

OFF FOR THE POLE.

Professor Andree Starts on His Balloon Voyage.

Tromsø, Island of Tromsø, Finnmark, Norway, July 19.—The steamer *Stensund*, from Spitzbergen, reports that Herr Andree, the aeronaut, ascended in his balloon on Sunday afternoon, at 2:30. The ascent was made under favorable circumstances.

As the wind conditions were more favorable on Sunday morning than had previously been, the order was given that the start should be made as quickly as possible. The preparations occupied three and a half hours. The balloon, which was christened the *Eagle*, made a successful ascent amid the shouts of the crowd which had gathered to witness its departure. Despite the lightness of the wind, the balloon rose rapidly until an altitude of about 600 feet had been attained, when it was forced down nearly to the surface of the sea. After a few sandbags had been thrown out, however, it again ascended.

The weather was clear, and the *Eagle* was visible for an hour, traveling in a north-easterly direction. When last seen, it was moving at the rate of 22 miles an hour.

Andree's Last Word.

Stockholm, July 19.—The *Aftonbladet* has received the following telegram from Herr Andree, via Tromsø, written just before the balloon was cast loose:

"In accordance with our decision, as was announced, at 1:35 in the morning preparations were made to start; and now, at 2:30 in the afternoon, we are ready to ascend. We shall probably be carried in a north-easterly direction. I hope gradually to get into regions with more favorable wind conditions than exist here.

"In the name of all my colleagues, I send our warmest greeting to our country and friends. ANDREE."

King Oscar has received a telegram, dated Tromsø Bay, July 11, and signed "Andree," conveying the humble greetings and warmest thanks of the members of the expedition on the point of their departure.

The Aeronaut's Preparations.

Professor S. A. Andree expects, should all go well, to reach the north pole by balloon. He planned to make his first attempt in July, 1896. The balloon and all material necessary for the ascent were taken to Spitzbergen, and everything was made ready; but, on account of unfavorable conditions, it was found necessary to postpone the trip until this year.

PAID THE PENALTY.

John Newman, alias Frank Butler, is Hanged at Sydney.

Sydney, N. S. W., July 19.—John Newman, alias Frank Butler, convicted of the murder of Captain Lee Welles, in the Blue mountain district, in 1896, was hanged here yesterday. He broke down at last, the remarkable stoicism which he had exhibited since his arrest in San Francisco last February giving way, and he confessed his guilt of this as well as other shocking crimes.

He admitted that his right name was John Newman, and that he was born of good family in Staffordshire, England, in 1858. He professed the profoundest penitence for his misdeeds and at the last moment willingly received the religious consolation usually offered the condemned.

The execution was effected without incident. Few spectators were admitted, those present being principally officers of the court and attendants directly concerned in carrying out the law's decree.

The case is one that has excited intense interest throughout the colonies, and great satisfaction is expressed in the thorough work performed by the detectives in securing evidence leading not only to the capture of Newman, but his speedy conviction and execution.

New Fish for the Coast.

San Francisco, July 19.—A consignment of fish new to this coast, and of crabs, arrived this morning from the East. They are sent here by direction of Commissioner Brice, of the United States fish commission, and are en route in car No. 8, of that branch of the government. The fish are the tautog, and are to be planted on the reefs of the Pacific ocean near the Farallones, while the crabs, which are of the blue shell variety, and unknown on this coast, will be consigned to the waters of the bay, but in a spot to be kept secret in order to give them time to acclimate themselves and multiply and spread before they fall into the nets of the local fishermen.

Run Down by a Train.

Austin, Tex., July 19.—This morning at 2 o'clock a freight train in the International & Great Northern railroad yards ran over four white boys, all of Port Worth, who were sitting on the track asleep, killing three of them instantly and badly wounding the fourth. The killed are: John Bridges, Charles Sweeney, K. L. Montgomery. The injured boy was Henry Estis. The train ran over the boys as it came into the yards. On leaving it an hour later a negro named L. F. Cox, of Waco, who attempted to grab a brake on to steal a ride, lost his hold and fell under the cars, being mangled into an unrecognizable pulp.

