

Interesting Collection of Current Events
In Condensed Form From
Both Continents.

David G. Swaim, United States army, retired, judge-advocate general, died in Washington, D. C., aged 53, of Bright's disease.

The twenty-third annual session of the American Bakers' Association convened in Detroit, Mich. About 500 delegates were present.

Two \$1,000 counterfeit notes were presented to the treasury department for redemption. They were made over 30 years ago and are clever imitations of the originals.

By a decision of Acting Secretary Ryan, of the interior department, the decision being prepared by Assistant Attorney-General Vanderveer, it has been settled that any person can take 160 acres of land, and if the person has heretofore taken any part of the 160 acres, he or she is entitled to make up the full amount.

Railroad officials in St. Joseph report that there is danger of a car famine on Western roads, caused by the immense grain crops. All roads entering that city are taxed to their fullest capacity now and the switching force has been increased 25 per cent. The Burlington company has issued orders that no more coal be loaded in the tight box-cars, stock-cars being used instead.

Dr. J. M. Bleir, a reputable physician, of New York, announces that he has discovered a new cure for consumption by electricity. He will read a paper before the county medical society, giving the details of the plan, which is in effect the sterilizing of the effected lungs in what is known as electrolysis. He claims to have cured a dozen persons classed as hopeless cases completely, and many physicians of high standing are said to agree that the cures are complete and effectual.

The report of the commissioner of education, Dr. William T. Harris, for the year ended July 1, 1896, has just been completed. It shows a total enrollment in that year in the schools and colleges, both public and private, of 15,997,197 pupils. This was an increase of 808,557. The number in public institutions was 14,465,371, and in private institutions 1,531,826. In addition to all these, there were 418,000 pupils in the various special schools and institutions, including business colleges, music conservatories, Indian and reform schools, making the grand total enrollment for the whole country 16,415,197.

Frank Manning, an aged painter, ill, penniless and proud, starved to death in his room in West New York, N. J.

Angiolillo, the Italian anarchist who murdered Premier Canovas, has been tried by court-martial and sentenced to be garroted.

A Canadian Pacific train struck a carriage containing five persons at a crossing near St. Therese, Quebec, killing two women and injuring three others.

A special from Rome says it is reported the pope will excommunicate Prince Henry of Orleans and the Count of Turin, as dueling is forbidden by the Roman Catholic church.

It is stated that President McKinley has expressed himself in favor of the admission of New Mexico to statehood. A bill to that effect will be introduced at the next session of congress.

A Southern Pacific freight train struck a burning stump that tumbled down the mountain side in Cow creek canyon in Southern Oregon, completely demolishing the engine and four cars and killing fireman Robert McEwan and an unknown tramp.

Justice Stephen J. Field, of the United States supreme court, has established the record for the longest service on that bench. The service of Chief Justice John Marshall had been the longest in the history of the court, covering 35 years. Justice Field's service exceeds that of Marshall. He was appointed in 1863 by President Lincoln, and is in his 81st year. He has reached the age of retirement, but he prefers to remain in active service on the bench, and there is no present indication that he will retire.

Thomas Jefferson Sappington, an old-time resident of St. Louis county, Missouri, who saved General U. S. Grant from capture by Confederates, died near Sappington, a suburb of St. Louis. In 1864, when Grant came back to make a short visit to his farm near the latter city, Mr. Sappington, who was a first lieutenant in the Second Missouri militia, learned that a number of the most radical sympathizers with the South had planned to capture General Grant and take him South a prisoner. Mr. Sappington determined to thwart the scheme. He hurried to St. Louis and met General Grant just as he was starting out for his farm. The result was a disappointment to the men who were lying in ambush for Grant.

J. H. Prawl shot and mortally wounded Daniel Maloney, ex-city marshal of The Dalles. The trouble arose over a horse race that occurred in Klickitat county two months ago.

For the second time within a little over two years the Utica mine, the most famous gold producer on the mother lode, in Angel's Camp, Cal., caught fire through the carelessness of some of the workmen. No lives were lost, but the property was considerably damaged.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

The Steamer Queen Brings Word From Dyea and Skaguay.

Victoria, Aug. 19.—The steamer Queen arrived late tonight from the north. According to Purser Carroll, very few of the 1,500 men now camped at Skaguay and Dyea will get over the pass this winter.

