

State February

PRAYING FOR RAIN

The People of Missouri Sead Up Prayers.

THE HOTTEST SUNDAY ON RECORD

People Generally Gathered in Their Places of Worship and Prayed for Rain.

A Sunday special from St. Louis says: On this, the day that Governor Drexler designated for fasting and prayer to God that the present drought might be broken in Missouri, all records for hot weather in St. Louis were broken, the weather bureau thermometer on the custom house registering 100 degrees. On the streets and in exposed places, the mercury went many degrees higher. The record broken was that of 106 made in the early eighties. As early as 7 a. m. the day gave promise of being unusually warm. At that time the thermometer registered 99 degrees, and from then on until 2:30 p. m. the mercury steadily climbed upward under the impulse of a fierce sun shining from a cloudless sky. Hardly a breath of air stirred all day. The Governor's proclamation was very generally heeded, nearly every church in the city holding well attended services, given up to prayer that the drought which has prevailed several months, and threatens the destruction of all vegetation, might be broken.

Another Record Broken.

Washington, D. C., Special.—The Weather Bureau Sunday night issued the following special bulletin: "Practically the entire country was covered by the hot wave except the immediate Pacific coast, and in the States of Iowa, Missouri and Illinois, nearly all previous high records were exceeded. The maximum temperature line of 100 degrees encircles the great corn belt. At Dubuque, Iowa, and at Springfield, Ill., the maximum temperatures of 106 degrees were two degrees above the highest previous record, while at St. Louis, the maximum of 106 has been equaled but once before on August 12, 1881. At Chicago the maximum of 102 degrees was set on July 19 of the present year. In the States of Iowa, Missouri and Kansas the duration of the present heated term is without precedent, there having been practically no interruption to temperatures of 90 or over since June 15, a period of 24 days. On 15 days of this period the maximum temperature at Kansas City was 100 or more.

There are as yet no indications of any relief from the abnormal heat. No rain has fallen in the corn belt for the past three days and none is in sight. It is of course probable that scattered local thunderstorms which are always accompaniments of protracted periods of heat, may fall at times, but no hope can be entertained at this time of any general rains or permanent relief.

(Signed) "H. C. FRANKENFIELD, Forecast Official."

Brief Mention.

The machinists strike is off in Scranton, Pa. At a special meeting Saturday afternoon the action of the night before was reconsidered and a motion to return to work on Monday morning passed unanimously.

Governor McMillan, of Tennessee, positively asserts that he will not be a candidate for a third term as governor. It is understood that the governor will be a candidate to succeed United States Senator W. B. Bate in 1905.

The maximum temperature for Saturday at Lincoln, Neb., was 102 and for five hours it was 100. A high hot wind from the south blew steadily, blighting corn probably more than any day since the drought began.

Members of the executive board of the United Garment Workers met in New York Saturday night and ordered a general strike. The strike will involve more than 50,000 men and women and goes into effect to-morrow.

Twenty-eight loaded coal cars were plunged into a ravine on the Scranton division of the Ontario & Western Railroad Sunday by the breaking of a car wheel near Hancock Junction, N. Y.

Doubt as to Their Nationality.

Washington, D. C., Special.—Mr. Caragnani the Italian charge deaffaires, called upon Acting Secretary of State Hill Sunday to prepare a note as to the progress being made into the killing of the Italians at Erwin, Miss., recently. The charge deaffaires has not yet been able to secure evidence to establish the nationality of the men, although the Italian authorities originally reported otherwise, and unless this should be forthcoming and it shall be shown that they were not naturalized in the United States, there will be no further proceedings in the case, so far as the State Department is concerned.

Crushed by Falling Wall.

Columbus, Ga., Special.—A strong rain, wind and hail storm passed over Columbus Saturday afternoon. A heavy lead wall on the old Georgia House lot was blown down, completely demolishing trees. Billings' plumbing shop, Hanna's bakery and a vacant store were crushed. Two ladies and a little boy were in the bakery, and one of them was badly hurt. Several persons were shocked by lightning.

NORTH STATE CROPS.

Too Much Rain Has Crushed Crops to Some Extent.

The remarks of crop correspondents for the week just past are generally quite unfavorable, and indicate considerable injury to crops by excessive moisture, and only slight improvement in favored localities. The chief objectionable feature was the late amount of rain, occurring about the 15th and 16th, though at many points showers fell on every day of the week. Farmers hardly had an opportunity to cultivate crops, which have again become very foul; and besides the washing of lands by heavy rains, bottom lands have been flooded again, necessitating the general abandonment of lowland crops throughout many counties. The temperature averaged near the normal or slightly below, and there were no extremes, the amount of sunshine was deficient.

