

ANDREE MAY BE AT THE POLE.

His Balloon Was Ready to Start for the North June 22.

FAVORABLE WIND NEEDED.

The Daring Explorer Intended to Begin His Air Trip July 1.

MADE A FAILURE LAST YEAR.

Was Unable to Start on His Voyage Owing to Adverse Winds—King Oscar and the Czar His Patrons.

Stockholm, July 5.—A dispatch from Dane's Island dated June 28 announces that the filling of Professor Andree's balloon was completed June 22, and that everything was ready to start in his attempt to cross the Arctic regions July 1. The winds hitherto have been chiefly northerly.

S. A. Andree's idea to reach the North Pole by balloon came to him, years ago, from a study of polar air currents and a knowledge of the regularity of trade winds.

King Oscar of Sweden gave his approval to the voyager's plan in 1895, and capitalists followed the King's example in subscribing funds for its execution. The patronage of the Czar of Russia was also obtained.

In the beginning of 1896 Andree made a contract with Lachambre, of Paris, for a silk balloon 75 feet high, which might carry to an elevation of 462 feet three explorers, their provisions and equipment. This balloon, the cost of which was \$10,200, was finished in May, last year, and exhibited in Paris.

Attempts to Sail Last Year. Dr. Ekholm and Nils Strindberg met Professor Andree at Pike House, in West Spitzbergen, opposite Dane's Island, in June last year. The entire equipment was ready there June 22. The explorers had only to wait for favorable winds and atmospheric conditions.

June and July were passed in waiting. August came with clouds and adverse winds. Nansen, returning from the Arctic lands, arrived at Dane's Island and increased Andree's anxiety to go northward, but unpropitious winds continued, and the season was too far advanced when they ceased to permit a thought of his aerial voyage.

"It is postponed, not abandoned," Andree said. He returned to London, where scientists acclaimed him. All encouragement came to him. Dr. Nansen had said, "I will not attempt again to reach the North Pole in a ship, but will perhaps lead a sledge expedition over the ice from Franz Josef Land."

Andree returned then, "I will lead an expedition south through the currents of the air." He caused the volume of his balloon to be increased, adding to it 10,000 cubic feet, so that its capacity might be 170,000 cubic feet.

This increase of capacity was insisted upon by Ekholm, who withdrew from the undertaking. He had studied the plans of Sivel, who lost his life in the accident to the Zenith, in 1873, and of Hermite and Besancon, who never received encouragement. From them the idea of the guide rope, which trails on the ground or is raised, for ballast and unballasting, was acquired.

Andree has strong backing. Andree is director of the Patent Office at Stockholm. He was born at Grenna, October 18, 1854. His father was a druggist at Grenna, which is on the shore of Lake Wettern, in Sweden. The aerial traveller is over six feet tall, weighs 185 pounds, is robust and has a charm in manner which all those who have written of his work in detail, and have had the advantage of his personal explanations of it, have observed.

He is not married. His mother, seventy-two years old, is not the least enthusiastic among the Swedish persons who have faith that the voyage will be successful. Alfred Nobel, the inventor of dynamite, subscribed \$17,750 to the undertaking, regretting that he could not give more, and the rest of the subscribers, excepting the King's and Baron Dickson's, which made a sum equivalent to Nobel's, came in small amounts from merchants.

AERONAUT IS MISSING.

Life-Savers Find His Balloon in the Waters of Lake Michigan and Rescue It.

Evansville, Ill., July 5.—Life-savers are looking for a lost aeronaut, whose balloon is riding at anchor on the surface of Lake Michigan. When the balloon was first sighted the life-saving crew ran out their boat, and after a hard pull managed to capture it. The life-saver says the balloon is of the kind used for long voyages and not the hot air kind sent up by parachute jumpers.

Wayaway balloon was first seen to strike the lake a few miles off Rogers Park. There were no balloon ascensions so far as known around Chicago yesterday, and the presence of the balloon is a mystery.

CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE.

