SCHLEY'S SUCCESSOR SAILS FOR RE-ESTABLISHED STATION

Rear Admiral J. B. Cromwell in Command of Uncle Sam's Warships in European Waters.

CALL BUREAU, 1406 G STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, July 12.—Formal orders were recently issued by the Navy Department for the re-establishment of the European station, with headquarters at Villefranche, France. For the present the new station is to be commanded by Rear Admiral Cromwell, who succeeded Admiral Schley on the latter's detachment last spring. The fleet comprises his flagship Chicago and the cruisers Albany and Nashville, now en route home from Manila. These latter ships will be stopped in the Mediterranean and held there pending Admiral Cromwell's arrival on the station.

NAVAL OFFICER WHO IS IN COMMAND OF THE EUROPEAN STATION.

Admiral Cromwell left Rio last Monday, and sailing across to Gibraltar he will assume command the latter part of this month, and there be joined by the Manila contingent. His departure leaves but two vessels on the South Atlantic, with a captain as senior officer, and opens up another flag command, which will not be filled for the present unless affairs in Argentina demand the presence of a stronger squadron and a higher ranking officer.

The limits of the European station are Port Said at the entrance of the Red Sea on the east, and a line running north and south through the Atlantic from the southernmost point of Greenland to Para on the north coast of Brazil, and thence eastward. This includes the Azores and all of the waters of Europe and North Africa.

The station has been unrepresented by vessels of the American navy since just previous to the stirring days of the Spanish war, when the flagship San Francisco and two smaller vessels under Admiral Selfridge were hurried out of the Mediterranean in order to prevent being bottled up by the strong ships sailing later under Admiral Cervera.

CITY ASSUMES ITS HOLIDAY ATTIRE TO WELCOME HOST OF LEAGUERS

Continued from Page One.

Call yesterday was rendered. The singers were in excellent spirits, and the various choruses were sung with a fervor that promised much for the grand concert next Tuesday evening. Many of the more difficult numbers were tried several times, until a fair degree of perfection was attained. The rehearsal was most satisfactory to the directors. The choruses rehearsed were as follows:

"The Heavens Are Telling," Robert Husband, director; "Gloria," from "Twelfth Mass," J. M. Robinson, director; "Thanks Be to God," Isaac C. Blake, director; "Be Not Afraid," J. J. Morris, director; "By Babylon's Wave," W. C. Stadtfeld, director; "Worthy Is the Lamb," Fred W. Bacon, director; "Hallelujah," Robert Husband, director.

Some difficulty was experienced in securing perfect harmony between the organ and the voices. This was due to the fact that the organ is removed about eighty feet from the console, thereby causing a slight loss of time in the transmission of sound from the great instrument. This will be overcome after another rehearsal by the organist, who will anticipate the director sufficiently to make up the discrepancy in time, amounting to about one-twentieth of a second. The organist last night was W. B. King of Oakland.

Another rehearsal will be held Monday evening, and the final one on Tuesday afternoon. At that time the 750 choristers from Los Angeles and other cities in the southern part of the State will be present. The entire chorus numbers 1500 voices. This is the largest ever heard in this city, and exceeds that of the Christian Endeavor convention by nearly 150.

Special Invitations Issued.

The general committee issued special invitations last night to citizens prominent in military, business and civil life to occupy seats upon the platform on the occasion of the league convention next Thursday afternoon. Those to whom invitations were sent are:

Major General S. M. B. Young, commandant at the Presidio; David Starr Jordan, president of the Leland Stanford Jr. University; Benjamin Ide Wheeler, president of the State University; Eli McClish, president of the University of the Pacific; Archbishop P. W. Riordan; Bishop W. F. Nichols; George A. Newhall, president of the Chamber of Commerce; Mrs. Mary W. Kincaid, president of the Board of Education; Frank J. Symmes, representing the Merchants' Association; Supreme Justice W. H. Beatty; A. Sbarboro, president of the Manufacturers' and Producers' Association; Rabbi Jacob Voorsanger; Paris Kilburn, president of the State Harbor Commission, and Chinese Consul General Ho Yow.

New Subscriptions Received.

