

TALKS OF THE TIMES.

SENATOR STEWART GETS INTO THE SWIM.

Enthusiastic Over Everything but Silver—That He Thinks May Go to 25 Cents and Believes that Wheat Will Reach \$1.00—Jones of Nevada on Silver.

Senator Stewart an Optimist Now.

New York, Aug. 13.—The Times today publishes the following: "Senator Stewart is one of the latest converts to commercial optimism. He is a 'bull' on everything except silver. He is engaged in a vigorous campaign in Wall street and said yesterday that he had heard so much about better times that he had determined to 'gather in a part of the prosperity which is not only rampant in the street, but throughout the land.'"

"When asked what brought about the change in his views, he said: 'There is no room for pessimism in this country. No one can be a bear in the face of the wheat famine in Argentine, Russia, Hungary and India. In view of these conditions, abroad, I should not be surprised to see silver sell as low as twenty-five cents and wheat as high as a dollar. There is nothing in talking silver at the present time, and my advice to my friends in the West is to fall in line with the forces of prosperity and progress and receive their due share of the reward. The time has passed for the old issues. We must turn to face new issues and new conditions. I frequently hear it said that this security market is a duplicate of the market of 1873. It is not. It is more of a bull market. All a man has to do is to get into it, go to sleep and get rich.'"

"The wheat situation in the West will make every railway not a dividend earner but a dividend payer. Railroads that have been moribund for years are now taxed to their fullest capacity and are still unable to accommodate their traffic. I am told that there is imminent danger of a car famine on many of the most important lines traversing the country."

"Are the people in the West alive to this new situation?"

"The people in the West," he replied, "are wide awake. They know a good thing when they see it. Most of them are hanging on to their cereals with confidence born of hope and actual knowledge of what is going on around them. With their immense crops they will be able not only to liquidate their indebtedness to the money sharks of the East, but will inaugurate a buying movement that will surprise the people in this part of the country. I think that by the late fall the truth of what I said and reiterated during the campaign will be generally recognized and this is that there can be no general prosperity in this country that is not born and sustained in the West."

"Senator John P. Jones of Nevada, who is spending a vacation in this city, said yesterday that the continued fall in the price of silver ought not to surprise anyone. 'Silver is falling in price,' he said, 'because of the falling of the demand for it as money. Japan has gone into a gold basis and so lessened the demand for silver. Besides this, there has been, because of universal hard times, a great falling off in purchases in the East. The Oriental countries use silver money and our purchases are paid for in that metal. The demand has been cut off by reason of the hard times.'"

"Of the increase in gold production in Alaska, Mr. Jones said: 'I am not opposed to prosperity through an increase in gold. The Republicans are very lucky and I congratulate them on the fact that this great discovery falls within their administration. I believe a great deal of gold will be found in Alaska and it is certain to restore prosperity, for which the Republicans will claim and receive credit. I shall welcome its return, whether through gold or silver. Much glorification and congratulation is heard over the fact that our Western wheat is going up to a dollar because of a famine in Argentine, Russia, India and other countries. I do not think that our prosperity is founded upon destitution and starvation in foreign nations. I want to see a flood of money turn the idle mill wheels and irrigate the waste plains of our land. Another result that will follow from an abundance of money, be it silver or gold, will be abeyance of this hatred of the trusts. The people hate trusts, and only prosperity will drive monopoly out of their minds. Plenty of money will crush out the trusts. They flourish only in hard times.'"

Is Without a Power Plant.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 13.—The discovery has been made that there is no provision for a heating and power plant in Kansas City's fine new government building. In the original plans for the building the power plant was placed in the east wing. Later it was found that the appropriation from Congress was insufficient to erect the building complete, and the east wing was cut off, but no provision was made for putting a power plant in the main part of the building.

SENATOR HANNA WRECKED

The Oldman's Steam Yacht on the Rocks of Northern Lake Superior.

Four Anarchists, Ontario, Aug. 13.—The steam yacht Comanche, with Senator M. A. Hanna's party on board, is adrift somewhere in the Nipigon straits on the north shore of Lake Superior. The boat seems to be in serious danger, as the telegram asked that two wrecking tugs and a lighter be sent at once. The telegram was sent from Nipigon station, on the Canadian Pacific.

JOHN SHERMAN.

Not Probable that He Will Retire From the Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—All reports about the early retirement from the cabinet of John Sherman, secretary of state, which have been scattered broadcast of late are denied by Mr. Sherman and the report that Judge Day, first assistant secretary, was summoned suddenly from Canton where he was spending his vacation, to assume charge of the department, is also denied.