A Cornet Cycle Tubing.

London, July 19.—There is great excitement on the Birmingham stock exchange owing to the belief that there is a corner in cycle tubing. There has been a heavy advance in prices and several speculators have been badly pinched.

A bee is never caught in the rain, and you will notice that ants, wasps and spiders will prepare their nests against the coming of a storm many hours in advance.

No Fighting at Candia.

London, July 19.—The Times correspondent at Athens says that he learns that the report of fighting at Candia between British troops and bashi-bazouks is without foundation. No British troops, he adds, have been killed at Candia.

Washington, July 19.—It is understood that the president has decided on the appointment of T. V. Powderly to be commissioner-general of immigration, to succeed Mr. Stump, and the commission probably will be sent to the Pacific coast.

COAL AND OIL TO BURN.

Company Organized to Develop Recently Discovered Alaskan Fields.

Seattle, Wash., July 19.—The Alaska Development Company was organized today, to develop the coal and oil fields recently discovered in Southeastern Alaska by R. C. Johnson, of Los Angeles, Cal. The report made to the company by Mr. Johnson and T. J. Hamilton, of this city, the experts who made a thorough examination of the property, shows that the discovery is really the most wonderful find the world has ever known. The oil fields are located within a few hundred feet of tidewater, 350 miles west of Juneau. The statement is made in good faith that the oil is dripping directly from the oil rock and, in places can be dipped up in buckets, while the surrounding coal beds are inexhaustible.

Thirty thousand feet of pipe has already been ordered from Pittsburgh, and as soon as received here a steam schooner will be chartered to carry it and take material to the place of the discovery.

A prominent oil man has given a guarantee of all the capital necessary to build a refinery there as soon as may be necessary to handle the product. The oil is pronounced of the best quality ever seen and the quantity is unlimited.

IN HAVANA PROVINCE.

The Cuban Patriots Are Still Marching Westward.

New York, July 19.—A Herald dispatch from Havana says: The invasion of Havana province by insurgent forces on their march westward is now an accomplished fact. The local papers are prohibited from publishing even accounts of "official" victories in that province, the object being to discredit the news of unusual activity. General Weyler may suppress news, but he cannot conveniently hide wounded soldiers, and these keep coming in.

The Herald's correspondent at Matanzas writes that Colonel Alvarez Armande, with 70 men, was completely routed July 11, near Jaguay Grande, by the insurgent General Carrillo. The Spanish lost 20 killed and about the same number wounded. During the fight 25 of the Spaniards deserted and went over to the insurgents.

A report is current and generally believed in Matanzas that the insurgents have attacked and partially burned Cardenas. There are fully 5,000 rebels in the vicinity of Matanzas and Cardenas.

General Weyler has not succeeded in capturing Gomez, and has evidently given up the idea, for he has left Sancti spiritus and is now at Cienfuegos on his way back to Havana.

THREE WERE DROWNED.

A Scow Goes Over a Dam With Fatal Results.

Manchester, N. H., July 19.—Five young men employed in Baldwin's bobbin shop ventured out on the swollen Piscataqua river in an old scow without cars, depending for guidance of the boat upon a man with a oar. The rains of the last two days had caused a flood and the river was a raging torrent.

The men were unable to control the old hulk and in a short time it was swept over the dam, the occupants in their efforts to prevent this losing the board they used for paddling. When the boat went over the dam it fell bottom upward with the men beneath it. Three got clear, but only two were able to reach shore, and, although the other man was an expert swimmer, he was drawn under by the strong current. The drowned were: Frank Simard, Joseph Lavoie, George Tirrien.

They were all single. Thomas Tirrien and William Lavoie were swept close inshore, and by hard swimming got within reach of those who had gathered along the bank, and were dragged out.

THE DAY IN CONGRESS.