Washington, July 5.—The Senate today confirmed the following nominations: George R. Bidwell, to be Collector of Customs at New York; Wilbur F. Wakeman, to be Appraiser of Merchandise, district of New York; J. C. Higgins, of Delaware, to be Consul at Dundee, Scotland; Ossian Bedell, of New York, Consul at Fort Ontario, Ontario, California; Emory Close, of New York, to be United States Attorney, northern district of New York.

DEATH FOLLOWED SWIMMING.

Many Men Are Drowned While Bathing in Lake Michigan.

Chicago, July 5.—Eight people were drowned in Lake Michigan yesterday while bathing at various points along the beach. The dead are, F. R. Cummings, Harry Nelson, E. A. Rider, John Rodeman, James Sullivan, John Sprawka, George Wall and an unidentified man.

Exbridge, Ont., July 5.—Samuel and William Barber, brothers, were drowned here yesterday while bathing.

AWOKE FROM HER DREAM.

Mrs. Bradbury, Who Eloped to San Francisco with Ward, Now Wants to Return to Her Husband.

San Francisco, July 5.—The friends of Mrs. Bradbury have been using every effort to effect a reconciliation with her husband, who, before his departure, ostensibly for Europe, showed a disposition to forgive his erring spouse on condition that she no longer receive the attentions of Ward.

Several messages were wired by Mrs. Bradbury to her relatives in Southern California, all written in a penitent mood and conveying the inference that the arrest of herself and her paramour had shattered her romantic dream.

If the wronged husband is willing to forgive and forget, those best acquainted with his wife believe that peace may be restored in the home of the Bradburys.

After spending a night and a day in jail, W. Russell Ward, the married man who eloped from Los Angeles with Mrs. Bradbury, was released on bail. It is asserted that immediately after obtaining his freedom he joined Mrs. Bradbury at the home of Mrs. Norman Brough, a newspaper writer.

SHOT BY MASKED MEN.

Saloon Robbers in Chicago Wounded Patrick Grace and His Wife and Escaped.

Chicago, July 5.—Patrick Grace, a saloon keeper on West Forty-seventh street, and his wife, Mary, were shot and mortally wounded last night by three masked men who attempted to rob the saloon.

Grace has a bullet in his right temple, and his wife was wounded in the forehead. The robbers escaped. The three men demanded the contents of the cash drawer, and, upon resistance from Grace, fired upon him and his wife at close range.

The shooting attracted the attention of every one in the vicinity, and neighbors came running from all directions. The robbers disappeared in the stock yards. As they ran one of them dropped the handle of a chief that was tied over his face. This is the only clue the police possess. Mr. and Mrs. Grace were uncomprehending, and the police could only get a meagre description of the robbers.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE TRIP.

Crowd of Believers Journey to Concord, N. H., to Pay Tribute to the Founder, Mrs. Eddy.

Concord, N. H., July 5.—Between two and three thousand Christian Scientists flocked to this city on special and regular trains to-day to greet the founder of their faith, Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy. It has been the custom for several years for members of the Boston branch to make this July pilgrimage, but this year the invitation was given a wider scope, and all parts of the country were represented in the throng on the lawn about "Mother" Eddy's magnificent residence on one of the hills that surround the city.

Local clergymen were conspicuous by their absence, but the city was represented by its Mayor, Albert B. Woodworth, who delivered an address of welcome in which he alluded to Mrs. Eddy in terms of highest praise. Judge S. R. Linnam, of Boston, one of the leading lights of the Christian Science church, made an eloquent response, after which Mrs. Eddy herself spoke. Her address was principally devoted to a spiritual and historical resume of the origin, rise and present prosperous condition of Christian science. All the time that these exercises were in progress the thermometer stood at very nearly 100 in the shade, but the enthusiasm of Mrs. Eddy's disciples was not whitened thereby.

Two Newspapers in Bryan's Cause.

St. Louis, July 5.—Charles F. Jones, who recently disposed of his interest in the Post-Dispatch, has entered into a combination with Sullivan Burehills to start dailies in St. Louis and Kansas City. These papers will advocate free trade and the candidacy of William J. Bryan for the Presidency in 1900.

His Was a Fatal Shave.

