plate workers of McKeesport conducted big mass meetings, and the tinplate workers at Monessen held another big demonstration.

It is said by some of the best informed men of the Amalgamated Association that if President Shaffer and Secretary Williams are in actual conference with officials of the Steel Corporation at New-York, they are following up the opening made last week by M. M. Garland, Shaffer's predecessor, now Surveyor of the Port of Pittsburg, who made several trips to New-York to see Warner Arms and other officers of the American Tin Plate Company.

Mr. Garland reported his trips as failures, so far as securing consent to another conference was concerned, or even to secure a cessation of hostilities, but since President Shaffer and Secretary Williams turned up in New-York, unexpectedly and without the knowledge of other officers, and the general membership of the association, it is taken as presumptive evidence that Mr. Garland's trips were not failures and that President Shaffer is learning definitely just what was proposed as a basis for another conference on the wage question. But even the most hopeful do not believe that Shaffer will be able to accomplish anything that will shorten the strike.

UNCERTAINTY AT PITTSBURG.

REPORT THAT PRESIDENT SHAFFER IS IN NEW-YORK—BELIEF THAT SETTLEMENT IS SHAPING.

Pittsburg, July 27.—The surface indications in the steel workers' strike to-day were somewhat bewildering. So many conflicting reports were heard from usually trustworthy sources that even the stikers were at a loss to account for them. In the morning hours the absence of President Shaffer from his office was noted. It was said that he would not be at his desk for the rest of the day. John Williams, the secretary-treasurer of the Amalgamated Association, was also absent from the office. It was said that Mr Williams was to address a meeting of strikers in Wellsville to-night and had gone there. This report was subsequently denied. As to President Shaffer, the officials present in headquarters maintained a resolute silence. It was said that he might be in Pittsburg and he might not. His desire was to be undisturbed at present.

Late in the afternoon it was reported that the head of the Amalgamated Association was in New-York in conference with J. P. Morgan. Associated Press dispatches announcing his arrival there was read to the vice-presidents who were about the headquarters. These were denied at times or evaded entirely.

General interest was taken in the report that Joseph Bishop, of the Ohio Board of Arbitration, was expected in Pittsburg in the course of the day. He was expected at the Amalgamated headquarters, but did not appear. His name was not registered at any of the hotels of the city, and after a long search it was found that Mr. Bishop had not arrived in Pittsburg, and that if the report was true that he had left Columbus for Pittsburg on Friday night he had gone on East, with the strong probability that President Shaffer was in his company from this point. The significance of this matter was quickly realized, and it was believed that matters were really shaping themselves for a settlement of the strike in all of the mills. There were few officials about the general offices of the manufacturers, and none could be found who would give any statement. It was stated that no new developments had been learned in those quarters that were known by the working forces.

NO SYMPATHETIC STRIKES.

Reports that the members of the International Protective Association of Tinworkers would strike in sympathy with the Amalgamated Association are not apparently borne out by facts. These men are employed in the finishing mills of the tinplate works and handle the black sheets made by the skilled workers. It was stated that wherever the mills had stocks of black sheets on hand the finishing mills have continued to operate, and would do so as long as there was work for them. A few mills of the combination have exhausted their stock of black sheets and the finishers are idle. In other places they are still at work.

One of the prominent members of the tinhouse workers said to-day that the talk of a sympathetic strike of their organization was unauthorized. The association had adopted the same rules in regard to sympathetic strikes as the Amalgamated Association. They would cheerfully give aid and moral support to the strikers, but would keep their agreement with the manufacturers, which was regarded in the light of a contract.

A similar state of affairs was reported from the ranks of the structural steel workers, who say that they are not willing to go into a sympathetic strike and violate agreements with their employers and forfeit their own good name. They have indicated a willingness, however, to give moral and financial aid to the Amalgamated Association in its struggle with the steel trust.

A dispatch from Wellsville says that there is now but little doubt that the Wellsville mill will be running in full by the first of next week. The old mill men who have been connected with the plant there for years now fully realize that the mill is to run non-union, and if they don't report for duty the first of the week their places will be filled by others. Manager Brookman said to-day: "I have a pocketful of applications from outside men who want to come here to work. I have not given these men a decisive answer for the reason that we prefer to have our old men back if they will come back in reasonable time."

THEY MAY INDORSE STEEL STRIKE.

The Housesmiths' and Bridgemen's Union, it was reported yesterday, formally indorsed the strike of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, at a meeting of the union in Central Hall, No. 147 West Thirty-second-st. It was said yesterday that they will refuse to handle all non-union structural iron or steel. When the housesmiths refuse to work all other work on a building is practically tied up, as until the steel framework is started none of the workers except those engaged on the foundations can begin work. The bridgemen do the same kind of work on bridges that housesmiths do on houses. Each can do both kinds of work. There are 3,500 members in the Housesmiths' and Bridgemen's Union.

MILWAUKEE MACHINISTS TO GO BACK.

Milwaukee, Wis., July 27.—The machinists' strike in this city, which was begun on May 20, is at an end. A. W. Holmes, business agent of the strikers, says the lack of funds makes a continuation of the struggle impossible. The various plants will soon be running to their fullest capacity.

MINERS' WAGE SCALE SIGNED.