Pacific Railroad Affairs Are Discussed in the Senate.

Washington, July 17.—Pacific railroad affairs occupied the attention of the senate throughout the day, and the Harris resolution relating to the pending proceedings against the Union Pacific finally went over. Early in the day, Stewart and White indulged in sharp personalities in connection with the contest over the San Pedro deep-water harbor. The joint resolution was passed, accepting the invitation of France to participate in the Paris exposition of 1900.

Stewart moved a reconsideration of the action of the senate in passing the resolution directing the secretary of war to proceed in the construction of a breakwater at San Pedro, Cal. It reopened the long-standing controversy over the location of a deep-water harbor on the coast, and a long and exciting debate between Stewart and White ensued.

In the House.

Washington, July 17.—No business was transacted by the House today. Immediately after the journal was approved a recess was taken on Cannon's motion until Monday, Cannon having given assurances to Bailey that, in his opinion, a partial or complete conference report of deficiency bill would be ready by that time.

General Forsythe's Petition.

Washington, July 19.—General George A. Forsythe, U. S. A. (retired), is the author of a remarkable petition, which was presented to the house of representatives yesterday by Mr. Belknap of Illinois. The petition prays the house to strike the sugar schedule from the tariff bill. The most scathing arraignment of the sugar trust thus far made before congress is conveyed in the statements set forth by General Forsythe in support of his prayer.

The Army Bicycle Corps.

Table Rock, Neb., July 19.—The Twenty-fifth infantry bicycle corps held here at 8 o'clock this afternoon, after a day's run covering 60 miles. From here the corps will be made to Rulo, where the corps will cross the Missouri river into Missouri.

Washington, July 19.—The secretary of war today transmitted to the house a favorable report on the examination of Humboldt, Cal., harbor, which the report of the engineers considered worthy of improvement by the United States.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

Downing, Hopkins & Company's Review of Trade.

There was much activity in the Chicago market during the past week. There was a temporary advance in July wheat of 5 cents per bushel, but the end of the week shows a tendency to sell on the confident assertions that the present week will see a good beginning of the movement of new wheat to market.

There is no indication that the demands from the milling interests will be sufficient to head off any great quantity of it as the flour trade is apparently calling for lessened rather than increased production. It therefore remains with the farmer to say whether or not he will sell now or at some time in the future. The developments of the last few days lead the trade to believe that there will be the usual liberal marketing of wheat almost direct from the harvester. Looked at in the broad sense, however, the wheat market is in a strong position the world over, and the coming twelve months should see a higher price level than the last twelve. America should take a more than usually prominent part in the trade of the year, as the present crop promises to be not only the finest quality but relatively larger than that of any other country. The government figures on production issued July 10, are practically ignored by the trade. They indicate a crop nearly 40,000,000 bushels less than the most radical in the trade will estimate. The weak point in the report is the notoriously inaccurate figures on area. No one in the trade will seriously entertain the proposition that Oklahoma has but 200,000 acres in wheat this year.

The London Times of recent date says: "The prospect of the harvest in Eastern Europe are disquieting indeed. In Austria and Hungary and along the whole line of the Danube the harvest will be bad. Immense tracts of cornfields in Serbia, Bulgaria and Roumania have been laid under water by destructive floods, and what water has spared, rust has greatly injured. So bad, indeed, is the prospect that Austria and Hungary, instead of exporting wheat will have to import it. At any rate it is clear that the wheat supply from the Danube is likely to be exceedingly small, if not altogether wanting this season."

Portland Markets.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 65c; Valley, 68c per bushel.
Flour—Best grades, \$3.50 to \$3.60; Graham, \$3.25; superfine, \$3.25 per barrel.

Oats—Choice white, 38c to 40c; choice gray, 37c to 39c per bushel.
Barley—Feed barley, \$16 to \$16.50; brewing, \$18 to \$19 per ton.
Millstuffs—Bran, \$13.50 per ton; middlings, \$21; shorts, \$15.50.

