

# TRAIN IS HELD UP.

## Robbers Make Bold Attempt 30 Miles from Chicago.

# BLOW UP ONE COACH.

### Force Crew to Cut Mail Cars Loose and Run Them Up the Track.

#### Four Masked Men Stop Chicago Express, Terrorize Passengers with Bullets, and Blow Up Baggage Car—Failing to Find Treasure Box, They Disappear—Engineer and Fireman Are Compelled, at the Point of Revolvers, to Assist the Depraved.

Four masked men held up the New York and Chicago express train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Calumet Heights, near Chicago, at 8 o'clock Wednesday night. They secured no cash. They blew open one of the baggage cars, thinking it the express car, terrorized the trainmen and passengers by shooting, and escaped in the scrub oak to the west, going toward Tracy, Ind. A reward of \$500 has been offered by the superintendent of the road for any information that will lead to the arrest of the bandits. The express car which the robbers intended to raid contained a \$50,000 shipment to Chicago banks.

The attempt at train robbery is one of the boldest on record. There is little doubt that the robbers had been successful had they been safe in the baggage car, as all robbers expected. The train was brought to a stop by the swinging of a red light across the tracks. It was in a lonely place with open prairie studded here and there with scrub oak. None of the trainmen made any resistance to the robbers, the shooting kept up by the bandits effectually preventing them making a fight or following the men.

#### Dynamite Used.

As soon as the train came to a standstill two of the robbers mounted the engine, and placing revolvers at Engineer



The safe in the express car. Engineer J. W. Collins. Fireman F. S. Deveny.



Some of the unused dynamite. The wrecked car.

# TRAIN CREW, WRECKED CAR AND FEATURES OF THE HOLD-UP.

J. W. Collins and Fireman F. S. Deveny's heads, told them to get down and waste no time. The robbers followed, and while one stood guard over the engineer the other walked the fireman to the rear of the baggage car, which was the second car back of the engine, and compelled him to unhook the two cars from the train. Then they returned to the engine, and the engineer was ordered to go ahead about 200 feet.

As soon as this was done one of the robbers produced a bunch of dynamite sticks, and placing one at the door of the baggage car, lighted the fuse and told the engineer and fireman to stand back. The explosion did not blow open the door, but loosened it, and the man with the dynamite then lighted another stick and threw it into the car through a wide crack that had been made. This explosion blew a big hole in the side of the car and in the floor. The robbers then compelled the engineer and fireman to get up into the car with them, and a quick search was made for the safe.

#### Kept Up Incessant Firing.

All the time the bandits were operating with the baggage car, they kept up a constant firing to keep the crew in subjection, and to compel the passengers to remain inside the coaches.

Not finding what they sought, one of the robbers said: "What will we do now?" The other said: "Let's get out of this." Both leaping to the ground, they ran to the side of the track, climbed the fence and were lost in the darkness.

# VENEZUELA NEAR WAR.

## Castro Government Is Facing a Conflict with Colombia.

A dispatch from Port of Spain, Trinidad, says Venezuela is again on the eve of a revolution, and not only is that unfortunate republic approaching a state of civil war, but serious complications will, in all probability, arise between the governments of Venezuela and Colombia. President Castro, while facing the uprising against his own authority, is also accused of furthering secretly the revolution against the Colombian government. Arms, ammunition and the other accessories of war have been quietly smuggled into Venezuela through the waterways of the republic, and the first engagement is expected to be the signal for uprisings in several widely separated districts.

To add to the seriousness of the situation in Venezuela itself, it is well known that in the adjoining republic of Colombia a very strong feeling of resentment against the Castro government exists on account of what is considered a serious breach of international law on the part of Venezuela for its alleged recognition of, if not actual assistance to, the leaders of the revolutionary party of Colombia.

#### TWO WOMEN LYNCHED.

Betsy McCray, a Negro, and Her Son and Daughter the Victims.

The murder of Mr. and Mrs. Tallafiero at Charleston, Miss., culminated Thursday night in the lynching of Betsy McCray, her son, Belfield McCray, and her daughter, Ida McCray, all colored.

