ROB EXPRESS TRAIN.

MASKED BANDITS TAKE $2,000 FROM BURLINGTON LIMITED.

Torpedo Track Near Savanna, Ill., and Halt Flyer Northbound—Train Crew Forced to Remain Quiet While Safe Is Blown Open—One Robber Slain.

Train No. 47 of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad was held up by six masked robbers at 11:30 o'clock Tuesday night, the express car blown up with dynamite and the safe robbed of a sum estimated to be $2,000.

The robbery took place about 125 miles from Chicago between Savanna, Ill., and Marcus, a flag station eight miles north of that place. Torpedoes were placed on the track by the bandits and as the north-bound train exploded them the engineer shut off the steam and applied the brakes, thinking that there was danger ahead.

The moment the train came to a stop one of the masked robbers sprang aboard the engine and thrust a revolver into the face of the engineer and another at the fireman. Both members of the engine crew were threatened with death unless they obeyed the commands of the robbers.

Cut the Train in Two.

Meanwhile another bandit stepped between the express car and the passenger coaches and cut the train in two. He then sprang aboard the engine and ordered the engineer to pull up the track. When the engine had proceeded a short distance to a point far from any human habitation the robbers ordered a halt. The engineer, with a revolver muzzle pressed close to his ear, had nothing to do but obey.

The robbers were well equipped for the task before them. They drew sticks of dynamite from bulging pockets and went toward the express car, taking along the engineer and fireman.

Arriving at the door of the express car, the robbers set off the dynamite in their possession. This blew the express car to pieces. The big safe in the car was then shattered by another explosion of dynamite.

The money having been revealed when the safe was blown, one of the robbers began to pick up the cash and throw it into a bag he took from a pocket.

Robbers Flee Into Woods.

When the pile of money in sight had vanished inside the bag the "coin collector" gave the signal and his confederates marched the engine crew back to their posts. The engineer and fireman were told to pull out as fast as possible from the scene.

The moment the locomotive began to move the robbers fled into the blackness of the night and the big patch of woods that lined the railway track. As they were disappearing in the brush Express Messenger Byl fired and killed one of them. The authorities have been unable to determine the identity of the dead man.

Meantime a flagman on the train of coaches that had been left a few miles back on the road, suspecting at once what had happened, started on the dead run for Savanna to give the alarm. On the way he heard the sound of the double explosion that wrecked the express car and the safe.

After a run of several miles the flagman arrived at Savanna. He was then breathless, but he managed to tell a short story of the fate of the train.

Officers Start in Pursuit.

Policemen and railway officials were hurriedly summoned by the station agent, to whom the flagman had reported. It was then 1 o'clock and some difficulty was encountered in getting engines and men together.

At 1:30 o'clock, however, an engine was attached to a coach and the latter, filled with heavily armed officers and railway employes, started from Savanna for the scene of the robbery. It was the intention of the officials to beat the woods on both sides of the railway in an endeavor to catch the bandits.

TRACY KILLS HIMSELF.

Outlaw, Surrounded by Posse, Ends His Life Near Fellowes, Wash.

Harry Tracy, the bandit, shot himself and died almost instantly in a wheat field near Fellowes, Wash. He was surrounded by a posse which had been successfully held at bay for hours. Armed men from miles around were on the outlaw's trail. The exchange of shots between the bandit and his pursuers was at long range. None dared approach within reach of Tracy's deadly weapons, and he was not wounded in this his last battle. The members of Sheriff Gardner's posse also escaped without injury.

HARRY TRACY.

Reports received at Creston, Wash., Tuesday night stated that Tracy was surrounded in a swamp near the Eddy farm, eleven miles southeast of the town. Jack McGinnis brought the news and sought re-enforcements. Shortly before midnight McGinnis left Davenport, Wash., with twenty-five heavily armed men in a wagon. Before they arrived Tracy had left the shelter of the swamp and taken to the open country. It is thought he expected to overawe his enemies and repeat the remarkable successes that marked his career.

He had been hard pressed for many hours and the theory is that he found his strength leaving him. Disdaining to fall by any but his own hand, the worst "bad man" that ever killed his man in the "wild West" shot himself and prevented the distinction of being Tracy's slayer from falling to one of his pursuers.