The subscriptions to the Epworth League fund yesterday aggregated $2905, swelling the total to date to $18,035. The finance committee is hard at work in an endeavor to make the total $25,000 before Tuesday, which sum is actually required in order to make the entertainment of the leaguers an unqualified success. Yesterday's subscriptions were as follows:

San Francisco and Alameda Epworth League Union (second donation), $2000; Western Meat Company, $50; Crocker Estate, Inc., $50; Renton, Holmes & Co., $50; Goodyear Rubber Company, $25; California Paint Company, $20; Thomas Jennings, $10; R. C. Atkins, $10; Hooker & Co., $10; George F. Eberhard, $10; DeLano Bros., $10; C. R. Allen, $10; A. L. Hettrick & Co., $10; J. L. Lewis & Co., $10; Brown & Adams, $10; A. B. Patrick & Co., $10; Wagner Leather Company, $10; Brown & Power, $10; Madison, Bruce & Sellers, $10; San Francisco News Company, $10; Gutte & Frank, $10; Scottish Mutual and National Insurance Company, $10; Christenden, Edwards & Goodwin, $10; Connecticut Insurance Compnay, $10; J. M. Peck, $10; W. H. Lowden, $10; Edward Brown & Son, $10; Gordon & Frazer, $10; cash, $10; S. Hutchison, $10; William Taaffe & Co., $10; Albert Wolf, $10; Doyle, Lacoste & Co., $10; J. G. Johnston, $10; O'Brien & Spotorno, $10; Clayburg & George, $10; No Percentage Drug Store, $10; Otis McAllister & Co., $10; David Schonwasser, $10; G. Salles Company, $10; Merchants' Ice and Storage Company, $10; Groenhagen & Co., $10; Goetzen & Metson, $10; Erlanger & Galenger, $10; Pacific Micro Materials Company, $10; cash, $10; Kaufmann's, $10; Kast & Co., $10; Kohler & Chase, $10; L. Lebenbaum & Co., $10; W. F. Barstow, $10; Hirsch & Kaiser, $10; E. G. Dennison, $5; Martin Fennsin Company, $5; F. G. Ginn, $5; H. H. Hjul, $7; Julius Kahn, $5; G. R. Lucy, $5; John Partridge, $5; Presbyterian Board of Publication, $5; Charles F. Thurback, $5; Witzel & Baker, $5; J. Stallman, $5; U. S. Gage, $5; Union Pulp and Paper Company, $5; John Kitchen Jr., $5; M. C. Harris, $5; Daniel McLeod & Co., $5; R. H. Webster, $5; Tatom & Bowen, $5; Searles & McLinton, $5; H. Hilp, $5; Abe Isaacs, $5; San Francisco Deadhouse, $5; K. Meusdorffer & Co., $5; Carron & Greeh, $5; F. C. Judkins, $5; A. Zellerbach & Sons, $5; A. Fleishacker & Co., $5; J. B. Stevens, $5; J. Bermingham, $5; H. A. Smith, $5; Henry A. Arnold, $5; Ensign & McGuffick, $5; Henry U. Brandenstein, $5; John Farnham, $5; G. Orsi, $5; Skinner & Co., $5; Wiley B. Allen Company, $5; Louis E. Spear & Co., $5; Waterhouse & Price, $5; Fred H. Fink & Co., $5; George H. Tyson, $5; Katz & Sons, $5; Lyon & Hoag, $5; Lundberg & Lee, $5; Paul Keyser, $5; Peter Bacigalupi, $5; San Francisco Shoe Company, $5; California Casket Company, $5; Wiester & Co., $5; Frank T. Osborn, $5; total, $2905; previously reported, $15,130. Grand total, $18,035.

Appeal for Funds.

The following appeal has been issued from the headquarters of the Epworth League:

It is a keen disappointment to the committee in charge of the convention of the Epworth League that the details of finance have dragged until our visitors are actually here. But a few days remain before the opening of the convention, and the funds necessary for properly carrying it on are not yet on hand. As yet but —— has been subscribed.

The expenses of the convention already ordered are as follows: Halls, $7500; badges, $2500; programme, $8000; decoration, $4500; printing and promotion, $5000; sundries, $2500; total, $30,000.

The committee has never doubted the willingness of the city to finance the convention, and now that its proportions exceed all expectations and give promise to make it the greatest gathering in point of numbers ever held in San Francisco, we are assured that our people of the city will come to our relief. But this must be done at once.

We earnestly request, therefore, that those who have not contributed to the fund should do so at once, and send their contribution by check or otherwise to the finance committee at the Mechanics' Pavilion. Checks should be made payable to I. J. Truman, treasurer.

