegram triumphed over the bungling of a druggist's clerk.

Quartz Mining More Certain.

Washington, Aug. 30.—General W. W. Duffield, superintendent of the coast and geodetic survey, in discussing the gold discoveries in Alaska, gave this advice to young men:

"If I were a young man," he said, "I should get about a 75-ton schooner at Seattle, take supplies and engage the services of a first-class prospector. Then I should cruise along the southeastern part of Alaska, in what is called Alexander archipelago. There are a number of islands there and more gold lodes than at any place with which I am acquainted. The mining would not be 'placers,' but the ore can be gotten out very cheaply and being directly on the sea, the transportation amounts to nothing, except the time spent."

Gold Dust From Sawdust.

Port Townsend, Aug. 30.—Mr. J. Metcalf, of Detroit, Mich., who came down from St. Michaels on the Colman, states that he saw a man wash \$12.50 from one pan of sawdust which he took from the floor of a barroom in Dawson City. It is said to be a common practice for miners to open gold dust bags and take out a pinch of gold dust in payment for drinks.

A Costly Hypnotic Test.

Tallahassee, Fla., Aug. 30.—A suit for \$1,550 damages has been filed in this county which develops a sensational unique story. Mrs. Fairbanks Higgins and her daughter, of Atlanta, have been spending the summer here, and in the burning of the Grandview hotel, at which they were stopping, lost their possessions, amounting to \$1,550. They sued the proprietor to recover.

Mrs. B. A. Young, proprietress of the hotel, files an answer alleging in substance that at an evening social the young lady was hypnotized and commanded to fire the hotel. When she retired to her room it is claimed that she literally obeyed the injunction and robbed herself of a right to sue.

The Women Marched.

Pittsburg, Aug. 30.—The wives and daughters of the striking miners at DeArmitt's Oak Hill mine took a prominent part in today's demonstration. Early this morning a dozen or more women gathered at the camp, and with flags and banners marched along the road leading toward the tipple. On their way they met a number of miners going to the pit, and greeted them with yells and jeers. They derided the miners who were working and ridiculed them in a manner which caused many of them to hang their heads in shame. The women say they will make a demonstration every day hereafter.

Salisbury's Plan.

Rome, Aug. 30.—Italy has wired Morocco, threatening to dispatch a man-of-war to Tangier, unless the crew of the Italian brig Fiducra is released. Moorish pirates recently attacked and plundered the Fiducra and detained the crew.

Faint-Hearted Gold Seekers Return.

Seattle, Aug. 30.—The steamer City of Topeka arrived from the north this morning, bringing excursionists and about 20 men from Skaguay who came down because they were afraid they could not get over the passes this winter. This is the largest number yet to come back and the men who came aver that there will be many more in the next few weeks. No change in the condition of the trail is reported and no Yukon miners direct from the mines came by this steamer.