Crops have been very generally injured by the abundant rainfall which entirely prevented plowing, and obliged many farmers to lay by crops while very green. On uplands and on stiff, impervious clay soils somewhat better conditions prevail, and where cultivated such crops look well and promise fair yields. The advantages of small farms which are more easily kept clear appear under such adverse conditions as have prevailed during the present season. In a few northeastern counties (Herford, Gates) and generally in the valleys west of the Blue Ridge mountains the conditions have been favorable, though rain has been excessive in Swain, Cherokee and adjoining counties.

The general condition of cotton is not promising anywhere in the State and the abandonment of grassy fields continues; however, where properly cultivated cotton is doing fairly well though generally making too much wood, and not fruiting rapidly; cotton is shedding forms badly in many localities; in some counties on the eastern slope of the Blue Ridge the crop seems to be blooming and forming fruit more freely, but for the State at large the consensus of opinion is that the crop is very inferior.

Much corn on bottom lands was destroyed by freshets; on uplands the crop looks fairly well, though some is turning yellow; the weather has been too wet to finish laying by in good order. Cutting and curing tobacco is progressing slowly, with some good crops reported; it is large enough to cut in central counties which will be done as soon as the rains or three or four more days, and has started second growth. Wheat and spring oats in shock have been injured by rains, and much of the crop which was housed well damp has moulded considerably. Sweet potatoes, hot peas and rice are still doing well, though the growth of grass and weeds is threatening. Melons and cucumbers are rotting. Some water melons are ripe. Fruit is also decaying, especially grapes. Hay making has been interrupted, and many meadows need cutting. Transplanting strawberries is underway.

Tar Heel Notes.

Mr. Geo. F. Moorefield, who is employment store, was badly hurt at the depot last Wednesday about noon. Mr. Moorefield and several other parties were engaged in unloading a large threshing machine from a flat car. In rolling it over the car the machine became unmanageable and ran partly over Mr. Moorefield, inflicting painful, but not fatal injuries. The threshing was a heavy one, weighing about three thousand pounds. One of the wheels partly passed over Mr. Moorefield's shoulder and side of the body, tearing the flesh and badly bruising him. The machine narrowly missed his neck.—Davidson Dispatch.

Under the law the State will aid as many as six free libraries in a county at rural public schools. The State Superintendent of Public Instruction is informed that so far the following counties have provided for the six libraries: Bertie, Wake, Anson, Guilford, Union, Nash, Beaufort, Durham, Iredell and Rutherford. Durham has provided for 18, but under the law the State cannot aid more than 6. Wilson and Warren have each provided for 4. Rowan 3, Gaston, Onslow and Greene 2, each. Beaufort, Watauga, Brunswick, Duplin, Lincoln, Columbus, Orange, Franklin, Mecklenburg, Caldwell, Bladen and Henderson 1 each. All this of course is a mere beginning. The total which the State is called on to aid is 69.

Telegraphic Briefs.

The Longshoremen's National Union, in session at Toledo, O., has re-elected President D. J. Keefer.

Fifteen millions were added Saturday to the capital of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, of Denver, Col.

A round white pearl, weighing 101 grains, was taken from a Mississippian river clam near Prairie du Chien, W. Va.

When asked for a match by James Buckley, Levi Brandow, colored, shot him fatally at Hudson, N. Y.

Saturday's temperature was the hottest ever recorded in July in Milwaukee. The government thermometer at Milwaukee showed 102.

The torpedo boat Stringham left Wilmington, Del., for Newport, R. I., for a trial trip under Government direction.

A pardon has been granted former State Treasurer Joseph Bartley of Nebraska, after serving 45 months of his 20-year term of imprisonment.

The International Epworth League Convention was opened in San Francisco, with about 25,000 delegates in attendance.

After six weeks' idleness because of a strike, the Colorado Smelter, at Butte, Mont., starts up the men getting an eight-hour day with 10 hours' pay.

The steel strike is expected soon to close the last remaining mill of the American Steel Hoop Company.

The United Mine Workers decided not to support the striking stationary engineers in Pennsylvania.

Hon. William J. Bryan, in an article in the Cosmopolitan, says that if a candidate for President is chosen from the South it will not weaken him.

EPWORTH LEAGUERS

Holding a Great Meeting on the Pacific Coast.