The fact that Judge Day was preparing to leave Canton for Cambridgeboro, Pa., evidently gave rise to the report. He is not expected in Washington before September.

Though the immediate retirement of Mr. Sherman is not expected, it has been the impression among well informed men in Washington for several months that his service as secretary of state would certainly not continue through the administration, and possibly not through its first year. The fact cannot be concealed that he is in feeble health, due to advanced age and long years of political activity, but the statements that he is mentally irresponsible are preposterous, for his conversation is as clear and rational to-day as any man's.

When Mr. Sherman went into the Cabinet it was with the express understanding that he should be relieved of all hard diplomatic labor. He has visited his office daily when in Washington, has met the diplomatic corps at the appointed times and has performed other light duties, but has not attempted to perform any of the heavy labor of the department.

NO KLONDIKE GOLD TAX

Canada Abandons Its Scheme to Exact Placer Royalty.

OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 13.—Influenced by a strong protest from both the politicians and business men of the northwest portion of the dominion, the government has decided to abandon its scheme to force miners of the placer regions of the Klondike to pay a royalty of 10 or 15 per cent on all gold taken out there. Many business men declared in their representations to the government that such a rule, if put in force, would undoubtedly lead to infinite trouble and might lead to bloodshed. The storekeepers and outfitters of British Columbia are busy now arranging their plans to compel all prospectors to buy their supplies of them by enforcing the payment of duty on all outfits from the United States which are carried into the Upper Yukon valley.

FREE SILVER SCHEME.

The Proposed Purchase of Forty Tons for Enforced Unlimited Coinage

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The Silver Dollar league of this city has issued a circular asking investors to co-operate in the purchase of forty tons of silver to be offered at the mints for free coinage, and in the event of the superintendent's refusal the courts will be invoked under a clause, which, it is claimed, has not been revoked, of the act of February 28, 1878, which provides that "silver dollars of the weight of 412 1/2 grains Troy standard silver shall be coined at the mints of the United States as provided in the act of January 18, 1837." According to the circular, "the profit to those who will help us to start and finish the fight on the above lines" will be \$700,000. For any sum above a dollar investors may become part purchasers of the forty tons.

Eloped With a Tramp.

SEDALIA, Mo., Aug. 13.—A tramp about 35 years old, whose right name is unknown here, but who was known by the simple sobriquet of "Joe," was given employment splitting rails, by John Jordan, who lives on Thomas Chamblain's farm, fifteen miles north of Sedalia. Some time during Monday night, the stranger, who had become enamored with Jordan's wife, hitched two of his employer's horses to a wagon and drove off with Mrs. Jordan and three of her children. The fugitives were traced to this city, and it is believed they are now traveling through Benton county, on their way to the Ozarks, or Indian territory.

The Tide of Immigration.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The tide of immigration is at the lowest point since the general government assumed jurisdiction of the subject in 1882. The number of arrivals from all countries, according to treasury statistics during the last fiscal year, was 239,872, a decrease as compared with the previous year of 112,435. The lightest immigration of any previous year was in 1895, when the number from all countries was 279,948.

Europe's Wheat Needs.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The Times, in the course of its financial article today, says: "It is estimated by persons in a position to form an opinion that at least 12 per cent more wheat than is usually needed by Europe will be wanted this year. Owing to the short Russian, French and Austro-Hungarian crops, the United States will be the only country able to meet this extra demand."

Virginia Democratic.

BRANSON, Va., Aug. 13.—The Democratic state convention was held here yesterday with nearly all of the 1,345 members of the body present. Mr. E. W. Sanders was made permanent chairman without opposition. His denunciation of the gold standard elicited applause from the convention. The first considerable outbreak of cheering was evoked by the declaration that William J. Bryan will be the president in 1900. J. Hugo Tyler of Pulaski, was unanimously nominated for governor. The Chicago platform was unanimously reaffirmed.

A BIG UNDERTAKING.

MEASURING THE EARTH THE LATEST ENGLISH FREAK.

A Gigantic Scheme Inaugurated to Accomplish the Object—An Arc of 105 Degrees—Will Require a Long to Do the Work.