Brief News Items.

Secretary of War Root has started on a several weeks' European tour.

John W. Mackay left deeds dividing his real estate between his wife and son.

King George of Saxony, who succeeded to the throne June 19 on the death of his brother Albert, is suffering from pneumonia.

Prof. Aloee Fortier, professor of Romance languages at Tulane University, New Orleans, La., since 1880, has been decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor of France.

Nora E. Simmons of Kansas City, Mo., filed suit in the federal court at Topeka, Kan., against Ernest Broquet, a wealthy cattleman of Norton, Kan., for $50,000 damages for breach of promise.

Mrs. Jennie Edwards was bound over to appear at the September term of District Court in Burlington, Kan., to answer to the charge of brutally murdering her 4-year-old foster daughter by kicking and trampling on her.

Some 300 American Mormons, including former United States Senator Frank J. Cannon and his brother, and many American missionaries in Europe, attended the dedication of the Mormon temple in Copenhagen, Denmark.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

New York. Aside from heavy rains in Texas, the week's crop news is encouraging. Manufacturing plants are well occupied as a rule, iron and steel leading, followed by textiles and footwear. Fuel scarcity is still causing delay, although coke ovens are surpassing all previous figures of output, and bituminous mines are vigorously operated. At most points retail trade is active and preparations continue for heavy fall sales, while spring lines are opened with good results. Railway earnings thus far available for July show a gain of 3.3 per cent over 1901 and 20.8 per cent over 1900.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade gives the foregoing summary of the investigation. Continuing, the review says:

With business in sight for at least a year, the leading departments of the iron and steel industry may properly be considered prosperous. Notwithstanding the rapid increase in producing capacity, consumptive demand has grown still faster, and the recent official report of a new high record of pig iron production at 8,808,574 tons for the first half of 1902 is accompanied by the statement that unsold stocks at the end of that period were only 29,861 tons, compared with 372,560 tons a year previously. The first month of the second half of 1902 has brought no diminution in inquiries, but some decrease in output owing to scarcity of fuel. Imports are very large in order to keep the steel mills provided with material and offerings of foreign billets have checked the upward tendency of prices. Of engines, machinery and heavy hardware there is a serious shortage, orders for delivery in 1902 being out of the question. Steel rails and structural material contracts have been booked far ahead.

In textile manufacturing the feature was the opening of men's wear worsted fabrics for next year with a general advance of 2½ to 10 per cent. Cotton goods tend in favor of the purchasers owing to the prospects of a large cotton crop and the light export movement.

Shoe shops are active on spring samples, and buyers are numerous in the Boston market. A very striking advance in leather this week has followed the upward movement of hides, stimulated by heavy purchases, a single sale of 100,000 sides of hemlock sole being reported. Hides have made further sensational advances. Colorado steers reaching new high record prices.

Grain prices declined sharply as the month of speculative manipulation drew to a close and legitimate trading resumed a more normal volume. Cotton held fairly steady, more because of the large short interest than the floods in Texas. Thus far it is probable that rains have done more good than harm. Demands for consumption contiue liberal. Meats have also shown a tendency to seek slightly lower quotations, but light receipts and higher quality do not promise any extensive relief in the immediate future.

Grain and Flour.

Bradstreet's says:

Wheat, including flour, exports for the week ending July 31 aggregate 4,388,534 bushels, against 3,980,969 last week and 5,463,391 in this week last year. Wheat exports since July aggregate 18,153,840 bushels, against 26,201,038 last season. Corn exports aggregate 28,405 bushels, against 79,611 last week and 563,604 last year. For the fiscal year corn exports are 487,810, againsth 7,727,647 last season.

Business failures for the week ending July 31 number 168, as against 178 last week, 160 in this week last year, 173 in 1900, 156 in 1899 and 189 in 1898.

Chicago. The outlook, viewing the country in its entirety, is better than last week, in that the generally favorable conditions are maintained, while the crops are a step nearer maturity.

Heavy shipments of wool and cattle are giving the Western railroads enormous earnings. It looks now as if these roads will maintain their good showings on present tonnages, and break all records after the crop movement gets under way.