MANY GATHER AT SAN FRANCISCO

Congratulatory Messages Read From The President, the Vice President and Many Governors.

San Francisco, Cal., Special.—The fifth international convention of the Epworth League was opened Thursday day under the most auspicious conditions. The weather was ideal and the attendance equalled the most sanguine expectations of all. The scene at the Mechanics' Pavilion, where the principal exercises of the day were held, was one not soon to be forgotten. Never in its history has the spacious interior of the pavilion presented a more impressive spectacle. Every nook and cranny was filled with a vast throng of men, women and children. The great army of music from human throats and the accompaniment of the Stanford organ inspired a feeling of reverential admiration and homage. The railroad had virtually fulfilled their promise and landed the last of the Eastern delegates here in time for the introductory services. The great army of 30,000 men and women in the rank and file had been provided for in a manner most gratifying to all. The entire city is taking an active interest in securing the success of the gathering.

The first services in connection with the convention were held this morning in the First Congregational, the Central Methodist and the Howard Street churches, in each of which communion was celebrated. Bishop Joyce, president of the League, conducted the services in the First Congregational church. At the Central Methodist church, Rev. John J. Tigert, of Nash ville, Tenn., presided, and Rev. A. C. Grove, of Toronto, Canada, led the congregation at the Howard Street church. By noon the vast interior of the Mechanics' Pavilion, containing over 15,000 people, was filled with a mass of humanity.

When the convention proper was called to order at 2:30 o'clock by Rev. Thomas Filben, of Pacific Grove, not a vacant seat was to be seen from the grand organ to the farthest gallery of chairs. After a service of songs, led by Robert Husband and participated in by the chorus of the 2,000 voices, the general secretary, Rev. Jos. F. Berry, read a number of congratulatory messages from prominent men throughout the Union. President McKinley, in his message, said:

"I have much pleasure in sending to the International Epworth League Convention assembled at San Francisco, my hearty congratulations upon the good work the great body of Christian men and women, which it represents, has accomplished in the past, and my earnest wish that even greater success will crown the future efforts of the League."

Vice President Roosevelt worded his message as follows: "My heartiest greetings, and may good luck attend the Epworth League in its efforts for social and civic righteousness."

Other communications were from Governor McMillan, of Tennessee; Shaw, of Iowa; Durbin, of Indiana; Bates, of Illinois; Biles, of Michigan; Dockery, of Missouri; Stanley, of Kansas; and Van Sant, of Minnesota. All were received with cheers, those from the President and Vice President arousing the audience to great enthusiasm.

The evening exercises at the Mechanics' Pavilion were presided over by Kollo Watt. The first address was by Rev. Chas. F. Smith Mitchell, who spoke on "The Young People's Movement in the Nineteenth Century."

"The Young People's Movement in the Twentieth Century" was discussed by Rev. G. W. Kirby, of Montreal, Canada; T. B. Hutchison, of Napa, Cal., spoke on "Methodism in the Twentieth Century." At the Alhambra Theatre tonight, Rev. A. C. Crews, of Toronto, Canada, presided. The young people's movement was discussed by Rev. Alonzo Monk of Knoxville, Tenn., and Rev. M. E. Hughes, of Kansas City, Rev. E. E. Scott, of Vancouver, B. C., spoke on "The Methodist in the Twentieth Century."

Rev. T. N. Ivey, of Raleigh, N. C., was chairman of the Metropolitan Temple meeting. Addresses were delivered by Rev. W. C. Millard, of Yonkers, N. Y.; Rev. John H. Cleman, of Glen Falls, N. Y.; and Prof. Collins Denny, of Nashville, Tenn. There will be morning, afternoon and evening gatherings to-morrow at each of the four meeting places of the League.

State Must Pay Liquor Tax.

Philadelphia, Pa., Special.—A Washington special to The Record says: The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is expected to decide that the State of South Carolina is wrong in its contention against the right of the Federal government to tax South Carolina State liquor dispensary. Commissioner Yerkes will hold, it is understood, after several conferences with Attorney General Knox, that South Carolina has no power under the constitution to exempt dispensaries from the operation of the Federal internal revenue law.

Disease Killing Georgia Cotton.

Valdosta, Ga., Special.—W. A. Orton, an assistant patrol of the Department of Agriculture, at Washington, who has been here for a week investigating a disease which has been killing cotton, says the disease is caused by fungus in the soil which clogs the vessels in the stalk and causes the plant to wilt. He says when the fungus gets into the soil it will live as long as cotton is planted upon that soil.