Catskill, N. Y., July 5.—William J. Lane shaved himself a week ago and cut his face. Yesterday he died of blood poisoning.

Cleveland in 14 Hours and 15 Minutes by New York Central.

Leave Grand Central Station 8 p. m. Arrive Cleveland 5:15, the 10:00 next morning; Chicago 4:00 p. m.—Advt.

TRADE INSPIRED BY PHILANTHROPY.

The Poor of New York Made Partners in the "Big Store."

SWELLING FRESH AIR FUND HAS NO SELFISH MOTIVE.

Extraordinary Inducements Offered by the Siegel Cooper Co. This Week.

Selfish greed has evolved the maxim: "Heaven helps those who help themselves." Philanthropy has improved it to the higher wisdom: "They best help themselves who help others." In the light of this noble maxim, the Siegel-Cooper Company have given interest and to all humane persons a sympathetic concern in the business of "The Big Store" during to-day, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of this week.

On each of those days 1 per cent of the entire sales will be given to the fresh air and tea funds, contributions to which are being solicited by New York newspapers. The percentage on Thursday will be donated to the Journal's fresh air fund.

Under merely ordinary circumstances, the sum accruing from such a participation in the enormous business of "The Big Store" would be very well worthy of consideration, but upon this occasion they will no doubt be exceptionally large. Not only will the charitable interest involved induce many persons to swell the grand total by making purchases, that under other conditions might be deferred, or even neglected, but extraordinary attractions are offered in a surprising display of high class goods at exceptionally low prices, to stimulate trade to an unusual degree.

The prices announced in many special lines of goods are indeed such as to compel the belief that they are actually offered at cost. And these reductions are not merely in such things as are ordinarily referred to as bargain counters, or upon occasion employed as "leaders" or offered cheap because they are the residue of auction-bought miscellaneous stocks; but are of the best quality, in material, style and workmanship. And they generally are such things as are wanted constantly in all households and that one must buy, and buy often, here or elsewhere. Shoes, for instance. Ladies must wear shoes abroad—with the possible exception of such things as they may go a-kneelings—and in this hot weather, if they consider their comfort, their feet will be resists, tans and chocolates, light, trim and stylish. Ordinarily they must pay for such shoes from two to three dollars, at least, but this week can buy them at "The Big Store" for \$1.00.

In dress goods the reductions are equally noteworthy; brilliant mohairs for 28 cents per yard, covert suitings for 30 cents, black broadcraze India silks of the quality for 40 cents, the taffeta silks for 50 cents, new dress, Couture, for 25 cents, and so on. In wash goods the cuts in price are from 40 to 50 per cent below actual value. All housekeepers will take a lively interest in such an opportunity to get fine groceries cheaply as is advertised on this occasion. The prices announced are such as jobbers demand at wholesale and retail at canneries and dairies where purchases are made under contract by the carload. And for nice table furniture, kitchen appliances, and utensils, bedroom furnishings, and even parlor furniture, there never were such chances offered as are here presented. A rich and varied assortment of real and rattan furniture, just the thing for summer comfort, is put on sale at just one-half of its legitimate price.

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With reference to the malicious suggestion of report which has been so industriously circulated in this country and elsewhere that Japan has designs against the integrity of sovereignty of Hawaii, and that she is following the Imperial Government to state most emphatically and unequivocally that Japan has not now and never had such designs or designs of any kind whatever against Hawaii.

In conclusion Toru Hoshi stated that the protest of the Imperial Government was made as an "imperative duty" and not with a desire to embarrass the United States.

FULL TEXT OF JAPAN'S PROTEST.

"Rights of Subjects Would Be Imperilled" by Hawaiian Annexation.

HAS NO SELFISH MOTIVE.

Emphatic Denial That the Mikado Has Any Designs on the Island Republic.