The Northwest holds to a good volume of trade in the leading jobbing and manufacturing lines. The Minneapolis flour trade, while not as heavy as could be wished, showed improvement over the several weeks preceding. In lumber there is talk of further price advances. Wool is steady at a level several cents above prices at this time last year.

In the grain trade there is a feeling of satisfaction over the closing of the July option. Every prominent grain market had its tightening up in July, and with the lightest supplies for years in wheat, corn and oats there was opportunity for price manipulation to the close. With the nervous hesitation naturally attendant upon market conditions in some degree artificial, now gone, the grain markets will be on a basis where normal influences will be given more weight. As was quite to be expected, wheat prices declined. This in response to the extremely favorable spring wheat reports. Let anything of danger to the Northwest crop arise, and the sharpest price reactions may be expected.

THE MARKETS

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, $4.00 to $8.10; hogs, shipping grades, $4.25 to $7.85; sheep, fair to choice, $4.00 to $4.40; wheat, No. 2 red, 69c to 70c; corn, No. 2, 59c to 60c; oats, No. 2, 50c to 52c; rye, No. 2, 49c to 50c; hay, timothy, $11.00 to $16.50; prairie, $6.00 to $11.50; butter, choice creamery, 17c to 19c; eggs, fresh, 15c to 16c; potatoes, new, 40c to 60c per bushel.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, $3.00 to $8.25; hogs, choice light, $4.00 to $7.60; sheep, common to prime, $2.50 to $4.00; wheat, No. 2, 65c to 66c; corn, No. 2 white, 62c to 63c; oats, No. 2 white, new, 30c to 31c.

St. Louis—Cattle, $4.50 to $6.20; hogs, $3.00 to $7.60; sheep, $2.50 to $4.25; wheat, No. 2, 63c to 64c; corn, No. 2, 58c to 59c; oats, No. 2, 27c to 28c; rye, No. 2, 49c to 50c.

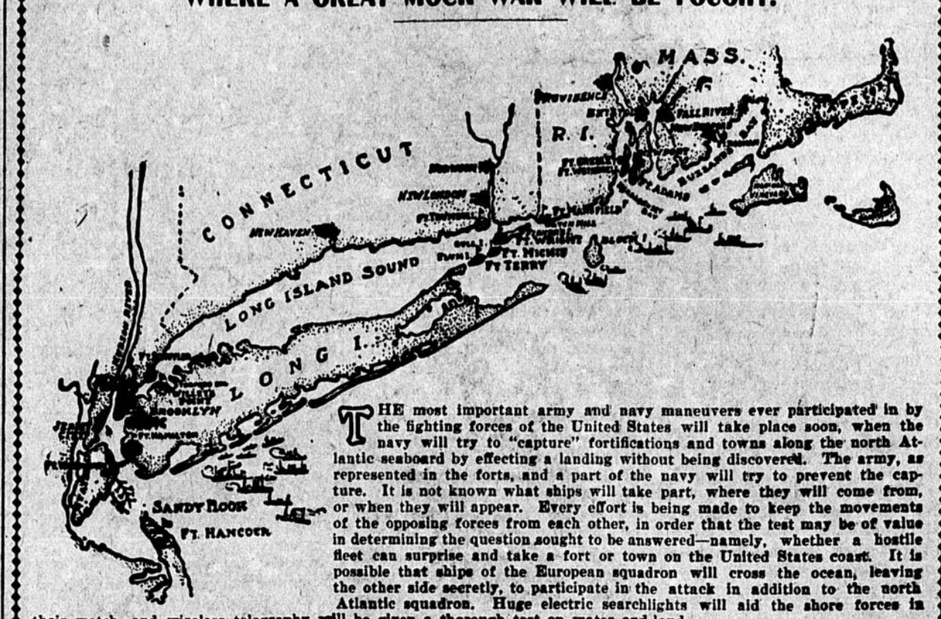
Cincinnati—Cattle, $4.50 to $7.25; hogs, $4.00 to $7.50; sheep, $3.25 to $4.00; wheat, No. 2, 69c to 70c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 63c to 64c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 29c to 30c; rye, No. 2, 55c to 56c.