LYNCHING IN W. VA.

Chief of Police Murdered by Desperate Negro.

NEGRO LYNCHED IN CITY PARK.

Floob of 100 People Took Him From the Hands of the Sheriff—Was a Dangerous Character.

Elkins, W. Va., Special.—Monday night the dead body of Wm. Brooks, colored, swung from the limb of a tree in the city park here, and Chief of Police Lilly lay dying in a Cumberland, Md., hospital, from the effects of a bullet wound inflicted by the colored man. In the afternoon word was brought to the police station that Wm. Brooks, a well-known colored misdoer, was creating trouble in the lower end of town, and asking for the aid of an officer to subdue him. Chief of Police Lilly said he would go himself and bring the man in. When Brooks saw the officer coming, he started to run for the house and by the time Lilly came up to the house, which had a good sized crowd surrounding it, and ordered the man to come out, Brooks came to the window of a front room, armed with a gun. Officer Lilly ordered him to surrender and come peacefully to the lockup. Brooks said he would not go peacefully, or any other way. Lilly ran into the house for the black man. The crowd outside made no effort to help, and the officer faced the desperate negro alone. Sounds of a fierce struggle could be heard and the crowd that had gathered ran to the house to help. When the room was gained both men were found on the floor in mortal combat. The negro was shouting that he would never be taken alive and the officer, a silent and grim, held him with a death grip.

Suddenly the negro worked his right arm free from the grasp of the officer and catching up a revolver that had fallen to the floor in the struggle, fired point blank at the officer. Lilly fell to the floor shot through the neck. When the officer released the negro he broke from the room and ran, followed by a big crowd. For several squares he kept ahead of the crowd. Finally after a chase of half a mile, Brooks was overtaken and captured. He fought desperately, but could not get away. Other officers came to the rescue and with small ceremony Brooks was handed over to the sheriff to be taken to the county jail.

Just as the sheriff reached the prison doors and ordered the prisoner to walk into the jail, a mob of men, at least 400 strong, surrounded the officer and demanded the prisoner. The sheriff and guards refused and made desperate resistance, but to no avail. Brooks was seized, rushed through the streets, half walking and half falling towards the city park. When the park was reached the men who were leading Brooks told him to walk up under a big shade tree in the centre of the park and prepare to die. The negro could not speak and seemed almost insensible to what was going on. The rope was drawn up and in a few minutes the body of Wm. Brooks swung from the tree lifeless. Then the mob dispersed. Officer Lilly's wounds are fatal. He is unable to talk and can give but small explanation of the trouble that led to the shooting. The body of Brooks, up to a late hour in the evening, still hung in the park.

Flavor Shot by a Tough.

Santa Paul, Cal., Special.—Mayor Hugh O'Hara, of this place, was shot and probably fatally wounded Sunday by Charles Waxsmith, an employe of the Union Oil Well Supply Company. Since the shooting the town has been in a state of turmoil and for a time there was a prospect of a lynching. There was a meeting of 300 angry citizens and the greatest excitement prevailed, the crime was vigorously denounced and measures were taken to rid the town of objectionable characters.

Cause of the Deadlock.

London, by Cable.—In the House of Commons, the Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, Lord Cranborne informed a questioner that the difficulty which caused the deadlock among the ministers of the foreign powers at Pekin had reference to the collection of revenue, set-marked for the purpose of the indemnity, and that the negotiations at Pekin were still in progress.

Railroad Authorized.

Jackson, Miss., Special.—Governor Longino has issued his proclamation authorizing the organization of the Vicksburg & Southern railroad Company. The proposed new road is believed to be a continuation of the Mobile, Jackson & Kansas City, which would be completed from Mobile to Hattiesburg and running via Hazlehurst and Utica. The total length will be about 125 miles.

TELEGRAPHIC TERSITIES.

A St. Petersburg cablegram to the London Daily Express says the Russians have acquired practical possession of Mongolia.

Floods threaten the city of Hankow, China.

Emperor William congratulated the Hamburg-American Steamship Company on the Deutschland's record-breaking trip.

A sensation was caused at Valparaiso, Chile, by the assassination of A. Arias Sanchez, the Ecuadorian Consul there.

Engineer Clark and Fireman Damwood were run over on the Chesapeake and Ohio road at Harvey, W. Va., and killed.

THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

The South.

An unknown colored man was lynched at Crowley, La., being suspected of murder.