The mob was composed of about 500 white citizens of Carroll County, who marched to the jail in order. Demanding the keys from Jailer Duke, they proceeded to the cells of the negroes, bound them by the necks and hands and carried them to the corporate limits of the town, where they hanged them on a tree by the roadside and riddled their bodies with bullets.

The mob paid no heed to Judge Stevens and W. S. Hill, who stood on the steps of the jail and earnestly appealed to the men in the name of law and order. They even followed the mob to the cell doors, with their arms around the necks of the leaders, pleading with them to let the law take its course, but with no effect.

Ida McCray confessed to the murder, and said her mother and brother, Belfield, helped. She implicated others. Betsy McCray refused to make any statement.

# FOOD SHORTAGE IN CHICAGO.

## Products Which Constitute the People's Summer Diet Are Very Scarce.

Boarding house proprietors are raising the prices of meal tickets and restaurants are lessening the quantity of food

given to patrons. These facts have emphasized the grave conditions which are prevailing in Chicago and causing householders to wonder if the food situation, regarded at first almost as a joke and now as a scare, may finally take on the characteristics of a full-fledged panic.

#### Vegetables, Fruits and Almost all Food Products are Higher than Ever before in the City.

Conditions in the produce markets such that not only have the prices become prohibitive to many, but those who can pay the advance find great difficulty in getting foodstuffs which compare favorably in quality with those of former years. This is especially true of all the vegetables and fruits upon which the majority of city folks have been accustomed to rely for the main part of their summer diet.

Wholesale prices paid for summer foods this year are practically double those ordinarily ruling at this season, and retail prices, of course, are correspondingly higher. Not only prices high, but even the quality of produce has been decidedly below par.

#### Col. Leroy Black, aged 70 years, is dead at his home at Monroe City, Mo. He was a prominent member of the G. A. R.

#### An elevator was destroyed by fire at Salina, Kan., together with 14,000 bushels of wheat. Loss \$10,500, insurance \$9,000.

Chicago Board of Trade finds "Corn King" Phillips not guilty of the charge that he "hoaxed" some of his customers in his big May corn deal.



# WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

Instead of falling off \$3,300,000 a month, as was figured would be the result of the reduction of the war taxes, the receipts for the first month of the fiscal year will be a million dollars more than the corresponding month last year. The first twenty-five days show an increase of \$749,924.62 over the receipts for the corresponding period of 1900. In other words, the receipts for the month of July will be nearly four million dollars in excess of the estimates. Each day has shown its increase. For example, the receipts on July 25 a year ago were \$913,481.93; for the 25th of the month this year they were \$980,092.89. The internal revenue receipts of the month, as shown by the statement compiled July 26, were \$23,073,723.71. The receipts for the same period last year were \$22,320,799.03. Secretary Gage has looked at these figures and been puzzled by them. He is allowing for a certain falling off, which is regarded as inevitable, it begins to look as if there must be a vastly increased sale of the articles which are the revenue producers. Secretary Gage says it is early yet, and there may be some temporary condition not apparent on the face which is responsible for the stimulation of revenue. He is not willing to admit that his estimate of \$40,000,000 reduction is \$40,000,000 out of the way. He will not admit it on the basis of a twenty-five days' showing at any rate. The customs receipts for the first twenty-five days of this fiscal year are greater than last year by nearly a million dollars. The month's receipts were \$17,903,993.01 for the same period last year, \$16,097,611.16. There is always a deficit at this time of the year. Last year the total expenditures were \$43,555,000. The war expenditures are the largest item—\$14,130,000. Pensions cost this year \$10,335,000. The civil and miscellaneous are only \$11,350,000.