Detroit—Cattle, $3.00 to $6.50; hogs, $3.00 to $7.60; sheep, $2.50 to $4.50; wheat, No. 2, 70c to 71c; corn, No. 3 yellow, 66c to 67c; oats, No. 2 white, new, 37c to 38c; rye, 54c to 55c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, 76c to 77c; corn, No. 3, 61c to 62c; oats, No. 2 white, 57c to 58c; rye, No. 1, 52c to 53c; barley, No. 2, 64c to 65c; pork, mess, $16.65.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 70c to 71c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 62c to 63c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 34c to 35c; clover seed, prime, $5.17.

WHERE A GREAT MOCK WAR WILL BE FOUGHT.



THE most important army and navy maneuvers ever participated in by the fighting forces of the United States will take place soon, when the navy will try to "capture" fortifications and towns along the north Atlantic seaboard by effecting a landing without being discovered. The army, as represented in the forts, and a part of the navy will try to prevent the capture. It is not known what ships will take part, where they will come from, or when they will appear. Every effort is being made to keep the movements of the opposing forces from each other, in order that the test may be of value in determining the question sought to be answered—namely, whether a hostile fleet can surprise and take a fort or town on the United States coast. It is possible that ships of the European squadron will cross the ocean, leaving the other side secretly, to participate in the attack in addition to the north Atlantic squadron. Huge electric searchlights will aid the shore forces in their watch, and wireless telegraphy will be given a thorough test on water and land.

AMERICA'S DRINK BILL.

Liquor Product of the Country in 1900 Valued at $340,615,466.

For the first time the census office has made the manufacture of alcoholic liquors the subject of special inquiry, and the report contains some interesting facts and statistics concerning that industry never before presented. It embraces wine, malt and spirituous liquors, and finds the total consumption in the United States for 1900, the census year, to have been 1,325,358,094 gallons, or 17.3 gallons per capita of the population. Of this 1,198,602,104 gallons were malt liquors, 103,330,423 distilled liquors and 23,425,567 wines. The totals show also 2,385 establishments with an output of $500 value or more for the year; a capital of $457,674,087 employed, which represents the value of land, buildings, machinery, tools and implements and the live capital utilized, but does not include the capital stock of any of the manufacturing corporations. The value of the products is returned at $340,615,466, to produce which involved an outlay of $14,301,644 for salaries of officials, clerks, etc.; $28,005,484 for wages; $183,099,796 for miscellaneous expenses, including rent, taxes, internal revenue, etc., and $70,512,042 for materials used, mill supplies, freight and fuel. It is not to be assumed, however, that the difference between the aggregate of these sums and the value of the products is in any sense indicative of the profits in the manufacture of the products during the census year. The census schedule takes no cognisance of the cost of selling manufactured articles, or of interest on capital invested, or of the mercantile losses incurred in the business, or of depreciation in plant. The value of the product given is the value as obtained or fixed at the shop or factory.

The total value of the product is made up of $6,547,310 wines, $96,798,443 distilled liquors and $237,269,713 malt liquors.

The production of malt liquors in the United States has increased in the most extraordinary manner during the last half century, closing with 1900, the number of establishments having increased from 431 to 1,509, capital from $4,072,380 to $415,284,468, wage-earners from 2,347 to 39,532, wages from $564,144 to $25,826,211 and value of product from $5,728,568 to $237,269,713.

The greatest jump was during the first ten years of the period named, from 1850 to 1860, when the increase was 272 per cent; during the next decade it was 161.4 per cent, the next 81.4 per cent; from 1880 to 1890 it dwas 80.8 per cent, and from 1890 to 1900 29.8 per cent.

SWAMI VIVEKANANDA IS DEAD.

Hindoo Philosopher Dies in a Monastery Near Calcutta.

Advices from Calcutta announce the death in a monastery near there of Swami Vivekananda, the Hindoo monk and philosopher, who preached himself into New York's exclusive society.

Vivekananda's original mission in this country was as a delegate to the parliament of religions at the World's Fair. He remained long after the fair was over in response to invitations by prominent members of the "higher thought" movement in this country, who were greatly impressed by his teachings. Then society took him up as a "fad" and lionized him.