Men started to build a new trail, but found that it would take 300 men three weeks, and abandoned the idea. Probably 300 men will get across in time to start down the river.

A committee of 25 has been appointed to keep order at Skaguay. J. McKinney, of Seattle, being elected chairman, and W. J. Sapparatas, of New York, secretary. Everything is orderly, and men in good health.

On August 7, the high tide drove many campers back from the beach. There is a good road five miles from the bay, and goods can be hauled in by wagon that distance. After that the trail is bad.

Men are locating lots at Skaguay, one being sold for \$500. Most of the men are preparing to winter at Skaguay.

A packer from Portland lost eight horses and packs. They fell down a cliff 70 feet, the packer narrowly escaping.

The report that the steamer Danube, from this port, was seized at Dyea is denied by the officers of the Queen.

Men who arrived from the North to-night state that, although the Chilkoot trail is the best one, miners are centering at Skaguay. Goods can be hauled over a large part of the Chilkoot trail in wagons, and most of the rest of the way on pack-horses. About two miles over the summit men have to carry their goods.

The White pass trail is very bad and horses have to be killed daily. About two miles of the trail is corduroyed, but still a large portion of it is boggy. A few men are getting through, but very slowly, horses being scarce, compared with the number of men there.

MINES WILL START UP.

The Pittsburg Operators Have Decided to Defy the Strikers.

Cleveland, Aug. 19.—The operators of 25 Pennsylvania coal mines held a conference in this city today, at which it was determined that mines in the Pittsburg district should be started and operated without delay, on the ground that the miners have taken a high-handed position; that nothing but an unreasonable price for mining will satisfy their demands; that they have been unwilling to treat with the operators on any fair grounds; also that there is no other course left open to the operators at this time.

It was determined that all coal sold on the 54-cent basis of mining this year must be mined at this price. No change in the price of mining will be considered until the contracts made at the 54-cent basis are filed and the uniformity agreement is completed.

At least three-fourths of the tonnage of the Pittsburg district was represented at the conference, and all were unanimous and agreed, if necessary, to forcibly resume operations, with the exception of M. A. Hanna & Co.

NOT A PRICELESS PEARL.

A Moneyed Consideration Prevented a Woman Committing Suicide.

Oakland, Cal., Aug. 19.—Mabel Crosby, who attempted to commit suicide near Lambertville, N. J., a few days ago, is well known in California. She is known here as Mrs. Pearl Price, and threatening suicide is her profession. Whenever she becomes financially embarrassed, she permits somebody to prevent her from committing suicide. Then she takes up a collection, has herself photographed in a living-picture pose, and goes to another town. In this way Mrs. Price has been quite successful in gaining a livelihood.

Mrs. Price used to be on the stage, which gave her a knowledge of elocution and effective posturing. Later on she performed in a circus, where she gained a training that enables her to take high dives into the water without any danger of being drowned until some one rescues her.

Last winter she aroused the sympathies of the people of Hayward by trying to hang herself, and secured enough money to go to Los Angeles. Then it was discovered that under the name of Crosby she had previously played the same trick and taken up a collection at Redding. Next, she appeared at New Orleans and leaped into the Mississippi, but was rescued by a fireman, and sympathetic people sent her on to her starving children in New York.

Raids by Cubans.

Key West, Fla., Aug. 19.—The Cerro in the outskirts of Havana was attacked by the insurgents, who sacked the stores and took all the horses from the stables of the Estanillo Stage Company. At Songo, near Manzanillo, insurgents attacked the town and sacked the stores, where they captured arms, ammunition and all kinds of supplies. The Spaniards made no resistance. Rego, the insurgent leader, also entered Sagna la Grande, remaining in town several hours. The insurgent officers had time to see their friends in the stores, and they gave freely all that the insurgents needed.

An Expedition From New York.

New York, Aug. 19.—All the long-shoremen in the neighborhood of pier 39, East river, are talking of what they call a Cuban filibustering expedition that left the pier of the Bridgeport transportation line early Sunday. According to the story of a longshoreman the ammunition which was placed on board a schooner consisted of 4,000 boxes of cartridges and a big quantity of dynamite. The rifles, it is said, killed 200 cases.

THEY FOUGHT IT OUT

A Prince and Count Met on the Field of Honor.