It is believed by those who have been keeping in close touch with the arrangements for the court of inquiry in the Schley case that a series of sensational will result as the outcome of the investigation. The precept that was issued is considered by the unprejudiced as a bill of indictment found by the Navy Department against Admiral Schley. It is understood pretty generally that jealousy is rampant in the navy. While it is firmly believed that Admiral Schley will be given the hot end of the hearing, notwithstanding the precautions that Secretary Long will throw about the inquiry, there is an undercurrent of opinion that the admiral realizes this, and in view of his speedy retirement from the navy purposes to open up to public gaze all the ins and outs of the naval management in times of peace and war, at home as well as abroad. If there is any truth in the stories of jealousies and improper striving for official preferment that have been bruited about for years past in a more or less aggravated form, it is believed they will be presented by Admiral Schley and his counsel at the court of inquiry in such a manner as will gravely accentuate the fact that has heretofore been intangible gossip.

Up to date something like \$4,000,000 have been withdrawn from New York and sent West to move crops. The withdrawals have been as follows: To New Orleans, \$2,235,000; to Chicago, \$1,300,000; to Cincinnati, \$1,000,000; to St. Louis, \$225,000. The money has been mostly in currency of small denominations—\$20 notes and under. The money sent West this far is about \$700,000 more than was withdrawn at the same period in 1900. Despite the increase in the withdrawal, the Treasury officials have no fear of ill consequences on the New York money markets, such as occurred last year. It will be recalled that money was then taken out of New York at such a rate as to create almost a panic in Wall street. Nothing of this sort is anticipated now, however, the department having an ample supply of money on hand to meet the demands.

It is estimated that the cost of the Sampson-Schley court of inquiry will be about \$25,000. This estimate is based on what Navy Department officials have now in sight, but making allowance for an examination of probably a third more witnesses than are now contemplated the expenses would perhaps be \$35,000 or \$40,000. Secretary Long and Captain Cowles, Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, expressed the opinion that the inquiry would not be an expensive affair. The opinion of a very high naval official is that not more than a month will be required to thoroughly investigate all the points in issue. Two months, however, would not be too large a margin considering that many new issues may be sprung.

Secretary Long has issued imperative orders prohibiting naval officers publicly discussing the Sampson-Schley controversy. It is the purpose of the Secretary to keep the case out of the newspapers as much as possible until the court of inquiry meets. In Washington there is not much danger of the service being demoralized by the conflicting claims, and can see only his side. Nevertheless, the Secretary has decided that there has already been too much talking, despite an old order which prohibits officers discussing matters pertaining to the personnel of the navy without first obtaining permission from the department.

On account of timber land frauds discovered in Montana and Idaho, Commissioner Hermann of the general land office has suspended all proofs made during the present year under the timber and stone act pending the conclusion of the full investigation and inquiry begun some time ago. This action applies to all stations where government timber land is purchased and involves thousands of cases. Many of the large companies and speculators, who, it is alleged, have had "dummy" as agents, make purchases of these lands from the government.

# OKLAHOMA'S LAND LOTTERY.

## Twenty-five Thousand Persons Hear Names of Lucky Ones Read.

Oklahoma's great land lottery was begun at El Reno Monday, and when the commissioners appointed by the federal government adjourned the drawing for the day 1,000 of the choicest of the 13,000 160-acre claims in the Kiowa-Comanche country had been awarded. The first name drawn from the wheels was that of Stephen A. Holcomb of Paul's Valley, I. T., for a homestead in the El Reno district, and the second Leonard Lamb of Augusta, Ok. These men select the two choicest claims in this district. The capital prize winners, however, proved to be James R. Woods of Weatherford, Ok., whose name was the first to come from the Lawton district wheel, and Miss Mattie H. Beal of Wichita, Kan., who drew the second number in that district. They will have the privilege of making the first filings in the Lawton district, and will undoubtedly choose the two quarter sections adjoining that town. These are considered the most valuable in the territory, and are, it is estimated, worth from \$20,000 to \$40,000 each.

The day was one of keen excitement, replete with interesting scenes. It is estimated that 25,000 persons witnessed the drawing. The immense throng was wrought up to the highest pitch. Each succeeding winner for a time was met with shouts of applause and merriment. All was pleasurable. Every man, though he did not draw a prize from the wheels Monday, had steadfast faith that on Tuesday or the next day would surely see him the possessor of a slip reading him a title clear to 160 acres of Oklahoma land. Unfortunate ones, instead of bewailing their fate, cheered lustily as familiar names were called out from the commissioners' platform.