His professed converts in this country were numerous, especially among the women. One of the most prominent was Miss Zimmerman of Cincinnati, who afterward became the young Duchess of Manchester.

SWAMI VIVEKANANDA.

Under his advice and guidance Mme. Calve undertook a pilgrimage to India in 1900 for the sake of her health.

BIG SUM TO IMPROVE RIVER.

Mississippi Commission Has Received $43,572,693 Since 1879.

The Mississippi river commission, having in charge the work of improvement of the river from the mouth of the Ohio to the head of the passes, has submitted its annual report to the chief of engineers. The estimates for the fiscal year 1904 are as follows:

Continuing work under the commission, $2,000,000; protection of banks at Caruthersville, $30,000; harbor at Memphis, Tenn., $50,000; harbor at Greenville, Miss., $25,000; preservation of works at Delta Point, La., $25,000; harbor at Natchez, Miss., and Vidalia, La., $100,000; rectification of Red and Atchafalya rivers, Louisiana, $30,000; harbor at New Orleans, La., $300,000.

MISS NEILSON, WHO IS TO WED A VANDERBILT.

MISS NEILSON AND R. VANDERBILT.

The formal announcement of the engagement of Miss Kathleen Neilson and Reginald Vanderbilt has been made. According to the matrons of society she is the fairest of all the fair women who have married into the Vanderbilt family.

Kathleen Neilson is Mrs. Belle Neilson's second daughter and therefore Fred Gebhardt's niece.

It now appears that Mrs. Vanderbilt was very strongly opposed to her son paying attention to Miss Neilson and on more than one occasion made this opposition known. Reginald, however, following the traditions of the Vanderbilt family, made his selection, regardless of the Vanderbilt family. The escapades of young Vanderbilt in New York last winter led the family to believe that matrimony might, after all, be the best cure, and all open opposition ceased.

Miss Neilson is a great favorite with the younger set. She is tall and thin and is of rather a retiring nature, but she possesses numerous accomplishments, the result of her convent training.

All Around the Globe.

Amoret, Mo., is to have a new State bank with a capital of $10,000.

From July 9 to 25 earthquakes were of daily occurrence in portions of India.

The Pennsylvania Nautical schooiship Saratoga and the Massachusetts Nautical schoolship Enterprise have arrived at Havre.

Arnold Kroeger, a confessed embezzler of postoffice funds in Essen, Prussia, was arraigned in San Francisco. He will be returned to Prussia for prosecution.

Captain Matthias Knaebel, one of the pioneer rivermen of the West, died at his home, St. Joseph, Mo. He was 75 years of age and he had been an invalid for years.

Rev. Dr. Stephen L. Baldwin, recording secretary of the missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died in Brooklyn of typhoid fever. He was 67 years of age.

It is officially announced that cholera is raging at Mukden, Manchuria. There were 757 cases between July 3 and July 14, and 81 Russian and 363 Chinese died from the disease.

Frank Prible, one of the wealthiest farmers of Southern Gage County, Neb., hanged himself at his home, two and a half miles southwest of Odell. The cause of the act is unknown.

Peter F. Collier & Son, publishers of Collier's Weekly, are said to be at the head of a $10,000,000 corporation which is being organized to buy a number of newspapers up the State in New York.

Deputy Bill McLamore shot and instantly killed Dave Putty, a citizen of Leon, I. T., while attempting to arrest him. McLamore surrendered, claiming self-defense. He is one of the oldest and best known field deputies in Indian Territory.

CHURCH FOR WORKINGMEN.

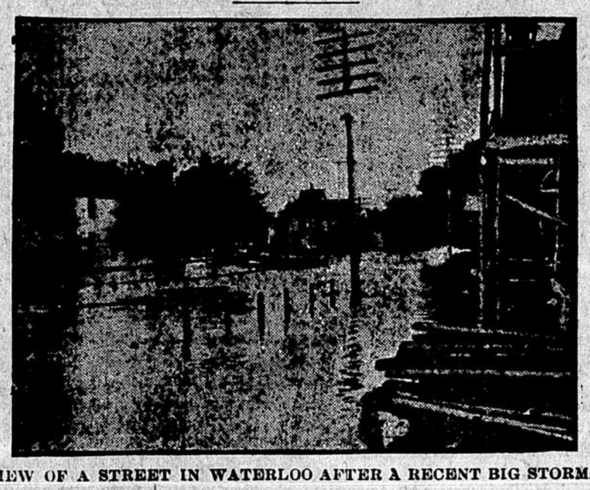
Labor Unions in an Indiana Town Are Organizing One.