BOTH COMBATANTS WOUNDED

Prince of Orleans Seriously Cut on the Shoulder and Abdomen, the Count Slightly Wounded on the Hand.

Paris, Aug. 17.—The Count of Turin and Prince Henry of Orleans fought a duel with swords at 5 o'clock this morning in the Bois Marechaux, at Vaireson. H. Leontieff acted as umpire. The seconds of Prince Henry were M. de Leontieff, governor-general of the equatorial provinces of Abyssinia, and M. Raoul Mourichon. The Count of Turin's seconds were General Count Avagadro de Quinto and the Marquis Carlo di Ginoce.

The fighting was most determined, and lasted 36 minutes. There were five engagements, of which two were at close quarters. Prince Henry received two serious wounds in the right shoulder and in the right side of the abdomen. The Count of Turin was wounded in the right hand. Prince Henry was taken to the residence of the Duc de Chartres and received medical attendance.

The condition of Prince Henry of Orleans this evening is as satisfactory as could be expected. The doctors, after a consultation, have expressed the opinion that no important organ was touched, but absolute rest is necessary for recovery.

Owing to rumors at Naples and elsewhere, the public had not expected a duel to come off. It was, therefore, quite private.

The official account furnished by the seconds recites fully the circumstances leading up to the encounter. The Count of Turin, considering the letters of Prince Henry of Orleans to the Figaro offensive to the Italian army, wrote to him on July 6 demanding a retraction. This letter could not be answered until August 11, the day of the arrival of Prince Henry in France. He replied to the count's demand by telegram, maintaining the right of a traveler to record his experiences. The official account then describes the arrangements for the duel, gives the names of the respective seconds, and says that at their first interview they agreed that an encounter was inevitable. By common accord the conditions were settled as follows:

The weapons to be dueling swords, each combatant to use those of his own country; but the blades to be of equal length; each combatant to be at liberty to maintain the ground he gains and each to be allowed the space of 15 metres within which to advance or retire; each assault to continue four minutes; the combat to be resumed in the positions occupied, and only to terminate on the decision of the four seconds or the advice of the doctors that one of the adversaries is manifestly in a state of inferiority; the conduct of the meeting to be intrusted alternately to the two parties, lots being drawn at commencement. This latter feature of the arrangement was due to formal objection of the seconds of Prince Henry of Orleans to direction of the encounter by a fifth party.

At a later meeting yesterday the seconds decided upon the rendezvous. The process-verbal then proceeds to describe the encounter. It says that in the first assault Prince Henry was hit in the right breast, though the weapon did not penetrate the thorax. On the strength of the report of the doctors, the seconds decided that the combat must go on.

The second assault was stopped because the combatants came to close quarters. In the third assault the Count of Turin was hit in the back of the right hand, but the wound was slight. In the fourth assault, the umpire, Major Leontieff, declared that the sword of Prince Henry was bent, and stopped the engagement long enough to furnish the prince with a new weapon.

In the fifth assault, the combatants again got into close quarters, and were immediately stopped, Prince Henry in a counter blow being hit in the right lower region of the abdomen. The doctors on both sides examined the wound, and declared that Prince Henry was rendered by it clearly inferior to his antagonist.

Major Leontieff and M. Mourichon proposed that the combat be stopped, and this was done by common accord. While his wound was being dressed, Prince Henry raised himself up on the ground, and extended his hand to the Count of Turin, saying: "Allow me, monseigneur, to shake hands with you."

The count extended his hand. The physicians present were Dr. Tinquet and Dr. Hartman on behalf of Prince Henry, and Dr. Carle, on behalf of the Count of Turin. This account of the fighting was signed by the seconds.

The details of the duel show that the encounter was sharp and determined. Immediately on the crossing of swords, Prince Henry vigorously pressed his adversary. The Count of Turin retreated to the limit of the ground, and, resuming the offensive, touched his opponent. The third and fourth assaults ended in the long engagements within guard.

The Temps says that the wound in the abdomen of Prince Henry is serious, but not alarming. Had the Count of Turin's steel gone half a centimeter deeper, the prince would have been perforated.

At a recent wedding in India the entire week was given up to feasting and merry-making, and nearly 150,000 boxes of the groom's tribe assembled for the occasion.

THESE HAVE BEEN THERE.

Views of Canadian Officials Regarding the Klondike.