Indianapolis, July 27.—It is announced at the national headquarters of the United Mine Workers of America that the Missouri operators and miners have signed the new wage scale, recently perfected at their convention in Kansas City. The miners secured an increase in day wages ranging from 11 to 20 cents. In the Whitewell and Tracy City, Tenn., districts a renewal of last year's agreement between the operators and miners has also been effected.

CAR BUILDERS TO CONTINUE STRIKE.

Scranton, Penn., July 27 (Special).—Contrary to expectations, the Lackawanna Railroad car builders at an enthusiastic meeting to-night voted to continue the strike. As over a hundred of the strikers had applied for their old places the company expected their return to-morrow. The decision to remain out was unanimous.

EMPLOYERS SIGN AGREEMENTS.

THOUSANDS OF STRIKING TAILORS WILL RETURN TO WORK AT ONCE.

The settlement committee of the striking East Side tailors reported yesterday that over one hundred of the largest manufacturers have settled, and, their contractors having also signed an agreement, 15,000 of the strikers will return to work today. It was also said that several thousand more whose working week begins on Monday will return to work to-morrow.

The manufacturers settled at the headquarters of the United Garment Workers, in the Bible House. Each manufacturer who signed an agreement was required to send a list of his contractors to No. 85 East Fourth-st., where the Garment Workers' Trade Council met. No men, it was decided, could return to work until both manufacturer and contractor signed an agreement.

Before any contractor could get any of his strikers back to work he had to go to the Garment Workers' Trade Council and obtain credentials if his name was on the list of any manufacturer who had settled. These credentials entitled him to settle with special settlement committees at the headquarters of the coat tailors, children's jacket makers, or other strikers whom he had employed.

A few days ago, the leaders of the strike say, they found that contractors were starting sweatshops in tenement houses, where there were living rooms, contrary to the factory law. A complaint was made to Henry White, general secretary of the United Garment Workers. Secretary White received a letter yesterday from John Williams, First Deputy Commissioner of Labor, saying that he wanted to learn the particulars of such cases in order that the law might be enforced.

STRIKERS RETURN TO WORK.

All the strikers who left the Crescent Watch Case Company's works in Newark several months ago returned to work last week. The company employs about six hundred men and women. The trouble arose over a girl named Maggie Stamm. The girl's discharge was demanded and refused, and thereupon the strike was begun. Miss Stamm continued at work, and has earned her wages during the whole period of the strike.

NO HURRY TO RESUME WORK.

The three hundred striking dock builders employed by Staats Brothers, contractors, in the erection of the new piers for the North German Lloyd Company, in Hoboken, were paid off yesterday afternoon, and are now considered discharged by the company. Superintendent Morehouse says that there will be no hurry in resuming work, since the strikers refused the offer of going back on a promise of a nine hour day to begin October 1.

HEAVY PORTO RICAN SHIPMENT.

THE MARACAIBO'S CARGO SHOWS THE EFFECT OF THE FREE TRADE PROCLAMATION.

The Red D steamship Maracaibo, which sailed for San Juan, Porto Rico, and Venezuela yesterday, carried a part of goods valued at $250,000, which have been bought by Porto Rican dealers in the last month, and have been stored awaiting the declaration of free trade between the island and the United States. It was especially in drygoods and hardware that the cargo of the Maracaibo was heavy, and it is these lines especially, according to the traders, that feel the effects of the removal of the customs duties.

The Maracaibo carried a heavy cargo, every cubic foot of her hold being filled, and all the deck space that could be given over to freight was taken up. The company was forced to refuse as much freight as it accepted. Yesterday the Porto Rican freight was 50 per cent in excess of the usual cargo for that island. The Maracaibo will be the second vessel to land at San Juan since the abrogation of the duties, the San Juan, of the New-York and Porto Rico Steamship Company, making that port on Friday morning, just as the President's proclamation took effect. The California, of the same line, will leave for Porto Rico on Monday, carrying a heavy cargo, and, although this is the dull season in the island, business usually being at a standstill from July 25 to September 25, which is known in the island as the hurricane season, it is expected that heavy shipments will continue throughout this season, as the local dealers have been allowing their stocks to run down in anticipation of the abrogation of the duties.

The Maracaibo carried, besides drygoods and hardware, flour, rice, salt fish, salt pork, lard, butter, potatoes and vegetables.

Robert Stewart, who has just returned from San Juan, where he represents Dooley, Smith & Co., was seen yesterday. He said that a few days ago estimates had been made which showed that American goods worth about $250,000 were ready for shipment to Porto Rico when President McKinley issued the proclamation. Their shipment was dependent on the abrogation of the duties.

In anticipation of this, said Mr. Stewart, the Porto Rican dealers had been exhausting their old stocks, mostly English goods, and were now replenishing their stores with American goods. The trade in flour and other foodstuffs had increased under the Foraker law, which admitted those products free, and now the merchants of Porto Rico were turning to this country for their drygoods and hardware.

Mr. Stewart said that he looked not only to the removal of the duties to increase the trade with the island but also to the fact that Porto Rico would now have a free market here for her sugar, tobacco and fruit.

The commercial agencies, Mr. Stewart said, had not yet been able to rate Porto Rican merchants, but they were able to pay their bills, and though the island had in three years gone through war, hurricane, change of government and change of currency, there had been only three failures on the island in the three years. The merchants, he said, with three exceptions, were Spaniards or Porto Ricans.