The movement recently inaugurated at Marion, Ind., for the establishment of a church by the organized laborers of the city has now progressed so far that there seems to be no doubt but it will be carried into successful execution, for the forty-eight unions have taken up the question, and there is said to be a decided preponderance of sentiment in favor of it.

The men who are interesting themselves in the movement are members of different denominations, and it was early settled that the new church should be undenominational and the preaching should be along the lines that would eschew doctrine entirely so far as it relates to the dogmas upon which the church is now divided. It will therefore be open to Baptists, Presbyterians, Methodists, Lutherans and all other religionists, no matter what their beliefs, but it is necessary that every member must be a member of organized labor or of a family whose head is connected with some union.

James E. Myers, one of the most prominent union men in Marion, is at the head of the movement and thus defines the objects of the proposed laboring men's church: "What the laboring men of this country need, and what we hope to have within a few months, is a church erected and supported entirely by men who earn their bread in the sweat of their faces. The time has come when we feel that we are not welcome in the big churches, no matter of what denomination, and we must work out our salvation in our own way. We realize that the big churches are supported by the rich and, consequently, we feel that the minister who depends upon them for his salary cannot have our interests at heart. What we want is a man who knows something about the labor problem, a man we can go to when in trouble, and a man who knows how to sympathize with us and can help us in the hour of need."

FLOODED CITY IN IOWA.



VIEW OF A STREET IN WATERLOO AFTER A RECENT BIG STORM.

CAPTAIN J. N. M'CLANAHAN.

Prominent Iowan, who has lost his hand from the effects of the hearty grip of a friend. Some of the small bones were crushed, a cancerous growth set in and amputation became necessary.

PUTS BAN ON BORDER DANCES.

Oklahoma Official Will Stop Social Gatherings in Schoolhouses.

There can be no more country dances held in the school houses of Oklahoma. D. R. Baxter, teritorial superintendent of education, says that the holding of dances in the country school houses soon wears out the building and defames the character of the school as well. He claims that there are too many rowdies attending these dances, and they always mutilate the blackboard or seats in some manner before leaving. If not that, they are sure to draw obscene pictures on the boards after the dance has ended and leave an immoral smell of liquor in the room for the small pupils to inhale the next day.

BANNER CROP SEASON.

BIG ACREAGE AND YIELD IN THE NORTHWEST.

Total Value of Season's Products in Three States Estimated at $300,000,000—Year of Great Prosperity for the Farmers.

The Northwestern States are now in the midst of the greatest harvest ever known. Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota have produced more wheat, oats, barley and flax than crop estimaters have credited to this territory, and this has been accomplished under adverse conditions unparalleled since the settlement of the country.

Heavy rains and snow in March, followed by rain and destructive hail and wind storms almost daily up to Aug. 1, with an unprecedentedly low temperature during this period, upset all calculations of the farmers. Seeding was delayed for weeks, and a large area that was intended for wheat was seeded to other grains, while thousands of acres of land have lain fallow for the reason that it was impossible to work in the fields.

The greatest loss of grain has been from high winds and hail, which lodged it, and, while the loss of perhaps a couple of million bushels of grain in the three States will fall heavily upon individual farmers, it will scarcely be noticeable in the aggregate yield of the three States. The hot winds which usually prevail in July did not come, and grain has not suffered from this cause. Grasshoppers, rust and the Hessian fly have been in evidence, but have done little damage, and the farmer finds himself ready to harvest a good average crop.

It is not a bumper crop that the Northwest has raised. It is not a large yield on a greatly increased acreage, except wheat, that has made the Northwestern States produce the largest crop in its history. Had the conditions been favorable throughout the season with the present acreage, the figures would be enormous.