New York, Aug. 18.—A dispatch to the Herald from Washington says: Secretary Gage has received from Canada a report on the Klondike district. It is a condemnation of the reports of William Ogilvie, the Dominion land surveyor, and contains matters from other officers of the Canadian government who have previously visited the region or are there now. At the outset the minister states that the report is published in response to numerous public demands.

"The object," he says, "is not to induce any one to go to that country at the present time. Until better means of communication are established a man undertakes serious risks in going there unless he has sufficient resources to tide him over the long winter. After September egress from the country is practically impossible until the following June, and a person that has not been successful in locating a paying claim has to depend for subsistence upon finding employment. Wages are at times abnormally high, but the labor market is very narrow and easily overstocked."

"It is estimated that up to the middle of May 500 to 600 persons had crossed the Dyea pass this year. Several hundred more will go by steamer up the Yukon. Whether employment will be available for all and for the considerable population already in the district is somewhat doubtful. It will therefore be wise for those who contemplate going to the Yukon district to give serious consideration to the matter before coming to a decision."

An extract from the report of A. E. Willis, assistant surgeon-general for 1895, is given, to indicate the climate of the Klondike, characteristics of the inhabitants, and the mode of living. He also describes the kind of men that should go to the Klondike. He says:

"The climate is wet. During the winter months the cold is intense, with usually considerable wind. A heavy mist rising from open plains in the river settles down in the valley in extreme weather. This dampness makes the cold felt much more and is conducive to rheumatic pains, colds and the like. In selecting men to live in this country I submit a few remarks, some of which will be of assistance to medical examiners in making their recommendations:

"Men should be sober, strong and healthy. They should be practical men, able to adapt themselves equally to their surroundings. Special care should be taken to see that their lungs are sound, that they are free from rheumatism and rheumatic tendencies and their joints, especially knee joints, are strong and have never been weakened by injury or disease. It is important to consider their temperaments. Men should be of cheerful, hopeful dispositions and willing workers. Those of morose, sullen natures, although they may be good workers, are very apt, as soon as the novelty wears off, to become dissatisfied, pessimistic and melancholy."

Mr. Ogilvie, chief of the boundary survey, in a report of a trip down the Yukon, says regarding the weather:

"It is said by those familiar with the locality that the storms which rage in the upper altitudes of the coast range during the greater part of the time from October to March, are terrific. A man caught in one of them runs the risk of losing his life unless he can reach shelter in a short time."

Mr. Ogilvie, on this same trip, had much difficulty with the Indians, and they demanded \$20 per hundred pounds for carrying his goods. On being told that the party had a permit from the Great Father in Washington to pass through the country, and that the Indians would be punished if they interfered, they reduced the price to \$10.

Mr. Ogilvie states there are about 460,000 acres of land along the Yukon and its branches that might be used for agricultural purposes. Mr. Ogilvie gives the miners a bad reputation. He says: "I may say that it is generally very difficult to get any exact or even approximately exact statements of facts or values from miners. Many of them are inveterate jokers and take delight in hoaxing. The higher the official or social position of the person they hoax the better they are pleased. I have several times found that after spending hours getting information from one of them it would be all contradicted by the next one I met."

"Another cause of difficulty in getting trustworthy information from them is that in a certain sense they consider every government official or agent their enemy, and that he is in the country to spy upon their doings and find out things which the great majority of them are very much averse to have known."

Towards the South Pole.

Antwerp, Aug. 18.—The steamer Belgica with the Antarctic expedition on board, sailed at 10 o'clock this morning. Crews assembled to bid farewell to the explorers, who were heartily cheered as the Belgica left port. The expedition, it is expected, will land at Graham Land early in November. The crew of the Belgica number 21 men. The United States cruiser San Francisco saluted the departing Belgica.

Fifty in the Water.

Berlin, Aug. 18.—A dispatch from Dresden announces that a ferry steamer plying between the old and new towns was capsized yesterday evening by the wash of a large steamer, and over 50 persons thrown into the water. Seven people are known to be missing, and it is feared the loss of life will turn out to be heavy.

A means of renewing the filament in electric light burners has been discovered.

NORTHWEST BREVITIES

Evidence of Steady Growth and Enterprise.

ITEMS OF GENERAL INTEREST

From All the Cities and Towns of the Thriving Sister States—Oregon.