One difficulty, he said, in establishing American trade on the island was that manufacturers here could not give the six months' time to which merchants there had been accustomed.

At the office of Flint, Eddy & Co. and the American Trading Company attention was called to the fact that trade with Porto Rico is now on the same basis as trade with any part of this country, being domestic trade and not foreign, and this will result in the quoting of different prices to Porto Rican customers. Heretofore they have had the benefit of the "export discount"—an allowance made to offset the duty—but now they will have to pay the domestic prices. Otherwise goods could be bought here and shipped to Porto Rico and sent back and sold under the manufacturer's prices by taking advantage of the "export discount." This may make some confusion at first, and may appear to Porto Ricans to be a raising of prices, but it is thought that they will soon become accustomed to being dealt with as domestic customers.

TO SEND LETTER TO MR. KELLER.

A THIRD OPERATION TO BE PERFORMED ON THE CLERGYMAN'S EYE.

Arlington, N. J., July 27 (Special).—Monday has been set as the day to send the open letter to the Rev. John Keller, adopted at a public meeting of the citizens of Arlington recently. The letter urges Mr. Keller to bring action against Mrs. Thomas G. Barker, whose husband is now serving a four year term in the State Prison for shooting Mr. Keller.

Dr. James A. Exton, one of Mr. Keller's physicians, said to-day that the third operation on Mr. Keller's eye would be performed in a few days.

MAINE'S GOVERNOR HERE.

After seeing the launching of the new battleship Maine at Philadelphia yesterday, Governor John F. Hill, of the State for which the cruiser is named, arrived here last evening and registered at the Manhattan Hotel. With the Governor were his wife and son. Miss Mary Preble Anderson, who christened the battleship, accompanied by her father and mother, was also of the party. With them were Colonel and Mrs. Prescott, Colonels Dill, Kiese, Anderson, Ayres, Parkhurst and Mr. and Mrs. Cook, H. Anderson, John Leggett, M. L. Remington and General Nelson. They will leave to-day at 4 p. m. for Boston and Augusta.

DUSTMAKERS HELD FOR TRIAL.

Sergeant Gohegan, of the Tenement House Squad, assisted by ten patrolmen, descended on contractors who were tearing down a building in Delancey-st. to make room for the New East River Bridge for failing to lay the dust. Sergeant Gohegan said that the dust was so thick that pedestrians almost became blind while walking through it. Four arrests were made. One of the prisoners was ex-Policeman Joseph Reitman, who is now acting as a foreman on one of the buildings that is being torn down. Magistrate Flammer held the prisoners for trial at Special Sessions.

CROWD CHASES HIGHWAYMAN

"LYNCH HIM!" IT CRIES AFTER CAPTURE AS IT CONFRONTS POLICEMAN'S REVOLVER.

After a chase of several blocks and a desperate fight John Smith, nineteen years old, of No. 642 West Forty-seventh-st., was last night locked up in the West Thirty-seventh-st. station, charged with highway robbery.

Smith's alleged victim is John McCaffrey, forty years old, of No. 470 West Thirty-sixth-st. McCaffrey, who, the police say, had been drinking, was walking along Tenth-ave., near Thirty-sixth-st., when Smith and a confederate approached him.

"Give me 10 cents to buy a pint of beer," Smith is alleged to have said.

McCaffrey mumbled in return that he didn't know whether or not he would give him the money.

Smith then, it is said, struck McCaffrey under the jaw and knocked him down. Then, assisted by his confederate, he ransacked McCaffrey's pockets, abstracting $24. The two men then ran away.

McCaffey's calls for the police were heard by several persons, including Policeman Kelly. They saw the two men running up Tenth-ave. and gave chase. By the time the policeman reached Thirty-eighth-st. there were fully 300 persons in pursuit. At Thirty-ninth-st a man, seeing the crowd following Smith and his companion, managed to trip the former and then held him down until the arrival of Policeman Kelly.

The crowd immediately closed in on the policeman and his prisoner, and numerous threats of "Lynch him!" were heard. Kelly, to forestall any disturbance and to protect his prisoner from harm, pulled his revolver and drove the crowd back. Meantime some one had gone to the West Thirty-seventh-st. station house, and six additional policemen were sent to the scene of the trouble.

When Smith was taken to the station the stolen money was found in his possession. McCaffrey was also arrested and locked up for intoxication. He had received several bruises and a scalp wound.

A MISSION IN THE HAYMARKET.

THE DANCE HALL TO BE GIVEN TO RELIGIOUS WORK TO-NIGHT.

The Haymarket dance hall, at Sixth-ave. and Thirtieth-st., will open its doors to-night, but with no green illuminated sign without or the strains of violins within. Those who will seek the tawdrily ornamented resort to-night will find the atmosphere unclouded with cigarette smoke and free from the fumes of liquor. The reason for this striking change is that a band of mission workers has planned to meet there between 8 and 10 p. m. for prayer and song.

The service is to be conducted by the Rev. Joseph Jones, a member of the New-York Presbytery, who has been for many years the superintendent of the "Jerry" McAuley Mission, at No. 104 West Thirty-second-st. Through the intervention of Deputy Police Commissioner Devery Mr. Jones secured the Haymarket for mission work every Sunday night during the rest of the summer and fall. Mr. Jones is a friend of Mr. Devery, and, strange though it may seem, Mr. Devery is on extremely good terms with Edward H. Corey, proprietor of the Haymarket, which is known as a dive.