I. J. TRUMAN, Treasurer.
THOS. FILBEN,
Chairman General Committee.
ROLLA V. WATT,
Chairman Advisory Committee.
W. de L. KINGSBURY,
Chairman Financial Aid.

Raisins for the Leaguers.

FRESNO, July 12.—Ten thousand one-quarter pound cartons of raisins have been sent to San Francisco for distribution among the Epworth Leaguers at the convention next week. Local leaguers will meet the trains here on Monday and Tuesday and supply the Easterners with fresh fruit.

DR. BUCKLEY ON CALIFORNIA.

Eminent Christian Teacher Talks Interestingly of a Former Visit.

"I have not been interviewed for thirty-eight years and I must decline to be interviewed now," said Dr. J. M. Buckley, editor of the New York Christian Advocate, to a representative of The Call last night. "Why?" "Well, that is a long story. I got into some controversy long ago by being interviewed. It was not the fault of the interviewer nor my fault. It was because what I had said was republished elsewhere with the questions eliminated, giving my language an entirely different construction."

And then Dr. Buckley, reassured upon the point that he would be tempted into no religious controversy, talked most entertainingly of matters and things.

"I was in California years ago," he said, "as a traveler for my health. They told me then that there was nothing to be seen in Southern California save a quaint old Spanish town at Santa Barbara, and so I did not go south then. I came through the south this time, and I assure you there is much to be seen. It is a great and beautiful country. Of course, you know all that.

"San Francisco has changed, of course, in the years. I do not know how much. I only arrived to-night. But there were only some 75,000 people here when I was here. It is a great city now, and I intend to see it all.

"I will be here, I think, until the 27th of the month. I am here, as you know, with the Epworth League, and I am booked for one lecture in Oakland on Monday night and for two at Pacific Grove later. There is a Chautauqua there. You do not know, do you, the subject on which I am to speak at Oakland? I wish you did. Some letters that should have reached me have evidently been lost, and I am to speak without notes. I am rather at a loss.

"I had a somewhat peculiar experience, by the way, on my way out here. I stopped at Williams—in Arizona, you know—on the way out here, and visited the Grand Canyon from there. The hotel keeper pledged himself to take care of my trunk. He did, too, for although half the town was burned in my absence, he saved my trunk and in it many valuable manuscripts sent to my paper for consideration."

Dr. Buckley visited Yosemite and the big trees when he was on the coast thirty-one years ago, and twenty-nine years ago published "Two Weeks in Yosemite," one of the earliest works printed on the wonderful valley.

"And a fellow that published a guide book that had great vogue," said Dr. Buckley, plaintively, "stole nearly the whole of it. But I did not mind. He said in his book that it was stolen."

Dr. Buckley's book is still in print and still finds sale.

Eczema

How it reddens the skin, itches, oozes, dries and scales!

Some people call it tetter, milk crust or salt rheum.

The suffering from it is sometimes intense; local applications are resorted to—they mitigate, but cannot cure.

It proceeds from humors inherited or acquired and persists until these have been removed.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

positively removes them, has radically and permanently cured the worst cases, and is without an equal for all cutaneous eruptions.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best cathartic. Price 25 cents.

GREAT RUIN IS WROUGHT BY DROUGHT

Heat Threatens Crops Throughout Middle West.

Dry Spell the Worst Experienced Since the Famine of 1860.

Without Rain Cereals and Staple Vegetables Will Be a Total Failure in the Stricken District.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 12.—No rain fell to-day in any part of the drought-stricken district, consisting of all of Kansas, Western Missouri, Oklahoma and Indian Territory. Over much of this region this was the worst day of the long hot spell, the temperature being more than 100 degrees and no breeze stirring. Corn, oats, hay and potatoes are so badly injured that even with rain this yield would be short, and as the Weather Bureau gives no hope of relief, the outlook is discouraging. At some places in Kansas there has been no rainfall whatever for nearly three months. The present is the worst drought since 1860, when New England sent food to the settlers of Kansas. However, the past few years have been very prosperous ones, and even now the Kansas farmers are harvesting one of the largest crops of wheat in the history of the State. A great many counties send word that with rain corn will be a half crop; without rain soon, no yield. A few say there is yet hope for a fair harvest.

High Price for Hay.