Washington, July 5.—The formal protest of Japan against the annexation of Hawaii to the United States is made public to-day. The correspondence is as follows:

Legation, of Japan, Washington, June 18, 1897. Sir—I beg to call your attention to the subject of our interview to-day, the rumor that the Government of the United States and of Hawaii are on the point of concluding a treaty of annexing the Hawaiian Islands to this country as a territorial part thereof. As I had the honor to state to you, this rumor has been repeated during the past few days with a circumstantiality of detail which gives it the appearance of authority. It not only states positively that the annexation will soon take place, but also gives with apparent precision certain portions of the alleged arrangement which directly affects the rights acquired by the Government of Japan and Japanese subjects by treaties with Hawaii and under the construction and laws of that country.

It is on this account that I desire to repeat what I had the honor to state in our interview to-day—that my Government cannot view without concern the prospect of a sudden and complete change in the status of Hawaii whereby the rights of Japan and Japanese subjects may be imperilled. While, therefore, they constantly rely upon the United States to maintain toward them a just and friendly attitude in this as in all other matters they feel that under the circumstances they cannot be regarded as spectators merely, without interest in the important change which it has been so positively asserted is about to take place in the relations of the United States and the Hawaiian Islands.

For this reason, if it is really true that a treaty of annexation is about to be concluded, I feel that I am justified in inquiring from you, Mr. Secretary, what provision has been made therein for the preservation and maintenance of the rights acquired and enjoyed by Japan in her intercourse with Hawaii under the solemn sanctions of law and of treaty.

Accept, Mr. Secretary, the renewed assurance of my highest consideration.

Toru Hoshi, Secretary of State. To Hon. John Sherman, Secretary of State. To this Secretary Sherman replied as follows: Department of State, Washington, June 18, 1897.

Sir: Replying to your note of the 15th instant, just received, I have to say that the Governments of Hawaii and the United States, by their duly authorized representatives, have signed a treaty annexing the Hawaiian Islands to this country. This has been done in pursuance of the policy long since adopted by the United States, and the treaty will, I understand, be submitted to the Senate of the United States by the President for ratification. As to your inquiry as to the provision made therein concerning the treaties which may be in existence between Japan and the present Hawaiian Government, my understanding is that the Government of the United States does not take upon itself any obligations of the Hawaiian Government arising from treaties or conventions made by it with other Governments.

It is believed that there is nothing in the proposed treaty predicated to the rights of Japan, and certainly the United States has no intention of impairing the friendly relations which have long existed between the Government of Japan and this country.

Accept, Mr. Minister, the renewed assurance of my highest consideration.

JOHN SHERMAN. To Mr. Toru Hoshi. Japan's Formal Protest. Minister Hoshi then submitted Japan's formal protest against annexation. It was dated June 18. The Minister stated that he had informed his Government of Secretary Sherman's statement. He then continued: I have the honor to inform you that I am instructed by His Imperial Majesty's Government to formalize in this country and elsewhere the proposed annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States. This protest is made in accordance with the provisions of the said treaty.

First.—The maintenance of the status quo of Hawaii is essential to the good understanding of the powers which have interests in the Pacific.

Second.—The annexation of Hawaii would tend to irritate the residents of this country and industrial rights of Japanese subjects which have long existed between the Government of Japan and this country.

Such annexation might lead to the posthumous of Hawaii of the settlement of claims and liabilities already existing in favor of Japan under treaty stipulations.

With reference to the malicious suggestion of report which has been so industriously circulated in this country and elsewhere that Japan has designs against the integrity of sovereignty of Hawaii, and that she is following the Imperial Government to state most emphatically and unequivocally that Japan has not now and never had such designs or designs of any kind whatever against Hawaii.

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GOODMAN'S GOALS.

A Piece of Headwork That Won Him the Match from Hadfield.

EXCELSIOR'S LAST DAY.

Crowd Applauds Charlie Murphy's Initial Win at Manhattan Beach.

By A. G. Batchelder. Just a length separated "Teddy" Goodman from Charles Hadfield in the finish of the two-mile match which the pair contested yesterday afternoon at Manhattan Beach. The event figured as the star attraction of the concluding day of the Excelsior Boat Club meet, and several thousand people enjoyed the game fight down the straight, marred somewhat by a bit of wide riding on the part of the Newark plugger that would have cost him first money had he succeeded in retaining the lead to the line.