The Deputy Commissioner says he has taken a great interest in the work of the mission, and that he believes that by holding meetings in the storm centre of the Tenderloin's wickedness many conversions will be made. To a Tribune reporter Mr. Corey said last night:

I believe that Mr. Jones will do a great deal of good here. You see, the Haymarket is closed on Sunday, anyway, and the hall might just as well be used for prayer meetings as not. I have liberal views on the subject of religion, and if anybody wants it I think he ought to have it, and that nobody should try to keep it away from him.

Among the speakers to-night will be Frank O. Smith, secretary of the naval branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, in Brooklyn; George S. Avery, of the New-York Christian Home, and Professor Enger.

The meeting of to-night was discussed with some show of interest by the habitués of the dance hall last night. Many said that they would attend the meeting.

COMPROMISING ON FRANCHISE TAX.

MORE COMPANIES PAY UP WITH CONSTITUTIONALITY CONDITION.

Albany, July 27 (Special).—Attorney-General Davies has succeeded in making more compromises with corporations that have been resisting the payment of the taxes levied on them under the franchise tax law. The railroads which have consented to pay the tax, with the reservation that the money be returned to them if the franchise tax law is declared to be unconstitutional, are the Sandy Hill and Fort Edward Railroad Company, appraised at $72,000; the Saratoga Franchise Traction Company, appraised at $18,000; the Stillwater and Mechanicville, $33,500, and the Greenwich and Schuylerville, at $25,000.

An application was made to Judge M. L. Stover at Amsterdam to-day for orders terminating the litigation between the companies mentioned and the State. The chief corporations of Rochester and Buffalo a fortnight ago terminated by compromise the litigation they had instituted. The compromise was made on the basis of a reduction of the valuations put upon their property.

LIEUTENANT J. S. M'KEAN MARRIED.

THE BRIDE A DAUGHTER OF A RETIRED MERCHANT OF WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Lieutenant J. S. McKean, U. S. N., of Ohio, and Miss Julie Hawxhurst, daughter of J. W. Hawxhurst, of Westchester County, a retired merchant, were married yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. Howard I. Van Doren, of No. 477 McDonough-st., Brooklyn. Only relatives were present.

After the ceremony the bridegroom and bride started for Newport.

DR. JOHN E. WILSON RESIGNS.

Sea Girt, N. J., July 27 (Special).—Governor Voorhees received by mail to-day the resignation of Dr. John E. Wilson, of Montclair, as a member of the State Board of Medical Examiners. Dr. Wilson gives his intention to leave the State as his reason for resigning. Governor Voorhees will not fill the vacancy for several weeks.

DIES FROM HYDROPHOBIA.

Long Branch, N. J., July 27 (Special).—Charles Cook, fifty-three years old, a farmer of Middletown, died to-day at the Monmouth Memorial Hospital from hydrophobia, according to the diagnosis of the physicians. He was bitten by a mongrel dog last January. Symptoms of hydrophobia developed yesterday, when Cook was unable to swallow. He was in convulsions for four hours before he died.

ARRIVALS AT BUFFALO HOTELS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Buffalo, July 27.—Persons from New-York registered at local hotels to-day include:

IROQUOIS.—S. C. Salmon, Mrs. B. S. Spooner, Miss Edna May Spooner, Cecil Spooner, Annie Byrkett, R. S. Spooner, Miss Augusta Phillips, F. L. Montague, Edward Volk, J. B. Breeze, A. C. Noyes, E. E. Smithers and party, Martin F. Tanahey, Philip Miller, John J. Kenney, George E. Riegel, J. R. Dewitt, F. S. Coffin, Miss Carlin, Miss Mary Carlin, J. P. Carlin, S. M. Boudy, George E. Gutman, Mrs. S. Valk, Miss Valk, Miss B. Valk, Mrs. E. H. McCallister, J. H. Christie, Charles M. Weight, A. C. Anthony, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Mortimer, N. T. Sleeper, J. P. Higginson, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Goffe, jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Allison, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Warren, John F. Lewis, T. D. Hoksey, George Mayer and James H. Bailey.

TIFFT.—Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Harcourt, F. Toplike, L. M. Toplike, F. D. Canavello, W. V. Higgins, Harry W. Boston, Sam Hussey, E. Lee Camp, C. W. Idem, Charles W. Drew, W. C. Doudiet and R. H. Bash.

GENESE.—J. D. Goin, J. K. Smallie, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Vanclive, Miss Vanclive, M. Kuhe, Edwin Kerngood, Joe H. Kremich, L. D. Young, Maurice Marks, J. Arthur Corbin, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Dooner and the Messrs. Dooner, Miss Harnesburger, Charles E. Kneeland, H. S. Morton, John F. O'Neil, Charles Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Little, T. W. Brooks, Frank E. Hornsby and Ben S. Isaacs.

COLUMBIA.—E. T. Harding, S. Seigman, John Brosnan, Mr. and Mrs. A. Heirch, Miss Heirch, Paul Jones, Joseph Thomas, jr., H. M. Sugdem, M. J. Ives, Theodore H. Gadem and C. Boulton.

BROEZEL.—W. J. Worden, Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Ruhnstein, George Lewis, H. M. Flower, S. Young, B. Baumgarten, H. H. Hall, D. A. McKinley, E. E. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Wilcox, Alfred A. Kohn, H. Sperling, Homer F. Wippell, Joseph Crooks, James R. Burnett and Samuel B. Porter.