All but two breweries in New Orleans, La., suspended work due to a strike for recognition of the union.

It is believed fully 150,000 persons will have registered by next Friday for the 13,000 claims in the Kiowa Comanche lands.

Jesse Phillips, the negro who killed Lucius Reed, near Cleveland, Miss., was lynched.

Good rains are reported in Southeastern Kansas and Western Missouri.

For stabbing her love to death, Julia Trabes, colored, has been sentenced to death at Louisville, Ky.

United States Boundary Commissioner Cunningham was drowned in the Rio Grand River, near El Paso, Tex.

Three companies of Virginia's National Guard have gone into camp at the Pan-American Exposition, at Buffalo, N. Y.

The North.

Machinists at Peoria, Ill., have declared their strike off.

Dying at the age of 104, Mrs. Mary Burroughs, of Marysville, O., left 285 descendants.

In New York 30,000 garment workers went on strike.

A head-on collision on the Big Four road near Crawfordsville, Ill., killing one man and injured two.

Francis Schlatter, "Divine Healer," was fined \$10 in Washington, D. C., for vagrancy.

An injunction against strikers was asked by the Variety Iron Workers, of Cleveland, O.

For spanking a monkey when it bit a child, Tony Roslans, of Newtown, L. I., was fined for cruelty.

The First National Bank and the National Bank of the Republic, both of New York, will probably consolidate.

Governor Odell, of New York, will inspect all the State's canals and waterways before recommending legislation.

A deadlock in the Board of Education of Mount Vernon, N. Y., has been caused by attempts to find a site for the Carnegie library.

A man claiming to be Senator Hanna's son, but who is an impostor, was arrested in Washington, D. C., for swindling jewelry.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lehr sailed from Paris for New York.

M. Fournier, who won the Paris-Berlin automobile race, will come to Buffalo, N. Y.

Efforts are being made to extend the steel strike to the tube works at McKeesport, Pennsylvania.

Sunday was the hottest day ever recorded in sections of the Middle West, the thermometer registering as high as 115 degrees in places.

The steamer Humboldt has reached Seattle, Wash., with \$250,000 in gold from the Klondike.

Foreign.

The man under arrest at St. Anne des Monts, Quebec, believed to be Blandin, the murderer is some other person.

The strike situation in the mining district at Rossland, B. C., affecting 1200 men, is unchanged.

The cause of the recent fire in Sultan Abdul Hamid's harem, at Constantinople, is found to have been due to an intrigue against one of the ladies there.

Admiral Count Leguia Heyden, who served nearly 80 years in the Russian Navy, is dead.

Count Leo Tolstol has rallied from his attack of fever.

Dismounted British infantry officers will hereafter carry carbines instead of swords.

MINISTERS TO AGREE

Upon the Disposition of the Province of Manchuria.

SETTLING CHINESE QUESTIONS.

The Part Which Russia Claims Now Open—Complications Are Likely to Result.

Washington, D. C., Special.—It is understood to be the desire of some of the great powers that the disposition of Manchuria should go before the ministers at Pekin and be finally determined by a joint agreement among the powers. Although no definite step has been taken in that direction, it is being observed by foreign representatives stationed here, who fully expect that the plan will be adopted. Attention has been directed to the matter by reports that Russia had resumed direct negotiations with China concerning Manchuria, and also by yesterday's cablegram stating that a Russian proclamation was about to issue establishing Nu Chwang as a Russian port. As to the report that Russia will proclaim Nu Chwang to be a Russian port, it is pointed out in official diplomatic quarters that Nu Chwang is a treaty port, and as such is open to the commerce of the world, under the existing tariff regulations with China, and foreign merchants have the right to trade and to conduct establishments there. These rights of trade could not be divested, in the opinion of diplomatic officials, by a Russian proclamation unless the powers had previously given assent. Thus far there has been no request from Russia or China for any change in the status of Nu Chwang as one of the treaty ports.

In a spirit which has aroused the keenest admiration of the State Department, the Japanese government has met the difficulty growing out of the preference of her request for an increase of her indemnity, owing to depreciation in selling prices of Japanese bonds, by withdrawing that request. The result is a substantial loss to Japan. She asked originally for \$23,000,000. This figure was more moderate than any of the powers which took any prominent part in the Chinese campaign and represented the barest expense of the undertaking. It was fixed upon the idea that the payment was to be made in cash by China, compensated with the bond payment the Japanese asked, that the allowance be increased to \$27,000,000 in bonds to make good the loss she would suffer through the sale of the bonds. As soon as some of the other nations found that the allotment originally fixed was in danger of being increased demands and thus it is that Japan, finding that insistence upon her demand would block the negotiations at this phase, has withdrawn her request for the present at least. It is safe to assume that the United States government will do what it can to secure compensation for Japan.