Some of the best known estimaters in the country, men who are familiar with conditions that go a long way toward determining what a crop is worth, have been through the fields for more than a month, and during the past week have been following the thrashers in southern Minnesota and South Dakota. The Great Northern, Northern Pacific, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, Chicago and Northwestern, and Soo railroads have had the best authorities inspecting the crops and reporting on the prospects and conditions, while the big elevator lines have also had their experts in the fields. These reports have been submitted and compiled.

Estimate as to Wheat.

A conservative estimate of the wheat yield of the three States does not bring the aggregate much above the figures of a year ago. Had the conditions been right for planting last spring it is not too much to say that the combined yield would have been in the neighborhood of 235,000,000 bushels, notwithstanding the fact that farmers are turning their attention to diversified farming and decreasing to a considerable extent their wheat acreage. The estimate of this grain, which is admittedly conservative, follows:

Minnesota	85,000,000
North Dakota	55,000,000
South Dakota	38,000,000
Total	178,000,000

Good authorities put the yield in Minnesota as high as 95,000,000, North Dakota as low as 45,000,000, and South Dakota at 46,000,000, but these figures are far from correct, and are not in keeping with the acreage planted and the loss sustained since planting. In making the foregoing estimate the yield is given at thirteen and one-half bushels, though many authorities do not concede so much, for the reason that much of the wheat will not be of heavy weight or fully filled out in the berry.

Oats is the best grain crop and has been carefully estimated, and while many reporters place the yield below these figures it may be safely calculated that the States have yielded thus:

Minnesota	60,000,000
North Dakota	20,000,000
South Dakota	20,000,000
Total	100,000,000

This is about 10,000,000 bushels greater than in 1898, when the largest crop ever raised was harvested.

Flax is the big crop, and will make up for the shortage of wheat. While this grain will not all mature it is estimated that the yield will be 100 per cent greater than a year ago. This is the result of conditions. The early rains which prevented wheat planting made it necessary to plant a late crop, and farmers turned their attention to flax. Again, hundreds of thousands of acres of new land were brought under cultivation by the vast number of farmers which settled in the Dakotas last year, and this was planted to flax as the only crop that will yield a profit on sod. The estimate follows:

Minnesota	10,000,000
North Dakota	25,000,000
South Dakota	9,000,000
Total	44,000,000

In value the flax crop of these three States will not be far behind wheat this fall.

Corn Makes Record.

Corn, which is full of promise for a good crop in Minnesota and South Dakota, if the weather continues favorable, will yield more than ever before. There will be between 65,000,000 and 70,000,000 bushels raised, divided as follows:

South Dakota	40,000,000
Minnesota	25,000,000
North Dakota	2,000,000
Total	67,000,000

Some of the corn has suffered through low temperature and hail, but of late the crop has forged ahead wonderfully, and if frost holds off till Sept. 10 it will practically all be gathered.

The only grain that will not come up to the expectations of those who are used to talking "bumper crops" is wheat, but even this will be large enough to meet previous records, and, with the additional yield of other grains, the product of the farmers of the three States will aggregate in value more than in any previous year. Of the four grains enumerated above, the realization in cash, upon a conservative valuation, will be:

178,000,000 bushels of wheat at 50 cents	$89,000,000
44,000,000 bushels of flax at $1.25	55,000,000
100,000,000 bushels of oats at 25 cents	25,000,000
67,000,000 bushels of corn at 35 cents	20,450,000
10,000,000 bushels of barley at 30 cents	3,000,000
Total	$192,450,000

It is quite likely that this entire product will bring to the farmer 10 per cent more money than the prices at which these estimates are made. The quotations are below the market price for any of the grains during the last year, and there appears to be no good reason why they should during the next year reach so low a figure.

RUSSELL SAGE, NEW YORK FINANCIER, IS 86 YEARS OF AGE.

RUSSELL SAGE.