STAFFORD.—W. H. Freeman, Julius Jacobson, Edward F. Hart, Mr. and Mrs. Jacobson, Mr. and Mrs. Southerland, E. C. Hemans, H. Y. Centobar and C. A. Maccordy.

MANSION.—G. H. Crane, E. C. Mueller, H. Pfoertner, jr., Miss Joanna E. Tehoe, Miss Joanna F. Kehez, P. A. Shanahan, John Carmichel, M. Wolfson, Howard Pen, D. B. Settle and Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Harding.

GENERAL RAINS IN CORN BELT.

MUCH RELIEF IN KANSAS AND MISSOURI—LOWER TEMPERATURES PREVAIL.

Kansas City, Mo., July 27.—General rains, which have fallen over the greater part of Western Missouri and Kansas in the past twenty-four hours, have given this portion of the Southwest temporary relief from the drouth. Reports received at the railroad headquarters indicate that the rains fell in the western half of Missouri and in nearly all parts of Kansas, with the exception of a few northwestern counties. The fall was heaviest between Kansas City and Maple Hill, Kan.

In some places in Eastern Kansas the fall measured 2½ inches. Good rains are also reported along the Memphis Railroad as far south as Arkansas and as far east as the Mississippi. Rain fell at different points all day to-day, and is still coming down to-night. Frederick Wellhouse, the largest apple grower in Kansas, is authority for the statement that apples in that State will almost make a full crop. Peaches, grapes and late varieties of fruit will make an average crop, it is believed, if conditions continue favorable. Oats and potatoes, in Kansas, at least, were beyond help two weeks before the rains came.

LIGHTNING PRANKS IN VIRGINIA.

FARMER'S TROUSERS SPLIT FROM TOP TO BOTTOM OF LEG—HOW ANOTHER MAN LOST HIS HAIR.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Richmond, Va., July 27.—While Clarence Burnett, a farmer living in Hanover County, was loading his cart with watermelons yesterday, assisted by a negro boy, lightning killed his horse and played peculiar pranks with Mr. Burnett's clothing, but miraculously spared his life. The lightning struck the iron hook on the rear of the cart and ran around the side, killing the horse. It then jumped to the body of Mr. Burnett and passed down his right side, splitting his trousers from top to bottom as cleanly as a sharp knife would have done the job. His right shoe was torn from his foot and two of his toes were severely burned. Beyond this and some ill effects from the shock he was uninjured.

The mishap to Mr. Burnett recalls a freak of lightning in the same part of Hanover County some years ago, when a well known farmer was caught in a cherry tree in a storm. Lightning struck the tree, and removed every vestige of hair from his head and face. His head ever since has been as smooth as a billiard ball.

HEAVY RAINFALL AT TOPEKA.

Topeka, Kan., July 27.—The heaviest rain that Topeka has experienced in a year fell for two hours this morning. It approached a cloudburst, flooding the streets and congesting the gutters. Along the Santa Fe line rain fell thirty miles on the west and on the east as far as Kansas City. On the Rock Island and Union Pacific systems, further north, the area covered was about the same. This ends the drouth in the sections mentioned for the present, the rain having refilled the streams and restored pasturage.

Marysville, Kan., July 27.—The drouth here is unbroken. A few local showers have fallen in the southern part of Marshall County. The corn crop on the uplands is almost an absolute failure. Not more than 10 per cent can be realized. On the bottoms, with speedy rains, 40 per cent of crop may be grown.

RAINS IN TWENTY-TWO MISSOURI COUNTIES.

St. Louis, July 27.—Live stock and crops were greatly benefited in the night by rain in twenty-two counties. No showers were noted in this city, however, and at 10 a. m. the mercury reached 89 degrees, 2 degrees above yesterday.

HEAVY RAIN IN OMAHA.

Omaha, Neb., July 27.—Lower temperature afforded only little relief to-day because of the excessive humidity, which early in the day showed 80 per cent, almost unprecedented here. The thermometer registered 95 soon after noon. To-night a heavy rain is falling, the first for many weeks.

TEXAS DROUTH BROKEN.

Dallas, Tex., July 27.—The drouth has been broken by heavy rains in approximately 20 per cent of the cotton growing districts. These rains have fallen regularly for the last four days, over the extreme northern and southern rims of the cotton belt. About 80 per cent of cotton lands in the large central district inside this circle have received only local and scattering showers.

CLOUDBURST CAUSES COLORADO FLOOD.

Cripple Creek, Col., July 27.—A flood which left destruction in its wake over fifty miles of territory was started at the head of West Four Mile Creek by a cloudburst, and extended through the valley to a point below Canyon City. The damage will reach over $40,000, including the loss to ranches, stock, growing crops and country roads in Fremont, Park and Teller counties. Many ranches are entirely swept away, and a number of persons are reported to be homeless. Heavy rains in this section, made worse by a cloudburst, are the cause of the flood. No fatalities have as yet been reported.

LIGHTNING KILLS A $50,000 MARE.

Lexington, Ky., July 27.—My Lady, a bay mare, ten years old, by Fellow Craft, dam Dixietta, by imported King Ban, with her suckling colt, by Dr. McBride were struck by lightning at Major B. J. Thomas's Hira Villa and instantly killed last night. The mare was a full sister to My Fellow, and was valued at $50,000.