Hay—Timothy, \$11 to \$14; clover, \$11.50 to \$13; California wheat, \$10.50 to \$12; do oat, \$11; Oregon wild, \$9 to \$10 per ton.

Eggs—14c to 15c per dozen.
Butter—Fancy creamery, 35c to 40c; but to good, 30c; dairy, 25c to 30c per roll.

Cheese—Oregon, 11c; Young America, 12c; California, 9c to 10c per pound.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3 to \$3.50 per dozen; broilers, \$1.50 to \$3.50; ducks, \$3.50 to \$3 per dozen; turkeys, live, 10c to 11c per pound.

Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 35c to 45c per sack; new potatoes, 50c per sack.

Onions—California, new, red, 90c to \$1; yellow, \$1.25 per cental.

Hops—9c to 10c per pound for new crop; 1899 crop, 6c.

Wool—Valley, 11c to 13c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 7c to 9c; mohair, 20c per pound.

Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 2c to 2 1/2c; dressed mutton, 4c; spring lambs, 5c per pound.

Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, 4c; light and feeders, 3.50 to 3c; dressed, \$3 to 4.25 per 100 pounds.

Beef—Gross, top steers, \$2.75 to \$3; cows \$2.25; dressed beef, 4c to 5c per pound.

Veal—Large, 8c; small, 4c to 4 1/2c per pound.

Seattle Markets.

Butter—Fancy native creamery, brick, 18c; ranch, 10c to 12c.

Cheese—Native Washington, 10c to 11c; California, 9c.

Eggs—Fresh ranch, 17c to 18c.

Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, 10c to 11c; spring chickens, \$3 to \$3.50; ducks, \$2.50 to \$3.75.

Wheat—Feed wheat, 35c per ton.

Oats—Choice, per ton, \$21.

Corn—Whole, \$20; cracked, per ton, \$20; feed meal, \$20 per ton.

Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$19; whole, \$18.50.

Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef, steers, 6c; cows, 5c; mutton sheep, 6c; pork, 6c; veal, small, 6c.

Fresh Fish—Halibut, 45c; salmon, 45c; salmon trout, 7c to 10c; flounders and sole, 3c to 4c; ling cod, 4c to 5c; rock oysters, 2c to 3c; small, 2c to 4c.

A Secret Newspaper.

A strange newspaper which many persons will be eager to obtain had its existence disclosed for the first time at the Von Tausch libel trial in Berlin. It seems that certain aristocrats at Kaiser Wilhelm's court turn in the gossip they hear to an editor, who prints off a limited edition of the news thus collected for the contributors and a very few other persons. To get at this chronicle scandalous a member of the secret police forged, with full acquiescence from his superiors, the name of a nobleman high in court circles.

ENTERPRISES OF GREAT PITH AND MOMENT.

Have, are now, had their currents "turned away," as Hamlet says, by an attack of dyspepsia. Napoleon tried to improve this advantage at Austerlitz in consequence. It is said, of indignation brought on by some indiscretion in over indulgence, and preclude the meal by a wineglassful of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, more effective than any dietetic in improving the tone of the stomach. Liver complaint, chills and fever, and rheumatism are annihilated by the Bitters.

In Rome there are few houses bearing the number 13. Nearly all the houses that should bear those figures are marked 12B or 14A.

AN OPEN LETTER TO MOTHERS.

We are asserting in the courts our right to the exclusive use of the word "CASTORIA," and "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," as our Trade Mark. I. Dr. Samuel Pitcher, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now bear the fac-simile signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on every wrapper. This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA" which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years. Look carefully at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought, and has the signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on the wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.

March 8, 1897. SAMUEL PITCHER, M.D.

The Lord Mayor's Robe.

The lord mayor of London is entitled to wear an earl's robe whenever a crowned head visits the city. The present lord mayor had such a robe made for use at the recent jubilee festivities which cost him \$500.