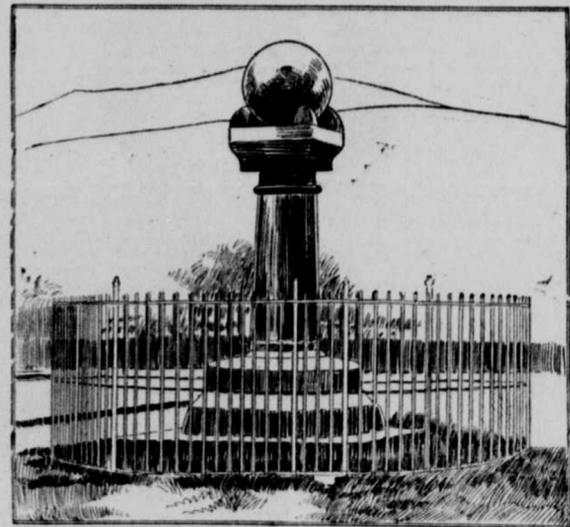


REPARATIONS are under way in London for the most gigantic undertaking in the way of a survey ever attempted. It is proposed to measure the earth. Now, it only needs a glance at one of the humble imitations of this terrestrial sphere to see that it is no light task. It involves the expenditure of millions. It means continuous scientific research for a period the length of which no one can tell.

Scientific men are considering the plan with the deepest interest. It is a strange fact that the more the problem of the formation of the earth is studied by savants the more is the belief that the earth is not round, credited. This may seem like a ridiculous statement, but such authorities as Professor A. Fowler, one of the leading members of the Royal Astronomical Society, is firmly of this belief, and he represents a host of others of equal prominence.

The longest arc at present known is 89 degrees and 32 minutes. The southern termination of this arc, which means one of those lines you see drawn in a seal-circle on a map, is Staro-Nekrasovka, in latitude 45 degrees 20 minutes 2.8 seconds. This termination is marked by a pyramid of cast iron, which rests on a cube seven feet wide, bearing an inscription showing what the monument really is. The northernmost limit of this arc is at Hammerfest, in Norway. Another monument is there. The column and pedestal are of granite, and at the top, on a bronze base, is a terrestrial globe of copper, bearing the following inscription:

"The northern termination of the arc of meridian of 25 degrees 20 minutes from the Arctic ocean to the River Danube, through Norway, Swe-



THE FAMOUS MONUMENT AT HAMMERFEST, NORWAY.

den and Russia, which, according to the orders of His Majesty King Oscar I, and the Emperors Alexander I, and Nicholas I, and by uninterrupted labors from 1816 to 1852, was measured by the geometers of the three nations."

When the present arc was completed it was celebrated as the conclusion of the greatest undertaking of the sort ever carried to completion. Therefore how much greater is the present plan, for it contemplates the measurement of an arc of 105 degrees.

The probabilities are that the carrying out of the latest plan will not take nearly a century and a half. The knowledge which is already ours will accelerate action.

A Clever Swindle.

A clever swindle, whereby an out-of-town jewelry firm lost a gold watch valued at \$300, was revealed by a member of the firm to some of his friends in this city the other day. A well-dressed man called at the store, and after much deliberating, chose a watch and gave his check for \$300 in payment for it. "I want you to have the watch regulated," he said to the clerk, "so I can get it tomorrow afternoon. In the meantime you can ascertain whether the check is good." The next afternoon he called and was informed that the check had been returned from the bank on which it was drawn with "No funds" stamped on it. He looked surprised and asked to see it. "Why, what a mistake I made," he said when he saw the check. "Of course it was no good. I carry a number of loose checks in my pocket to oblige my friends and I used the wrong one. Here, I will draw one on a bank I have a deposit in and will wait here while some one goes to the bank." This was satisfactory and the man sat down to wait. After several minutes he jumped up and said: "Oh, what's the use of waiting here all this time? I'll just pay cash for the watch. Get my check back." In the meantime the check had been taken to the office of the firm and intended to be cashed. The messenger was called back and the check returned to the man, who thereupon left with the watch. A short

time afterward the check was returned to the firm for payment. The bank had cashed it on the strength of the firm's indorsement.—New York Times.

AMERICAN IN NAME ONLY.

Key West Is a Queer City and Did Not Raise the Confederate Flag.

From the Buffalo-Courier: A man who recently has returned from Key West, Fla., says the first impression a stranger gets of that place at the present time is that the city has gone on a perpetual holiday spree. Bunting files from almost every housetop, and the colors are about evenly divided between "Old Glory" and the emblem of the Cuban republic. People of all classes and ages wear pins or other symbols bearing the motto, "Cuba Libre." This far southern city, lying almost within the tropics, is the only town of importance below Mason and Dixon's line that was never under the stars and bars of the Confederacy. The population is about evenly divided between white Cubans and the white Bahamians. There are not more than a score of real American families resident on the island, but notwithstanding this fact the great mass of the people are loyal to the union first and to Cuba next. It is curious, though true, that of all the houses, dwellings, stores, hotels and other buildings that dot the island from one shore to the other, not one of them has a chimney nor anything that will answer the purpose of a chimney. Handsome residences and lowly hovels are alike in this respect, and from an eminence gazing out over acres of roofs on all sides one is struck with the want of something to complete the symmetry of the picture. Wood or coal or fuel of any kind are unknown quantities, as the tropical atmosphere furnishes all the heat required, and for cooking purposes sticks of carbon are used, which are sold by peddlers who hawk their wares about the streets. There are few stores, as we understand such things, and no markets. Signboards in Spanish will tell you where the barber shop is located or where to buy coral ornaments. There are no more than half a dozen stores conducted on the American plan in the island. Instead of a market there is a daily auction near the government dock, where everything in the way of provisions, furniture and fruit is knocked