WAISTCOATS AND OVERCOATS.

WARMER WEATHER IS PREDICTED FOR TO-DAY.

The promise for to-day, so far as the weather is concerned, is for smiling skies and warmer temperature. Some persons from the suburbs wore their overcoats to town yesterday morning. Waistcoats were the rule with those who live in the city.

Through the hours that preceded the dawn the temperature dropped to 64 degrees. After that it warmed up a bit, and at 2:10 p. m. the mercury reached 80 degrees. This was the highest for the day.

In the forenoon the wind blew slowly from the north, but in the afternoon it veered to the south and southeast. The humidity fluctuated between 50 and 60 per cent, which, though rather high, was not enough to destroy comfort.

THE WARREN TOWS IN THE SEWARD.

TRANSPORT GIVES OUT ON WAY TO NOME—BROUGHT BACK TO PUGET SOUND.

Port Townsend, Wash., July 27.—The United States transport Warren arrived at Quarantine this morning having in tow the United States transport Seward, the machinery of which gave out after arriving at St. Michaels and discharging her cargo and starting for Cape Nome. While in a disabled condition the Seward was picked up in Behring Sea and towed to Nome, where it was ascertained that her furnaces and boilers had practically given out. Just before sailing on the Alaska trip the Seward's machinery had been repaired at Seattle.

On board the Seward was Mrs. Randall, wife of General Randall, in command of the Military District of the North. Mrs. Randall is on her way East. On board the Warren were twelve men convicted of various crimes at Nome. Their sentences range from ten to twenty years, which they will serve on McNeill's Island. One of the convicts is "Will" Allen, son of ex-United States Senator John B. Allen. He will serve fifteen years for highway robbery.

FALL FROM HAMMOCK AFFECTS EYES.

Hartford, Conn., July 27 (Special).—Christopher R. Neal, a wealthy carpet dealer of Hartford, has met with a strange affliction through a fall with a hammock, which occurred while he was at Lyme-on-the-Sound. Mr. Neal was in a hammock, when the rope broke, and he fell to the ground, a distance of about a foot and a half, striking on his spine. It was announced by the family that he had not injured himself severely, but that they had put him under the care of certain specialists, fearing bad results. It now develops that the specialists are eye specialists from Hartford and New-York, and that the accident resulted in Mr. Neal's eyes becoming crossed, the jar having interfered with some nerve in charge of the work of keeping the eyes looking straight ahead.

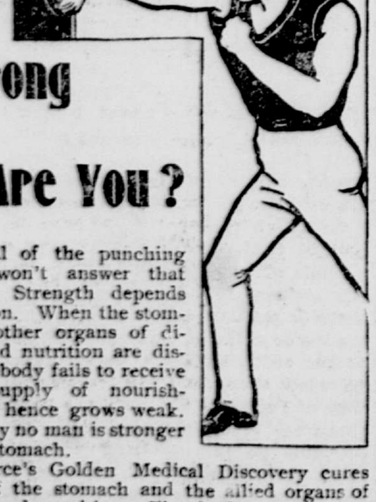
TO VISIT THE GRAVE OF THOMAS PAINE.

The Brooklyn Philosophical Society is to make its annual pilgrimage to the grave of Thomas Paine, in New-Rochelle, next Sunday. Addresses are to be made by Henry Rowley and Herbert Casson.

Old Gold and Silver Wanted.

Have you any old gold, silver, discarded jewelry, &c.? A list of dealers can be found in the narrow measure column.

How Strong Are You?



The dial of the punching machine won't answer that question. Strength depends on nutrition. When the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition are diseased, the body fails to receive its full supply of nourishment and hence grows weak. That is why no man is stronger than his stomach.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and the allied organs of digestion and nutrition. The food eaten is then perfectly digested and assimilated and the body is made strong in the only possible way—by nutrition.

"I was troubled with indigestion for about two years," writes Wm. Bowker, Esq., of Juliaetta, Latah Co., Idaho. "I tried different doctors and remedies but to no avail, until I wrote to you and you told me what to do. I suffered with a pain in my stomach and left side and thought that it would kill me. Now I am glad to write this and let you know that I am all right. I can do my work now without pain and I don't have that tired feeling that I used to have. Five bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and two vials of his 'Pleasant Pellets' cured me."

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Our regular stock includes a complete line of high grade boots for women at $5.00 a pr.

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KOCH'S VIEW NOT NEW

Continued from first page.

we urge the continuance of all present precautions until the matter has been fully solved.

Allen Knight, of Chicago, said that Dr. Koch had performed a worldwide service in calling attention to the precautions necessary to prevent the spread of this disease, and that it was now the duty of every government to prove whether or not Dr. Koch's statements were true, and he hoped to see investigations prosecuted to demonstrate whether Dr. Koch was wrong or right.

Dr. Hatz, of Detroit, referring to Dr. Koch's announcement, said:

I have no doubt that Dr. Koch has given the medical world the greatest problem of the age. In emphasizing the importance of the destruction of the sputum of consumptives Dr. Koch touched upon a difficult matter to handle, but every known consumptive should be prosecuted for promiscuous expectoration.