A little thing happened down at the home of Schilling's Best tea the other day that cost the firm a clean \$300, and the most interesting feature of the matter is that they could have got out of paying it if they wanted to—because it was a voluntary thing and no one expected them to do it.

It seems that, in the earlier part of the missing word contest, A. Schilling & Co. promised \$100 each to the two persons who sent in the largest number of Schilling's Best yellow tickets before June 15.

It seems fair that the consumers of the tea should get those prizes. A grocer has a better opportunity for collecting tickets; and then, too, he makes a profit on the tea. But two grocers won the prizes, and A. Schilling & Co. paid the money.

Now comes the funny part—they wanted consumers to get \$200, and were determined they should. So they paid another \$300 to the two consumers who had sent in the two largest numbers of tickets.

That is handsome, to say the least.

A Botanical Clock.

Among the botanical curiosities which have been found in the isthmus of Tehuantepec, lately much explored by naturalists, is a botanical clock. It is a flower which in the morning is white, at noon is red, and at night blue, and the alterations of color are so regular that the time of day can be told from the tint of the flower.

It is well known that continued darkness has caused the vision of animals to become partially destroyed.

HOITT'S SCHOOL.

Nowhere are boys better cared for and more thoroughly taught than at Hoitt's School, Burlingame, San Mateo county, Cal. In charge of Dr. G. Hoitt, M. D. Opens August 10th.—San Francisco Chronicle.

French paupers are provided for by the funds arising from a ten per cent tax on theater tickets. This tax averages \$10,000,000 a year.

HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. We have the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

W. & T. TRACY, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's family pills are the best.

Football was a crime in England during the reign of Henry VIII.

I shall recommend Piso's Cure for Consumption far and wide.—Mrs. Mulligan, Plumstead, Kent, England, Nov. 8, 1895.

The stargazers of the Mount Hamilton observatory say that there are five hundred million burning suns in the Milky way.

TO MOTHERS OF LARGE FAMILIES

In this workaday world few women are so placed that physical exertion is not constantly demanded of them in their daily life.

Mrs. Pinkham makes a special appeal to mothers of large families whose work is never done, and many of whom suffer and suffer for lack of intelligent aid.

To women, young or old, rich or poor, Mrs. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., extends her invitation of free advice.

Oh, women, do not let your lives be sacrificed when a word from Mrs. Pinkham, at the first approach of weakness, may all your future years with healthy joy.

Mrs. A. C. BUEHLER, 1123 North Albany avenue, near Humboldt Park, Chicago, Ill., says: "I am fifty-one years old and have had twelve children, and my youngest is eight years old. I have been suffering for some time with a terrible weakness; that bearing-down feeling was dreadful, and I could not walk any distance. I began the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and native Wash and they have cured me. I cannot praise your medicine enough."

PREPARED

The Library Corner

A. C. Armstrong & Son, of New York, announce "The Novels of Charles Dickens: A Bibliography and Sketch," by F. G. Kilton.

Jerome K. Jerome's forthcoming volume, "Sketches in Lavender, Blue, and Green," consists of stories that have appeared as serials.

Max Pemberton is about to follow up his "Christine of the Hills" with "A Woman of Kronstadt," which, like its predecessor, will be set and scenes quite unfamiliar to the reading public.

W. C. Morrow, the author of "The Ape, the Idiot, and Other People," is a San Francisco newspaper man. The prompt demand for a second edition of his stories promises well for the reputation of this new author.

Bishop Potter, just before he left for Europe, read the final proofs of a volume entitled "The Scholar and the State," shortly to be published. The book is made up of essays discussing sociological and civic questions.

Mr. Gladstone has finished reading the proofs of the first volume of his "Later Gleanings." He has carefully revised the twelve collected papers that form the bulk of it. His postscript on the Pope and Anglican orders is, of course, wholly fresh material.

F. Marion Crawford's novelette, "A Rose of Yesterday," is soon to be published in book form. A question of divorce is the motive of the tale, and those who read it in serial form need not be told that it is one of the most satisfactory things Mr. Crawford has written.