NO ROOM FOR THEM.

UNCLE SAM WANTS NO ANARCHISTS.

America is Not to Be Made an Asylum for Them—The Law Shutting Out Dangerous Persons From Foreign Countries to Be Strictly Enforced.

Watching for Anarchists.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The treasury authorities are keeping a sharp lookout for the Anarchists now being driven from France, Spain and Italy by concerted action, and no pains will be spared to prevent the United States from being made an asylum for these men.

Terrence V. Powderly, the new commissioner of immigration, said last night that he would adopt every remedy under the law to exclude Planas, leader of the Spanish Anarchists, who has been conducted to Havre by French officials and shipped to New York. The immigration authorities will notify their officers at New York and all large seaboard ports to be on the lookout for Anarchists headed this way. It is expected that the United States consul at Havre will give specific information as to the ship on which Planas and his co-Anarchists shall sail.

The law permits the exclusion of "persons who have been convicted of a felony or other infamous crimes or misdemeanors involving moral turpitude" and of "persons likely to become a public charge." These are the only provisions which even indirectly can be applied to anarchists and the bureau will be compelled to resort to them.

After the Barcelona anarchistic agitation the French sent to the state department here a list of anarchists expelled from that country and expected to come to the United States. The list was sent to the immigration officers in New York, Philadelphia, Boston and other ports with instructions to apply the law against anarchists named on the list. None of them were apprehended, however, as they either did not come or were smuggled in by way of the steamer.

Mr. Powderly was asked if he favored strengthening the law so as to specifically exclude Anarchists, and replied: "I most assuredly would favor a law excluding from the United States every criminal, incendiary and Anarchist. There is no trouble in fixing the status of a man who has been convicted of a crime, but the term 'Anarchist' has not been clearly defined, so that it is extremely difficult to ascertain who the Anarchists are."

Mr. Powderly went on to show the difficulties in the way of defining "anarchistic." The latter claims to be a philosopher seeking an ideal state of society. To this end he advocates the abolition of all law and the substitution of individual effort. It is only when the Anarchist carries his philosophy to the point of becoming an assassin or advocate of assassination or incendiarism that the law can deal with him. It cannot deal with him as an abstract philosopher."

In the case of Planas, the Spanish Anarchist, there seems to be no doubt as to his character. Mr. Powderly has long known Planas. The fact that he is expelled from France would probably bring him within the section of the law excluding those who had been convicted of any offense involving moral turpitude.

BIG POLITICAL POW-WOW.

President McKinley, Senator Platt and Governor Black to Meet.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—An interesting and probably important political pow-wow is scheduled to occur this week at Port Henry. Representative Wallace T. Foote, jr., of the Twenty-third New York district, is having a house party there. His Congressional colleagues are his guests. Governor Black, Senator Platt, Speaker Reed and Senator Chandler will be present during the week, and President McKinley accepted an invitation to-day to dine there Saturday, when he will meet the party. One of the most conspicuous features of the meet will be the coming together for the first time in several months of Senator Platt and Governor Black.

It is thought here that the two New Yorkers will reach a more cordial understanding and that some important propositions toward carrying on Greater New York's political campaign will be discussed and something definite decided upon.

Eastern Klondikers.

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 14.—One of the largest and best equipped of all the parties that have started for the Klondike from Seattle this season has just arrived in the city from New England. They are organized on a military basis, the captain being Arthur E. Seymour, son of the well-known mind reader. Charles H. Moseley, formerly of the Boston Herald, is secretary, and A. E. Rogers, of Norwich, Conn., is treasurer. Each member of the party originally contributed \$1,000, and each agrees to share and share alike in all the expenditures and profits of the expedition. Apart from these individuals the company has plenty of backing.

School Repetitors strike.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—Two thousand five hundred men employed on Chicago's public school buildings struck to-day by order of the Building Trades council and repairs on thirty-five school houses were stopped. If the strike is not settled soon it is said the buildings will be in such a condition that they cannot be used at the opening of the schools in September. The labor unions demanded that the board of education insert a clause in future contracts that none but union men be employed on the school buildings.