The spring fishing season on the Columbia has closed. The pack will be a trifle over 400,000 cases.

The city council of Marshfield is considering the advisability of imposing a tax on business houses for the purpose of keeping the city's streets in repair.

Subscriptions for Astoria's annual regatta are pouring in, and the necessary amount will be completed in a few days. A carnival queen will be elected this year.

During the month of July, in Jackson county, warrants to the amount of \$2,072.34 were drawn, while scrip representing \$3,105 was redeemed during the same time.

Harvesting is well under way and some wheat has already been hauled to market. The crop is turning out even better than was expected, and the estimate of 3,000,000 bushels will, it is claimed, be too low for Sherman county.

County Commissioner Kissell, of Gray's river, has discovered gold on that stream. It assays from \$4 to \$5 to the ton. With a party of Astorians, Kissell will prospect the headwaters of the stream. He is of the opinion that better finds will be made.

One of the largest hay corps in the history of Lincoln county has just been harvested. The quantity is large and the quality is first-class. The excellent haying weather that has prevailed has enabled the farmers and ranchers to care for the crop in good shape.

An expert in coal mining, who has much to do with coal in the East, has given the Evans creek, Klamath county, coal a thorough test, and pronounced it the pure anthracite. The mine now shows nine solid feet of coal, and the slate streaks which were found when the vein was first opened are pinching out. It is said that the coal can be put into the Valley towns for \$6 per ton.

A new scheme for getting rid of hop lice is credited to a Southern Oregon man. He goes out during the heat of the day, takes a pole with a hook on the end of it, hooks it over the wires on which the hops are supported, and shakes the vines with all his might. He can shake off most of the lice in this manner, and believes it is just as effective as spraying, and much faster. As soon as the lice strike the dust on the ground they die.

One of the measures of interest to Oregon which died in the late session of congress before it could get any consideration was a joint resolution introduced by Senator McBride, directing the secretary of war to cause an examination to be made of the harbor of Astoria and to submit a plan for its improvement by increasing its depth, width and extent, together with estimates of the cost of such improvements. It is proposed to appropriate \$3,000 for the purpose. This proposition will probably have to go into the next river and harbor appropriation bill.

Washington.

The school census of Chehalis county shows there are 3,186 children of school age in the county, a decrease in a year of 139.

The board of control has called for bids to supply the state, for use at the state penitentiary, with 2,250 bushels of fuel, 750 by steamer and 1,500 by sailing vessel.

The assessed value of all property in King county is \$48,213,469, as against \$42,739,734 in 1896. The value of all property in the city of Seattle is \$34,106,632, as against \$30,142,648 in 1896, an increase of \$3,964,984.

Whatcom county's hay crop this year will be simply enormous. It is estimated that one ranch, having 160 acres in cultivation, situated about seven miles south from Blaine, will produce about 500 tons. The value of this hay crop is estimated at between \$4,000 and \$5,000.

The concrete foundation for the lighthouse, at Westport, is about completed. It consists of a solid mass of concrete 40 feet square and 12 feet thick. The stone and timber for the tower is about all cut to proper sizes and shapes, so that the building of it will now go forward rapidly.

The state board of land commissioners has rejected the application to purchase certain lands in Chinook, Pacific county, made by C. R. Johnson, et al., because of the fact that land lying between the meander line and ordinary low-water mark was formed by accretion from water and belonged to the state by reason of its sovereignty.

Almost every field of grain in Kittitas county is now said to be beyond any possibility of damage. Cutting has begun, and next week will be under way generally. There is a scarcity of harvest hands over the country. The yield about Waterville and Bridgeport is placed at fully 1,000,000 bushels.

It is estimated that there are 105,000 acres of grain in Garfield county this year, and that Garfield county will produce over 2,000,000 bushels of golden cereal this year.

Reports from Asotin prairie state that wheat is yielding more to the acre than was expected. Some of the poorer pieces of wheat land which it was thought would do well if they went 15 bushels to the acre, averaged over 20, and one field went 27. At this rate the best fields will yield over 40 bushels to the acre.

LIFE OF THE STRIKE

Depends on the Decision to Be Rendered in the Injunction Case.