The Athenaeum says that Paul Laurence Dunbar, the American negro poet, is shortly to give a recital of some of his poems in London under the patronage of Ambassador Hay. His "Lyrics of the Lowly," with an introduction of Howells, is being brought out by a London publisher.

We are shortly to have another snap shot volume of America by a foreigner who has "done" us. It is under the title, "The Land of the Dollar," and its author is G. W. Stevens, who was sent to this country by the London Morning Post to write up the last Presidential campaign. Mr. Stevens is said to be a writer of good English, and his "novel picture of Chicago is one of the most graphic descriptions of the place that we have had."

The Kelmecott Press is slowing down. Three presses were in use during the lifetime of the founder, but since his death only two have been kept running. In order to complete the work he left unfinished, and as soon as that work is out of the way the Press is to be abandoned. Regret is, of course, being expressed on all sides, but it seems wise to discontinue the enterprise. Morris himself gave it three-fourths of its reason for being.

Used in washing the hair it will prevent the hair from falling out.

A teaspoonful of salt in a lamp will make kerosene oil give a brighter light. Added to a bucket of water it forms a remarkably effective fire extinguisher.

A handful of rock salt added to the bath is the next best thing to an ocean dip.

Damp salt will remove the discoloration and the like in dishes that have been carelessly washed.

New calicoes soaked in a strong solution of salt for an hour before washing will retain colors better.

As a dentifrice salt and water will not only cleanse, but whiten the teeth, and will harden the gums.

When broiling steak a pinch or two of salt thrown on the fire will quench the flames arising from the dripping fat.

A weak solution is good for sore throat, to be used as a gargle, and this is still better if a few grains of red pepper are added.

Ink stains may be removed by the use of moistened salt. When it becomes discolored remove it and use a fresh supply until no color remains.

Dissolved in water and snuffed up the nostrils it is of use in curing catarrh, but when chronic its use must be persisted in night and morning for several months.

A little salt in raw or boiled starch will prevent the irons from sticking, and make the starch whiter. If the irons are rough lay some salt on a piece of brown paper, lay a piece of muslin over it, and rub the irons on it until they are bright and smooth.

A bag of salt, heated, and applied over a painful spot is often very efficacious in allaying pain, especially those of a colicky nature in the stomach and bowels, says a writer in the Boston Traveler. A weak solution of salt in water is a good remedy for slight indigestion, especially that characterized by a sense of weight and oppression.

Cigarettes.

It is not true that cigarettes are commonly charged with opium and other injurious drugs. But they are flavored with essences of various plants, such as vanilla, stramonium, coffee, valerian, and tea. Occasionally a few tea leaves are mixed with the tobacco. These flavors are matters of fancy, and women particularly select their cigarettes with reference to them.

Scarcely a plant that will yield an agreeable flavor escapes employment by the manufacturers of tobacco. Among those most used are the lemon, the orange, geranium, sassafras, thyme, anise, mint, and cinnamon. Honey and maple-sugar are utilized for sweetening. A decoction of hay is sometimes applied to smoking tobacco.

Many Baldheaded Doctors.

An English statistician has recently been engaged in an original task—that of studying the influence of music on the hair. The investigator establishes, in the first place, that the proportion of bald persons is 11 per cent, for the liberal professions in general, with the exception of physicians, who appear to hold the record for baldness, which is 30 per cent. Musical composers do not form any exception to the rule, and baldness is as frequent among them as in the other professions.

\$1000000

Who will get it?

Schilling's Best tea is not only pure but it is-----?-----because it is fresh-roasted.

What is the missing word?

Get Schilling's Best tea at your grocer's; take out the Yellow Ticket (there is one in every package); send it with your guess to address below before August 31st.

One word allowed for every yellow ticket. If only one person finds the word, he gets one thousand dollars. If several find it, the money will be divided equally among them.

Every one sending a yellow ticket will get a set of cardboard creeping babies at the