The crowd fairly exhausted themselves, and when the close of the drawing for the day was announced at 6 o'clock hundreds who had neither eaten nor drunk during the day sank to the ground where they stood from sheer fatigue or dragged themselves to better places for rest or to refreshment booths uptown.

It was found that many hundred applicants had "repeated," and that others were thrown out. Over this much discord resulted, and the outcome may be an appeal to the courts.

The drawing had been set for 9 o'clock, but the transferring of the bundles of envelopes holding applications from the general receptacle into the wheels, which was by lot, was so slow that it was 10:50 o'clock before the first name was drawn. Twenty-five names were first drawn from the El Reno district, and then an equal number from the Lawton district.

#### First Name Drawn.

When all was ready Ben Heyler placed his hand in an aperture in the El Reno wheel, and, withdrawing an envelope, handed it to Col. Dyer. It was passed to Chief Clerk Macey, stamped, and handed back to Col. Dyer. The commissioner walked to the front of the platform, raised his hand for order, and in a loud tone exclaimed: "Stephen A. Holcomb of Paul's Valley, I. T., draws the first number."

The crowd yelled for three minutes, apparently as much delighted as if every man had drawn a prize.

Envelope No. 2 was quickly drawn, and Col. Dyer again announced: "Leonard Lamb of Augusta, Ok., born in Illinois."

In quick succession other envelopes were drawn, and as the names were announced each one was greeted with a volley of cheers. The first other successful winners in the El Reno district follow:

3. Frank Brown, Ponca City, Ok., born in Kansas.
  4. Calvin Churchill, Chickasha, I. T.
  5. Charles D. Williams, Norman, Ok.
  6. Ollie M. Rogers, Cordell, Ok.
  7. Edward C. Prince, Watonga, Ok.
  8. Andrew J. Phillips, Sheldon, Mo.
  9. John Brown, Caldwell, Kan.
  10. John Sheldler, Weatherford, Ok.
- When twenty-five names had been taken from the El Reno district wheel, attention was turned to that representing the Lawton district.

The first name brought out for this district was that of James R. Woods of Weatherford, Ok., and the crowd again went wild. This meant that Woods would be able to claim the quarter section adjoining Lawton town, one of the choicest in the entire country.

#### First Lucky Woman.

The second ticket was drawn and Col. Dyer called out: "I have the pleasure to announce the name of the first woman to draw a prize, Mattie H. Beal of Wichita, Kan."

Then Col. Dyer gave her description as 23 years old and five feet three inches in height, just the height of Woods. Instantly the crowd caught the humor of the situation, and thousands of throats sent up a shout: "They must get married!"



# THE PUBLIC.

## Henry Clay Evans, who, it is said, is slated for appointment as Comptroller of the Currency in place of Mr. Dawes

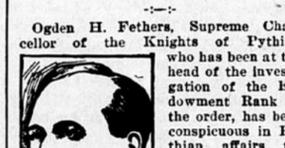
went to the South from Pennsylvania several years ago, and grew quite popular in Tennessee, the State of his adoption. He has a strong political following and his friends have always claimed that he was elected when he ran for Governor, but was counted out. Mr. Evans has a good war record. He is about 57 years old and one of the live, pushing men of Dixie. So well was he thought of by all classes of persons in Chattanooga that he was twice elected Mayor of that town. In 1860, when he ran for Congress, he had a strong Democrat for an opponent, but although it was a close race Mr. Evans was elected by 18,641 votes to his opponent's 18,353. His administration of the pension office has brought sharp criticism from people favoring a more liberal policy.

#### Theodore J. Shaffer, the directing head of the mill men in the great steel strike, was formerly a Methodist minister. In his early years he was employed in the Pennsylvania rolling mills. While thus employed he studied privately and took up alone the study of Latin, Greek, Sanscrit and the modern languages. He worked his way through the Western University of Pennsylvania and in time entered the Wesleyan Theological Seminary. He became a Methodist minister at Connelville, Pa., and later at Brownsville, the birthplace of James G. Blaine. Unfortunately he was one of those brilliant men whose physical resources were unable to maintain the drafts made upon them by his versatile mentality, and physician after physician asserted that unless he gave up mental work he would die. Reluctantly he abandoned the ministry at Monongahela City, in 1889, returning to the sheet mills. In 1896 he became president of the Amalgamated Association.



