

of sublime moral courage last year in not starting when the wind was favorable.

"Previous to his departure, Andree consulted me and asked me to urge all possible objections. I see nothing impracticable in his theory, though it is certain that his proposed plan of reaching the North Pole has failed or we should have had advices ere this. I think he must have landed in some remote part of Siberia.

"Notices have been sent to the natives describing his balloon and assuring them that it is nothing supernatural, but merely sails the air as ships sail the sea.

"I will not abandon hope even though nothing should be heard of him for several weeks."

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

Scientists in Washington are greatly interested in Andree's polar expedition and are eager to glean from any reliable quarter information concerning it. Prof. William Harkness of the naval observatory, in discussing the story, said in an interview, "I have no reason to doubt that Andree may have reached as far as 82 deg. north latitude. There is nothing so remarkable in that. Nansen, for instance, went as far, or farther, but I am inclined to think the Christiania story is unreliable.

I will not say that it is impossible for a carrier pigeon to cover the 600 or 800 miles indicated over icy seas, but it would be only one chance in a thousand if the bird took a direct route, and if its vagaries were extended it would die before long from lack of food. Under the best possible chance a bird perhaps might cover the distance in from ten to twelve hours, resting on the floating ice enroute.

One strong reason for doubt is that the latitude and longitude of the place where the pigeon is reported to have been shot are not given in the dispatches and that is so contrary to the navigator's system as to give rise to suspicion. Then, granting the pigeon was found and shot, the alleged letter obtained, it seems very improbable that a captain so well acquainted and so much interested in Andree's plans should refuse to give the letter into the hands that would carry it directly to civilization, but carry it with him further into the Arctic regions. He would naturally have been glad to give any such important news to the world as quickly as possible.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—Ira O. Farley of Chicago has just landed in New York from Havana. Being attached to the western army, he attracted the attention of Antonio Maceo by his gallantry in battle. Maceo promoted and trusted him.

"We usually fought in small parties," said Farley, "but once in a while there would be a battle in which from 1,000 to 1,500 of our men would be engaged. A curious thing was that you could always tell whether it was Spaniards or Cubans who were fighting, because with the Spanish troops it was always volley firing, and poorly aimed firing at that, while the insurgents' fire was always scattering and individual."

Of the late Gen. Maceo, his chief, he speaks in the highest terms.

"He was the bravest man I ever

saw," said he. "Maceo could not rest when the enemy were near him until he was fighting them. He was like a lion and did not know what fear meant. And when bullets were whistling about him he was always cool and composed. The army was appalled when they heard of his death.

"Colonel Baldemoro Acosta and Captain Jesus Del Gado made their way back to the field, and so secretly buried the body that the Spaniards in spite of the most strenuous efforts have been unable to learn the spot where it was interred. Neither have the two officers entrusted the secret to any others from fear that it might somehow be betrayed."

For several months Farley tried to cross the island to where Gomez is in command, but every attempt failed. Finally, wasted by fever and the effects of exposure, he found that he must leave the island or die. With difficulty he made his way to the outskirts of Havana and was there two weeks ago arrested as a suspect. He was examined before a tribunal, but pretended complete ignorance of the Spanish language and was allowed to go aboard a steamer bound for this city.

PINEVILLE, Ky., Aug. 17.—News has reached here of a double mountain tragedy at Chad's Gap, near Pineville, yesterday morning. James Felt, Caleb Hatfield and Joe Mallard, all young men of the neighborhood, camped to Chad's Gap Sunday night. They played cards all night, drinking heavily. Before morning Hatfield and Mallard had won all of Felt's money. They then proposed that the card game break up and that a drink be taken before going across the mountains. They drank, but Mallard threw the contents of the jug in Felt's face and told him to leave them. The latter then drew his pistol and opened fire, killing both Mallard and Hatfield. The latter is related to the notorious "Cap" Hatfield.

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 17.—The steamer Humboldt, which was to sail today for St. Michael, Alaska, with 223 passengers and 400 tons of freight destined for Dawson City, is in the hands of a United States deputy marshal.

When the boat was about to sail today the passengers discovered that a large amount of their baggage was to be left on the dock. They were very angry and held a mass meeting. Yore Wood of Seattle, who is manager of the boat, was called upon to explain, and promised that those who left provisions would be properly cared for, and that the goods would be shipped on the next boat.

This did not suit the crowd, which demanded a guaranty. Arthur Seymour of Haverhill, Mass., made a speech, demanding that the rights of those who had paid for tickets and freight be conserved. Incidentally he said that he supposed that there were those in those in the crowd who would like to hang the mayor. His words had an explosive effect, but he managed to secure order and a committee was appointed to adjust matters. At this point it was announced that John Gallivan of Spokane had boarded the steamer. Matters did fair to be settled as the steamer would get away tomorrow morning.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Officers of

the navy department were much interested today in the report of the trial trip of Yashima, the new Japanese battleship built in England. She is the fastest battleship afloat, and is one of the greatest fighting machines ever built. She is 372 feet long, with 73 feet beam and 26.3 feet draught, and has 12,400 tons displacement. Under one-half air pressure for four hours she made 19.8 knots. She has the very best armor, ranging in thickness from fourteen to eighteen inches. Naval officers say that there is no equal to her in point of speed, and while there is some discussion as to the amount of coal she will consume, there seems to be no question as to her splendid type.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—The departure of President Faure on his visit to the czar at St. Petersburg was marked by a scene of the greatest excitement, accompanied by the circulation of the wildest kind of rumors. After his departure a bomb exploded on the route the president had followed, and although no damage was done and nobody hurt, the most intense excitement prevailed for a long time. Sensational reports had it that those who exploded the bomb had intended an outrage of a more serious nature.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—A special dispatch from Paris this afternoon says that a man named Percer was arrested yesterday on the train in which President Faure arrived from Havre. The prisoner was found to have a loaded revolver in his pocket and is known to be a dangerous anarchist, who has already served a term of two years imprisonment for having in his possession an infernal machine.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—The president received an ovation from the public when he started on his journey to Russia. Large crowds lined the route from Elysee Palace to the railway station, greeting the president with enthusiastic cries of "Vive la Republique! Vive la Russie! Vive la Faure!"

Ten minutes after the president's departure, while the crowds were returning along the route traversed by M. Faure, a bomb exploded at the corner of the Boulevard Magenta and the Rue la Fayette, in front of the restaurant Duval.

The report caused a panic in the neighborhood and all sorts of wild stories were circulated, based on the statements attributed to anarchists that their next attempt would be upon the life of President Faure. Upon investigation by the police, however, it developed that the explosion caused but little damage and that nobody was hurt.

The bomb was of cylindrical form, was covered with yellow paper and appeared to have contained a black substance, possibly coarse gunpowder, mixed with large headed nails, similar to those usually found in thoroughly constructed infernal machines, used by the less intelligent class of anarchists. Fragments of the bomb were taken to the prefecture of police where they were submitted to a thorough examination by experts, who pronounced the bomb to have been comparatively harmless.

Later in the day the officials of the prefecture of police declared that the bomb had consisted of an iron tube, thirty centimeters long and five centimeters in diameter. It was