ENTERING A FORBIDDEN CITY.

Dr. Wolfe, a German Traveler, Spends Two Hours in Chang-Sha.

Some curious details are given in letters from missionaries in regard to the visit of a German traveler, Dr. Wolfe, to Chang-Sha, the capital of Hunan, which never before had been entered by a foreigner. It seems that the doctor gained his point and entered the forbidden city, but his visit was a mere farce, as he was not permitted to go about in the city or to see any of its features. He simply was carried in a closed chair to the prefect's room in one of the government halls, where he was entertained with refreshments, and an hour later was taken back swiftly in the same way. Hunan is the province of China which has gained notoriety as the most bitterly anti-foreign and anti-Christian of any in the empire. For years the mandarin in charge of the telegraph service attempted to connect Chang-Sha with the other large cities of China, but he was forced to give up, as the people burned his poles and threw the workmen into the nearest river or pond. Only three years ago an effort was made to run the telegraph line to Siberia through one corner of Hunan, but native prejudice was still so strong that the wire and poles were destroyed and the workmen were driven beyond the boundary of the province and warned under pain of death not to return. It is only within the last year that an imperial decree was issued ordering the Hunanese not to molest the builders of the telegraph. It is expected that Chang-Sha in a few months will be connected with the rest of the world by telegraph. It was at Chang-Sha that the atrocious books attacking the Christian religion were published about eight years ago. Chou Han, a literary graduate and a man of means, was the author of these libels on Christianity, and were illustrated with pictures too vile to describe. Dr. Griffith John, a well-known missionary, exposed the authorship of the books, and described the publisher who was sending them out. Through Li Hung Chang an imperial decree was secured prohibiting any further publication of the books, and an order was issued for the destruction of the wooden type from which they were printed. This order was evaded by Chou Han removing the type to his country place, forty-five miles away, but a curious feature of the matter was the change of heart on the part of Chou Han. Dr. John sent him letters calling his attention to the injustices of attacking a religion of which he knew nothing personally. He also sent Chou Han the Bible in Chinese, with considerable literature that explained the chief tenets of Christianity. Chou Han made no reply, but his publisher, who is now one of Dr. John's friends, assured the missionary that Chou Han had ceased to rail against the Christian religion, though the story of his conversion was without foundation. Chou Han appears to be a man of much nobility of character, for he has given away in charity the greater part of a large fortune, retaining only a small farm sufficient for the support of himself and his son. Formerly when he visited Chang-Sha he put up at one of the temples; now he stays at a cheap hotel. It is the general opinion that Dr. Wolfe's persistence in entering Chang-Sha has aroused the enmity of the people, and that his conduct will make it more difficult for any other traveler to penetrate into the interior of Hunan. Dr. Wolfe waited fifteen days for permission to enter Chang-Sha, and on March 19 this was granted. In a closed chair he was taken through the gate at 3:45 p. m., and at 5:45 p. m. he was brought out in the same way, his chair curtains being let down all around so that he was in absolute darkness, unable to see anything. After leaving Chang-Sha he went to Heng-Chou, where a street mob hooted at him and pelted him with clods of earth. They tried to pull him down to the water to drown him, but he escaped and reached Lyntang. There his three bearers became alarmed at the violence of the people and deserted him. Left alone, with no knowledge of the language, Dr. Wolfe was forced to make his way by water back to Handtow.—New York Sun.

Feeds the Mississippi.

According to calculations of John Birkenbine, of Philadelphia, the drainage area of the Mississippi river is one and one-fourth millions of square miles, including nearly all of the country from the Alleghanies to the Rockies and from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico. In his communication to the Engineers' Club, Mr. Birkenbine estimates that one inch of rain falling evenly over this area would equal 21,780,000,000 gallons of water. The average yearly fall in the Mississippi watershed averages from twenty to forty-three inches according to locality. The river has an average flow of 664,000 cubic feet per second.

Not Since the War.

During the visit to the home of Thomas Jefferson the other day Representative Tongue of Ohio asked the venerable guide whether there were any battles fought around there. "No, sah; no, sah," replied the old negro; "not since the war, sah."

A Double Misfortune.

May-I never was as frightened in my life. Why, I was absolutely scared blue.

Maud—You poor dear! And blue is so becoming to you, too.—New York Journal.

Didn't Go to School.

"To-who, to-who, to-who?" said the girl.

"What atrocious grammar!" shrieked the Boston schoolteacher.—Puck, No. 11.