Tandem racing, with Hedstrom and Neville on the double machine—each principal naming a pacemaker—was used. Evidently following a plan that he had outlined in advance, Goodman purposely permitted Hadfield to appropriate the usually desirable position. An explanation lay in the fact that Hadfield, with a 109 gear, was a safer quantity in front of than behind an affair that made more pedalling up to the time when the pace dropped, up to which might prove more effective in a sprint against such a head wind as existed. With his rival where he could watch him and the going not much harder than if he were next to the tandem, Goodman had Hadfield just where he could tell when the Jerseyman was going to get that big gear in motion.

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Half a mile was the distance of the open professional match race, and in the first attempt to distribute the money the starters failed to meet the reasonable time limit of 1 minute 30 seconds imposed by the referee. Ray Macdonald would have been a hundred dollars richer if the time had been three seconds faster. With the assistance of a pacemaker in the person of Charlie Murphy—who in the days gone by when he figured in the first flight of speed merchants would be remembered as "Old Nip"—half was covered in 1:08, with Newhouse in front at the finish, Brock at his rear and Hedstrom occupying the other remunerative position.

Murphy's First Victory. Newhouse was at scratch in the mile handicap, but he and the other backmarkers declined to assist Orlando Stevens in pacing up to the front bunch, out of which, as a consequence, came the victory. Murphy broke away from the others coming home, and Neville and Henshaw finished behind him in last place, with Stevens fourth and just outside the money. Murphy's victory was the first that he has secured this year, and, naturally, the unsatisfactory fourth place was occasioned from the many who have seen him ride on occasions too numerous to be counted.

The amateur contributed a very good finish in the heats and final of quarter-mile dash, but the "sinner pure" also furnished a couple of "spills," in which, locally, he was not so seriously hurt, though one of the principals will not take a prize at a beauty show if entered within the next fortnight. In the final of the quarter-mile dash, which was run over the distance, Babl, of Paterson, had the most speed, and the finished ahead with Angelo and Krumm close up and Allen just outside the prizes.

Two heats of the mile handicap were of a satisfactory sort, but the stiff breeze killed off the back markers in the final, when the going was lively from start to finish. The tandem handicap—run over a sort of a race to finish—was not one in which the handicapper could take much pride, the prizes going to teams with liberal marks.

Concluding the card was a half-mile exhibition by F. A. Nagle, of the Riverside Wheelmen, paced by the Riverside second, His time, 0:52-5 sec. did not disturb the track record.

Summary: One Mile Novice—First heat won by J. Lippman, second by W. A. Danag, G. W. W. A. Ouelin, N. E. W. second, time, 0:52-5 sec. Second heat won by F. Hender, B. C. second, time, 0:52-5 sec. Third heat won by B. T. Allen, S. B. W. second, time, 0:52-5 sec. Final heat won by F. A. Nagle, G. W. W. third, time, 0:52-5 sec.

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GARDNER IS THE BRIDE OF CHICAGO.

Was the Hero of the National Meet Held on Banker's Field.

THIRD PLACE FOR KISER.

Eddie Bald Ran the Local Man Close, but Couldn't Quite Catch Him.

Chicago, July 5.—The national circuit meet of the Chicago Cycling Club held on Banker's Field, the third-mile track constructed for the international meet of '93, was the most successful meet ever held in Chicago. The six stars of the race past, Bald, Cooper, Gardiner, Kiser, Cabanne and John S. Johnson, met for the first time to-day in the circuit race of the season. Johnson was fat and could do nothing with his speedy competitors. He ran just in his heels and gained absolutely nothing out of his day's work.

To the delight of the 5,000 people, Arthur Gardiner won nearly all the honors of the day's races. The Chicago man was the best man on his own home track, and in two pretty wins he took the hearts of the people. He won the mile open, in which Bald, Cooper, and Kiser were all up, and the two-mile handicap, in which there was a field of twenty-two good ones with himself the lone scratch man. To finish his day he rode a mile paced by the triplet and quadruplet, in 1:06-1-3.

The track was poor owing to the bankings. He won the mile open