ORDEN H. FETHERS, Supreme Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, who has been at the head of the investigation of the Endowment Rank of the order, has been conspicuous in Pythian affairs for several years. He is also a prominent citizen of Wisconsin, which has been his home ever since he settled in Janesville in 1877. Before he came West he was a practicing lawyer in New York. He is an ardent Pythian, and for more than twenty-one years has been a member of Oriental Lodge, No. 22, of Milwaukee. He was made Supreme Chancellor last year.

#### Princess Hatzfeldt is the adopted daughter of the late Collis P. Huntington. She was married to Prince Francis Von Hatzfeldt in London, Oct. 28, 1889. The marriage aroused intense interest in the United States. The prince, though the bluest of German blood, showed through his veins, was a practically without fortune, upon the death of the railroad magnate it was found that he had bequeathed to Princess Hatzfeldt \$1,000,000. The Hatzfeldts are now in San Francisco, and it is alleged, will ask for a larger share of the Huntington money.



At Brattleboro, Vt., Morton Starr Cressy, a Harvard law student, awakened at 3 a. m. to find himself in the grasp of a man. He struggled until free, and, snatching a revolver from the bureau, he fired four shots at his assailant. On lighting his lamp he was horrified to find that he had shot his friend and classmate, Sidney Bristol of Battle Creek, Mich., who had been invited by Cressy to stay over night at the home of Mrs. P. Starr Cressy's grandmother.

Morton S. Cressy was killed almost instantly. He lived only long enough to gasp: "You have shot your friend."

#### This and That.

The Martin & Riedele tannery, Aberdeen, Ohio, burned. Loss \$50,000.

Philip Dieterich, 80, Nome, Alaska, is charged with murdering Louis Borub.

Mrs. Bright and sister-in-law, Carrie, 15, drowned, Philadelphia, while bathing.

Carnegie has offered \$3,000 to Annan in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, for a library.

Carrie Diesterman, 20, Corvington, Ky., burned to death. She stepped on a match, which ignited, the flames reaching her flimsy white dress.

Governor of Mississippi offers \$100 reward for the arrest and conviction of Earl, the murderer of two Italian assassins, several days ago.

Farmers C. J. Dillon and W. M. Morgan, Three Mile, W. Va., filled each other with shot. Both will die.

# RAINS HELP CROPS.

## INTENSE HEAT GIVES WAY TO MODERATE TEMPERATURE.

### Conditions Are Better—Corn in Iowa Is Not as Much Hurt as Was Supposed—Cotton Is Much Improved, Though Rain Is Needed.

The general summary of the weekly crop report issued by the Agricultural Department is as follows: Intense heat prevailed during the greater part of the week throughout the central valleys, but the temperatures during the last three days were more moderate. Good rains have fallen over a large part of the drought area in the Mississippi and upper Missouri valleys, but drought conditions have become more serious in the Ohio valley and Tennessee where the week has been rainless except in a few localities. In the Atlantic districts the weather conditions have been generally favorable, except over portions of the Carolinas and Virginia, where rain is now needed. The conditions were also favorable on the Pacific coast.

Recent rains have improved late corn in portions of Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma and Missouri, but the early crop was practically ruined before the rains came. In Iowa the crop has sustained less injury than in the before-mentioned States, and the rainfall has been copious and well distributed. In the great corn States east of the Mississippi river, except over northern Illinois, drought and excessive heat have continued with disastrous effects upon corn, which is now in a critical condition. In Michigan and generally throughout the middle Atlantic States and New England the corn crop is in fine condition.

Winter wheat harvest is general on the north Pacific coast, and good yields. Harvesting of spring wheat is well advanced over the southern portion of the spring wheat region, and has begun in the southern Red River valley. Premature ripening has reduced the yield and quality of the spring wheat on the southern portion of the spring wheat region, although the thrashing returns show better yields in Iowa than were anticipated. In North Dakota and northern Minnesota the crop has sustained but little injury from heat.