Referring to the matter of expectoration, Dr. Knopf said:

We do not want to become phthisisphobes or phthisismaniacs. I do not believe the man who expectorates in the streets, where there is plenty of fresh air and sunshine, injures any one, and I do believe he does himself much good. It is the distribution of the sputum of consumptives in bedrooms and apartments where the sun and air do not penetrate which causes all the trouble. The health of the street scavengers of Berlin is the best of any of the manual laborers of that capital.

PROF. VIRCHOW EXPRESSES DISSENT.

EMPHATICALLY AGAINST THE DEDUCTION OF DR. KOCH.

Berlin, July 27.—The German newspapers have printed long reports of the address of Dr. Robert Koch before the British Congress on Tuberculosis held in London this week, but few opinions on Dr. Koch's address have been expressed. Professor Virchow, the well known scientist, after having dissented, at a meeting of the Medical Society, from Dr. Koch's expressions in London, has expressed still stronger dissent from these views in an interview, in which he has said:

I am emphatically against Dr. Koch's deduction. He ignores everything we owe to the investigations and experiments of the Copenhagen school. The commission of the Danish Government conducted the most thorough experiments, the results of which are most flatly contradicted by Dr. Koch. You cannot say "Rome has spoken," because Dr. Koch is not Rome and the matter is far from being settled.

STATE INVESTIGATIONS.

EVIDENCE REGARDING TUBERCULOSIS GATHERED BY AN ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Albany, July 27.—Dr. Koch's statement of his belief that bovine tuberculosis cannot be communicated to man elicited this comment to-day from Timothy E. McGarr, the secretary of the State Commission in Lunacy:

There are constant requests to the commissioners for permission to buy sterilizers of milk. If this theory of Dr. Koch's is generally accepted, the doctor therefore will save the State a lot of money.

The legislature which was recently in session passed a law declaring that "whenever any infectious or contagious disease affecting domestic animals shall exist, be brought into or break out in this State, the Commissioner of Agriculture shall take measures promptly to suppress the same and to prevent such disease from spreading." The legislature appropriated $10,000 to carry out this law, and thus animals suffering from tuberculosis can be killed. The law says:

If the owner of animals suspected of being tuberculous desires to have such animals tested with tuberculin, and enters into a written agreement with the State before such test is made, to the effect that he will disinfect his premises and either consent to the slaughter of the animals responding to such test, or hold them and their products in strict quarantine, such test shall be made by a medical or veterinary practitioner designated by the Commissioner of Agriculture. The Commissioner may also in his discretion order such tuberculin test to be made, and, if the animal responds to such test, he may cause such animal to be slaughtered or held in strict quarantine.

The Commissioner also is authorized to appoint three State appraisers of condemned animals. One of the appraisers is to be present at the examination of all diseased animals when an examination is conducted for the purpose of determining whether such animals should be slaughtered. He is to determine the market value of each animal directed to be slaughtered. The appraised value of each head of cattle is not to exceed the sum of $60 if a thoroughbred, and $40 if a grade. After the animals are slaughtered they are to be examined by a medical or veterinary practitioner designated by the Commissioner of Agriculture. The act then says:

The actual appraised value at the time they are killed of all animals slaughtered under the provisions of this article, which shall be found upon a post-mortem examination not to have had the disease for which they were slaughtered, shall be paid the owners of such animals. The board of claims shall have exclusive jurisdiction to hear, audit and determine all claims which shall arise under the provisions of this article for compensation for animals slaughtered and to allow thereon such sums as should be paid by the State.

The Commissioner of Agriculture, Charles A. Wieting, has appointed ex-Assemblyman D. P. Witter, of Tioga County, as one of the appraisers. He is a practical farmer and has studied the subject of dealing with tuberculous cattle. In 1899 Mr. Witter was chairman of a committee of the Assembly appointed to investigate animal diseases in the State. In a speech before the New-York State Dairymen's Association at Cortland on December 15, 1899, Mr. Witter made the following interesting statements:

It was the work of the committee to investigate all animal diseases, but the disease of tuberculosis was the main object of our work. We have visited in all four States, and we have in our possession the laws, methods, results and expenses of executing the law in this State, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Massachusetts. It may be interesting to you to know about the number of cattle that are supposed to have tuberculosis in this and other States. In Pennsylvania the State veterinarian, Dr. Pearson, said that when he took up the work about 24 per cent of the Jersey cows of the State would respond to the tuberculin test, so far as he had gone. He had visited the worst diseased herds. In Massachusetts Dr. Peters testified that he thought at least 23 per cent of the dairy cows of that State would show tuberculosis in a physical examination, and in the neighborhood of 30 per cent of the cows of Massachusetts would respond to the tuberculin test. In our own State, as far as we are able to judge, we have very much less of it. In the sections we have investigated we have found that about 7 per cent of the cows would respond to the tuberculin test, so we feel encouraged that we have not so much of it as the adjoining States.

In this investigation it is somewhat necessary that we should couple bovine tuberculosis with human consumption, as it has been believed that many of the human family die from the disease after having contracted it from the milk and meat of our cows. So we have investigated along these lines. The burden of our investigation has been to try and determine the identity of the bacilli in animals and man, and I can give you a little bit of the evidence along that line. It is very contradictory. Some believe it is very transmissible, while others hold it is not in any degree. Massachusetts has been very radical in her measures to

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exterminate tuberculosis. They came to the conclusion that one-third of their cattle had the disease, and this led to a large expenditure of money and a large slaughter of cattle. I believe three years ago an appropriation of $240,000 was made in that State. In Massachusetts they have 212,000 cows, while we have 1,500,000. A proportionate expense in our State would mean $2,000,000 to exterminate tuberculosis. Such was the opposition of the farmers that the next year no appropriation was made.