Russell Sage, who recently celebrated his eighty-sixth birthday, is one of the picturesque characters of the time and has been prominent in New York for more than half a century, not alone because of his great wealth, which runs up in the many millions, but also on account of his original personality. Mr. Sage began life as a farmer's boy, but at the age of 12 was hired to a grocer, and soon owned a store of his own in Troy, his native State. In early life he dabbled in politics, and was Alderman of his town in 1845. Railroad operations soon attracted him, however, and when Jay Gould began his gigantic stock manipulations Mr. Sage was his most intimate friend and business associate. Mr. Sage has figured in most of the large Wall street epochs and crises of the last quarter of a century, and in some spectacular personal escapades.

KNOX IN CAFE QUARREL.

Attorney General Punishes Philadelphia Millionaires.

Attorney General Knox admits that he was a participant in an unpleasantness in a cafe at Atlantic City, but he claims that published accounts of the affair have been greatly exaggerated Friends of the Attorney General who were present at the "scene" at Atlantic City state that, so far from being struck by three infuriated capitalists who disapproved of his course regarding the trusts, Mr. Knox was the means of inflicting condign punishment upon one of the party.

ATTY.-GEN. KNOX.

According to Mr. Long, private secretary to the Attorney General, who was present, a party of men, including several Philadelphia millionaires, among whom were said to have been Charles T. Schoen, Theodore Cramp and Mr. Stevenson, entered an Atlantic City cafe and took a table near that at which the Attorney General, his family and several friends were seated.

Some of the newcomers became boisterous, Mr. Long says, and used excited language and such that it became unpleasant to Mr. Knox and his friends to remain near them. Mr. Knox accordingly asked a waiter to step over and request that the loud language cease. The waiter did so, and the men, becoming enraged, grew more violent than before.

"Well," Mr. Long concluded, "the result was a slight encounter. It is not true that Mr. Knox was struck. One of the other men got it good and hard, however. He was struck by one of our party. I don't care to say who struck him. Then order was restored. That's all there was to it."

This is the story according to a New York correspondent.

TYPHOID IS EPIDEMIC.

Chicago Health Statistics Show Big Increase in Disease.

Typhoid fever is epidemic in Chicago, according to reports from hospitals and statements of physicians. At the Cook County Hospital Friday there were 250 cases of the disease, or more than three times as many as were under treatment at the corresponding season last year.

That typhoid fever is swiftly increasing in prevalence is shown by the fact that of the 250 cases at the county hospital 117 have been gained since the beginning of August, the record for July being 133. In other words, the increase has been 88 per cent in less than a third of a month. The whole city, according to the health department, has 40 to 50 per cent more typhoid cases than are normally known at this season of the year.

If the epidemic keeps up for three days more the capacity of the Cook County Hospital will be exhausted. "Then," said Warden Happel, "we shall have to place beds in the corridors unless private hospitals come to our relief." The county hospital, it is said by medical men, affords a fairly reliable test of the general health of metrooplitan Chicago, since the patients are drawn from all sides of the city and from the suburbs.

PRINCE OF SIAM HERALDED.

State Department Is Notified of the Coming Royal Visit.

The State Department has been officially informed of the approaching visit of the crown prince of Siam, Somdetch Chowfa Maha Vajiravudh, as he is called for short, and Prince Chakra Bongse Vajiravudh, his brother, together with a party of nobles and attendants. It is expected that the party will arrive in America on Sept. 30 or Oct. 1 and the official calls in Washington are to be made Oct. 7 and 8.

PRINCE OF SIAM.

The official portion of the party will consist of the crown prince and his two aids, Col. Phya Rajo Vallob and Capt. Luang Sara Seddhi, and his private secretary, Mom R. Convatra, while the young prince will also have an aid. The names of the nobles accompanying the party were not given.

News of Minor Note.

May Irwin, home from England, says she has quit the stage.

Fire in Pittsburg business district caused $300,000 loss. Explosion injured five firemen.

George D. Middleton was electrocuted at Clinton prison, New York, for the murder of his wife in 1901.

The steamship Roslin Castle sailed from Hamilton, Bermuda, for South Africa with the first party of returning Boers, numbering 350 persons, on board.

The Servian cabinet, which resigned on July 24, has ended the crisis which resulted from the resignation by consenting to remain in office.

Yip Hay, the Alaska Chinese murderer, taken from the steamer Dolphin committed suicide in jail at Port Townsend, Wash., that night by strangling himself with a shoestring.