Oat harvest continues in the more northerly sections, having been delayed by rains in Michigan. Reports of premature ripening continue from the upper Missouri valley. A light crop is indicated in the middle Atlantic States.

The condition of cotton over the greater part of the cotton belt is improved, good growth and clean fields being generally reported. In Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee and central Texas, however, the crop continues to need rain, and shedding and blooming at top in these States are extensively reported.

In the Ohio valley and Tennessee tobacco continues to suffer from drought, but in Kentucky and Tennessee has withstood the unfavorable conditions well.

The apple crop in the central valleys has been further injured by drought and heat and a very light crop is indicated in the middle Atlantic States and New England.

#### Conditions in Western States.

Illinois—Dry and very hot, except in northern section, where good showers helped crops considerably; injury to corn considerable, but good rains in three or four days will still be of great benefit; yield will be considerably below average, especially in southern sections; in the vicinity of Springfield and south, pollen dry and falling; potato and forms; some fields cannot be heaped; haying done; oat thrashing nearly finished; crop better than expected; gardens ruined; potatoes rotting in ground except in peas good.

Indiana—Hot, dry, sunny weather injured all growing crops; corn suffering much, and prospects for fair yield greatly reduced; in north portion, in districts where local showers fell, corn has good color and promises well, but elsewhere it is in a critical condition; being in silk and tassel; on bottom land, corn is suffering less; stock peas good; improve it, but on high, clay and sandy soil, or where tassels burned white, rains cannot save it; tobacco grows slowly; most potatoes ruined.

Ohio—Temperature excessive; local showers relieved drought in northeastern and southeastern counties; corn benefited where rain occurred, but injured where it was accompanied by high winds; in central and southwest corn much damaged by drought; condition critical; oats good; potatoes and gardens poor; tobacco injured; good crop of peaches ripening; winter apples scarce; some dry in grapes; pastures drying up.

Michigan—General and ample rains exceedingly beneficial to corn, pastures and late potatoes; but delayed haying and harvest work; corn and sugar beets mostly in fine condition; corn curing; stock peas good; advanced; hay, wheat, rye, peas and barley mostly secured with but little damage; yield of early potatoes considerably shortened by previous dry, hot weather.

Wisconsin—Drought, which was confined to southern counties, broken by copious rains; corn, tobacco and potatoes in fair section on upland sandy soil probably a total failure, but elsewhere much improved; all growing crops in central and northern sections in excellent condition; haying nearing completion, crop heavy except in drought section, quality excellent; considerable oats, barley and wheat in shock, some thrashing done, yield fair; oats generally light in weight.

Iowa—Drought broken by copious and well-distributed rains, with very beneficial effects; extent of injury to corn cannot yet be estimated; inspection of fields shows much remaining vitality in tasseling, but eating has been tardy, and delicate in early planted fields; later corn promises better returns, though below normal condition; best promise for crop in northern half of State and in counties having largest acreage; thrashing returns show oat and wheat yield better than anticipated.

South Dakota—Hot, followed by showers last of week; thrashing and haying have progressed rapidly; hay light; crop except in northern counties, where good; corn has deteriorated, and in most northern counties will yield less than half a crop; wheat in southern counties most fields will make but little more than fodder; apples and peaches dropping badly.



# IN A SHELL.

Col. Leroy Black, aged 70 years, is dead at his home at Monroe City, Mo. He was a prominent member of the G. A. R.

An elevator was destroyed by fire at Salina, Kan., together with 14,000 bushels of wheat. Loss \$10,500, insurance \$9,000.

Chicago Board of Trade finds "Corn King" Phillips not guilty of the charge that he "hoaxed" some of his customers in his big May corn deal.

Marion Lehr, aged 9 years, a son of C. F. Lehr, an ice dealer, was drowned in the Missouri river at St. Joseph, Mo., while playing on the river bank.

Over half a million dollars has been sluiced at winter dumps, near Nome, Alaska.