Mr. Witter also, in the same speech, gave some interesting testimony by Dr. Theobald Smith, of Massachusetts, on the identity of the bacilli in man and animals. Dr. Smith appears to agree with Dr. Koch that they are not identical. Mr. Witter said:

I have but a moment to refer to the evidence of Dr. Theobald Smith, of Massachusetts. His name is not a new one. He was formerly connected with the Department of Agriculture at Washington. He has been for about six years connected with Harvard University, and in the laboratory has been investigating during that time, supported by the money of the experiment station of the State, the identity of the bacilli in man and animals. I will read here a little of his evidence:

Q.—Will you please state what you found in bovine tuberculosis as being communicated to man? A.—I have found in a set of tubercle bacilli, that is, isolated human sputum, and in the disease in cattle that there were certain differences that could be easily recognized by laboratory methods. This comparison is still going on, and at present I take the same position I did several years ago, that there are certain differences which do exist and do not change.

Q.—Have you found tubercle bacilli in man and bovine identical in any instance? A.—Not thus far. The strength of the position I have taken depends largely on the number of different cases examined. The number of cultures which I have studied are necessarily limited because it takes much time.

Q.—You spoke of a case in Berlin, another investigator who has studied the question. A.—He found one culture from a case of tuberculosis in the human being which seemed to be the same as that from cattle. It is the first time that the inference was led to that a case of human tuberculosis had risen from bovine. We have thus one culture out of thirty-five or thirty-six cultures which is probably bovine in its origin. It is possible that there might be some change in the passage of the bacilli through the human system which is unrecognizable, but its transmission is not in harmony with our present knowledge.

Q.—Do you consider tuberculosis in cattle a great menace to public health? A.—I do not, unless the inference drawn from my studies are wrong. I think we must accept the evidence we have before us.

Q.—Do you think from experience that the identity of the bacilli could be lost? A.—It is probable. It seems to me that the passage of the tubercle bacilli from animal to man is possible, but we are quite in the dark how often it takes place and what are the particular circumstances that may favor or prevent infection from taking place.

Q.—Do you think of anything further? A.—The only suggestion I have to make is that this question must be investigated still more, and that it will take some time to arrive at a conclusion. Such studies are expensive and should be supported by the public.

Q.—You believe that these questions are still unsettled? A.—I do; but, on general principles, I think the danger has been overestimated. I do not believe it wise to take any stand while investigations are still going on which may possibly compel us to change our conclusions. I have simply given you what I believe is the present standpoint of the question.

I must say, in conclusion, that we have visited some of the State institutions where large numbers of patients have been kept and have been able to prove to a certainty that those patients have for fifteen or twenty years or more been using milk from cows having tuberculosis to quite an extent—so much so that they were losing cows every little while from the disease—and in every institution visited so far, where all the milk was consumed as milk, not as cheese or butter, the percentage of death from human consumption in these institutions has been steadily and constantly on the decrease. The evidence thus far points to the conclusion that Dr. Smith has arrived at—that bovine tuberculosis is not a great menace to public health, and that the danger has been very greatly overestimated, and we know that business has been greatly injured thereby for dairymen.

Mr. Witter's committee in closing its report said:

Of the large number of experts examined who believed the disease was so transmissible, only a few have been able to cite definite cases, and in most of the cases cited there were only local lesions resulting from the bacilli, and that by inoculation. There are about two and one-half million cattle in the State at the present time. If 7 per cent of these were found upon examination to be diseased, and destroyed, the indemnities required to pay the awards, at $20 a head, would be $3,500,000.

A MEDICAL PAPER'S OPINION.

From The Medical Record.

Of course, we cannot discuss Koch's paper from the imperfect abstracts of it cabled to this country, but we are justified in two comments upon it. In the first place, Robert Koch is not the authority he gave promise of being earlier in his career, and there is no longer reason to accept as true any assertion which he may choose to make, simply because he has made it. The keen striving after exactness of the scientist has been dulled in him more or less, as was shown in the matter of tuberculin and of T. R., and in that of his assertions regarding malaria. He has lost the caution of the real scientist, and has put on the assumption (the cocksuredness, we are tempted to say) of the poseur. He asserts with positiveness what men like Adami and Theobald Smith suggest with caution.

And this leads us to the second remark we have to make on this publication. This alleged discovery of Koch is not original with him, any more than was that of the agency of the tick in the spread of Texas fever. He was preceded in the latter by Theobald Smith, and he is preceded in the former by the same investigator. In 1898 Smith presented a communication to the Association of American Physicians, in which he detailed a number of experiments, showing marked differences between the bacilli of bovine and those of human tuberculosis. . . .

This question, from its very nature, is a difficult one to solve, but it is of the greatest importance, economical as well as nosological, and it must be determined absolutely within a very short time. If the assertion of Koch shall have the effect of shaking the firm belief to the contrary, which is now held by the vast majority of the medical profession, and of spurring on to greater efforts and more searching investigation the few who are at present studying the subject, it will have served a useful purpose.