Mr. Rockhill, our special commissioner at Pekin, has been instructed to give the assent of the United States to the proposition to increase the Chinese customs dues in order to provide means for the payment of the international indemnity. Our government is still opposed to this project and the instruction is sent only in deference to the universal wish for a speedy conclusion of the negotiations at Pekin. It is learned that the hitch in these negotiations, the most baffling that has yet occurred, is due entirely to the issue raised as to the increase of customs.

Demands Granted.

Rochester, N. Y., Special.—After nearly nine weeks of idleness the striking laborers engaged in municipal contract work resumed Thursday. Nine bosses signed the agreement, only two contractors remaining out. The men are granted 20 cents an hour for an eight-hour day work and time and a half for overtime and double time on holidays.

Killed by Lightning.

Tallahassee, Fla., Special.—Advises received here state that in the country near this city a heavy storm prevailed and loss of life and property resulted. Lightning struck the house of Capt. A. C. Spiller, and did considerable damage. John Henderson, colored, who was near, was knocked senseless, his shoes being torn from his feet. He will probably recover. A house occupied by a colored family near this place was completely wrecked. One of the girl children was instantly killed while lowering the window, and one of the male inmates was also badly shocked that he died during the night. On the plantation of General Patrick Houston, two colored women in the house of one of the tenants were instantly killed.

The Dry Goods Market.

New York, Special.—A quiet market in all departments has been reported. Heavy brown sheetings and drills are firm in price in all leading markets. Bleached cottons rule steady throughout. Coarse colored goods are in generally light supply and firm. Prints, cloths are dull and unchanged. Prints and ginghams are quiet. Men's wear, woollens and seroteds are quiet and little shown for spring. Dress goods are dull and irregular.

LABOR WORLD.

A strike of 1000 men has held up building operations at Fort Worth, Texas.

The Window Glass Trust is worried by the organization of many co-operative plants.

Over 100 workmen have been laid off at the Charleston Navy Yard owing to lack of funds.

The strike situation in the mining district at Rossland, B. C., affecting 1200 men, is unchanged.

The Longshoremen's National Union, in session at Toledo, Ohio, has re-elected President D. J. Keefer.

There have been 2100 explosions in coal mines during the past fifty years, involving a loss of 8000 lives.

The New York Court of Appeals has decided that the eight-hour provision in the labor law is constitutional.

Sawmill employes at Tupper Lake, N. Y., went on strike for a reduction of hours from eleven to nine hours a day.

The railroad strike for increased wages, which completely tied up the roads of Western Australia, has been settled.

Japanese workmen bathe the whole body once a day, and some of them twice. Public baths are provided in every street.

After six weeks' idleness, because of a strike, the Colorado Smelter, at Butte, Mont., has resumed the men getting an eight-hour day with ten hours' pay.

The Retail Clerks' International Protective Association, in session at Buffalo, N. Y., voted to send \$1200 to the International Association of Machinists to aid its strike.

Machinists employed in the Trigg shipyards at Richmond, Va., have ended their strike and all those for whom there were places returned to work on the old terms.

About 30 West Point cadets were prostrated by heat and fatigue while attending General Butterfield's funeral.

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A Bottle Trust.

Wheeling, W. Va., Special.—The latest combination to be formed is of five glass bottle-makers. There are about 70 makers of glass bottles in the United States, and every one was brought into the combination held at a meeting in Chicago, July 11. The capitalization is \$30,000,000. The officers elected are: F. G. Park, of this city; G. W. Yost, of Bellair; F. W. Breen, of Indiana, treasurer; J. G. M. Porter, of Chicago, secretary. The fact of the combination has been kept a profound secret. The immediate effect of the combination was an advance of prices.

The Nicaragua Treaty.

London, by Cable.—Lord Pauncefoot, British ambassador to the United States, made the following statement to a representative of the Associated Press: "I am having a conference with the Marquis of Lansdowne not only about Nicaragua, but also with regard to half a dozen treaties pending between Great Britain and the United States. These are chiefly concerned with West Indian reciprocity arrangements." Lord Pauncefoot said he hoped an agreement regarding the Nicaragua Canal could be arrived at before Congress meets.

Mars Unfit for Human Habitation.

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