Pittsburg, Aug. 18.—Today was fraught with exciting incidents in matters pertaining to the miners' strike. Mutiny in the deputies' ranks, filing of criminal and civil suits against the DeArmitts and the hearing of the injunction case against President Dolan and others, kept both sides to the struggle busy and on the qui vive all day long.

The hearing in the injunction case before Judges Stowe and Collier was perhaps one of the most important and interesting ever held in the federal court. It was a hearing in which both capital and the rights of labor were interested, and the decision is expected to have a telling effect on the conduct of the great coal miners' strike, which has been on since July 5.

From the testimony adduced and from the expressions of the court, it can be safely said that there will be some surprises. That the injunction will be materially modified there can be no doubt, which on its face would indicate a victory for the strikers. The preliminary decree has been continued, pending a consultation of the judges, and an opinion will probably be handed down by noon tomorrow.

As near as can be learned, the strikers, under the injunction, can march, but not in stated times, as long as they are not in company with any of these defendants.

The hearing in the equity case of the New York & Cleveland Gas Coal Company against the United Mineowners of America was called at 10 o'clock.

The affidavit on which the preliminary injunction was issued was made by William P. DeArmitt, president of the New York & Cleveland Gas Coal Company, and set forth that his employees were under the contract, that terms were mutually satisfactory and both parties were ready and willing to fulfill their respective duties under it. The strikers by marching and other methods prevented many of the men from carrying out their part of the agreement. It also recited the company's contracts to supply coal to points in the United States from Pennsylvania, and the Pittsburg pumping station with coal, which demands a daily supply in order to keep up the service of water in the city of Pittsburg. Officers of the United Mineworkers of America were named in the bill and the purposes of the organization are set forth, together with the history of the strike.

When court opened the attorney for the plaintiff filed a motion to make the preliminary injunction permanent. The defendants made a counter motion to dissolve it. Judge Stowe decided that both motions were out of order and DeArmitt was called to the stand. His testimony did not materially differ from the affidavits filed when the preliminary injunctions were secured.

In addition to the civil suits entered against President W. P. DeArmitt by his former employes for wages, three criminal suits have been brought against Samuel DeArmitt, brother of the president. Mrs. Anna Coto, who was evicted on Saturday by Samuel DeArmitt, has brought criminal suit, charging assault and battery. She says in her charge that her husband was not at home, and that DeArmitt took her by the shoulders and threw her out of the house. She says he held a hatchet above her head and threatened to kill her. Her two children, small boys, were also thrown from the house. John Coto, her husband, also sues DeArmitt for larceny. He claims that, after assaulting his wife and children and throwing his household goods from his house, DeArmitt took with him a small keg of wine and a \$16 revolver of Coto's, and has since refused to return them. Writs and warrants will be served on DeArmitt in the morning.

Two deputies, Robert Kerr and Frank Anderson, employed as guardians of the New York & Cleveland Gas Coal Company, fought this afternoon, and as a result Kerr cannot live until morning. It is not known what the men fought about, but they met on a bridge crossing Plum creek, and, after a few words, Anderson was seen to hit Kerr, who retaliated, and a rough-and-tumble fight, lasting about five minutes, followed. Anderson succeeded in drawing his revolver and, placing it close to Kerr's abdomen, fired, the ball tearing through the victim's intestines and lodging in his back. Physicians say he will die in a few hours.

In Eastern Pennsylvania. Hazelton, Pa., Aug. 18.—Twenty-five hundred miners of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre collieries, in the Honeybrook district, went on strike this morning, and at a meeting tonight resolved in a body to stand together. This is the first defection among the miners of East Pennsylvania. Apart from the wage question, the men demand the transfer of Superintendent Jones, and the feeling against him is so strong that he has an armed escort and his house is guarded day and night.

Explosion in a Laboratory. Madison, Wis., Aug. 17.—Professor Lincoln, of the state university, when at work in his chemical laboratory, was thrown across the room by an explosion, and when found two hours later was still unconscious. He will be disfigured by the accident.

Santa Fe Train Held Up. Kansas City, Aug. 18.—The south-bound passenger train on the Santa Fe road was held up near Edmund, O. T., at 12:15 this morning. The robbers made an unsuccessful attempt to blow open the through safe. They finally left, after securing between \$500 and \$600 from the local safe. No further particulars are obtainable at this hour.

A Lawrence, Kan., colored man, born a slave, died the other day worth \$30,000.