Hay sold this morning for $20 a ton, the highest price ever reached in this market. Receipts were very small and most of the hay which came in was sold some time ago in the country before the drought became too serious. Hay is so high here that it can be shipped in from Minnesota or Ohio or almost any State in the country that has a crop. Kansas and Missouri, which usually furnish as much hay as any three Eastern States and at this time of the year are usually shipping trainloads of hay to other points, are buying hay this year. In numerous places there is no pasturage and owners of cattle are shipping hay to their farms. Alfalfa has yielded well everywhere and will be the salvation of many farmers.

For the past five days 110,000 hogs have been received at the stock yards, breaking all records. These heavy shipments are due to the scarcity of corn.

A Topeka special says: A careful perusal of crop reports from all parts of the State indicates that Kansas will not raise more than 50,000,000 bushels of corn this year. The crop will thus be less than a third of last year's yield and less than a fifth of 1899's. The late corn is all that will yield anything, the early product being given up more than two weeks ago. The fact that there has been no good rain for three months has retarded the late corn.

Corn Crop a Failure.

Opinions and reports differ as to the extent of the damage to corn. Secretary Coburn of the State Board of Agriculture admits that the crop is practically a failure. While corn has failed, alfalfa has given an abundant yield.

Wheat is nearly all in the stack. As many as 20,000 acres of wheat in the stack have been burned during the last two weeks. The fires start from the slightest causes, so intensely dry is everything, and when they are once started there is no water on hand with which to fight them. Trees are showing the effects of the drought. Leaves are falling like late in the summer. Half grown fruit is dying and dropping from the trees.

Kansas is stricken with a drought worse than any since 1860. Queerly enough, the usual order of things has been reversed this time and the western part of the State is in a much more favorable condition tnan the hitherto favored eastern part.

SOL SHATTERS GREAT RECORDS

Residents of Eastern Cities Swelter in the Heat.

KANSAS CITY, July 12.—This was the hottest day ever experienced in Southwestern Missouri. In Kansas City for four hours this afternoon the Government thermometer registered 103, while the mercury on the street in the downtown districts soared to 108 and 110.

Last night was one of the worst nights of which Kansas City people have recollection. Hardly a breath of air has stirred here for the past twenty-four hours and great suffering has resulted, especially among the poor along the river bottoms. Five prostrations were reported in Kansas City, none so far fatal.

At Joplin 105 degrees was reported. Paving contractors found it difficult to keep their men at work, and men and horses at many of the zinc mines were compelled to quit at 2 o'clock. But one rain has visited Joplin and the surrounding country since May and several mining plants are on the verge of shutting down because of the scarcity of water.

At Springfield 104 was recorded, the highest in the history of the signal service there, and four prostrations were reported.

LEAVENWORTH, Kans., July 12.—This was the hottest day yet experienced in this city, the thermometer registering 100 at 10:30 to-night. Mrs. Mary Miller was found dead in her doorway, the result of excessive heat. At Linwood, in the southern part of the county, a man working on the railroad bridge was overcome by the heat and fell to the ground, killing himself.

Warm Wave Strikes Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kans., July 12.—All records for heat in the thirty-four years' observations which have been kept by Chancellor Snow of the University of Kansas were broken to-day, the mercury reaching a maximum average for the State of 105.5 degrees. In Fort Scott the mercury registered 110 degrees. The heat was accompanied by a light breeze from the south, which came as a breath from a furnace, blasting and withering vegetation of all kinds.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., July 12.—This was the hottest day of the summer here. At 10 o'clock it was 94 degrees, the highest point reached at that hour this season.

ST. LOUIS, July 12.—According to the Weather Bureau officials there is no relief from the intense heat in sight. At noon the Government thermometer registered 96 degrees in the shade, and is still rising. In parts of Missouri and Western Illinois, where the crops are being literally burned by a temperature that during the past two days ranged as high as 110 in the shade, records of thirty years have been broken. At 2 p. m. the mercury had reached the 100 mark.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 12.—The thermometer fell rapidly last night from yesterday's record of 103, and at 9 o'clock this morning stood at 80 degrees, with a pleasant breeze.

OMAHA, Neb., July 12.—The heat today has been intense. The thermometer reached 104 and ranged from 100 to 107 throughout the State. The street thermometers in this city were as high as 110 during the day. Hardly a breath of air stirred.

LONDON, July 13.—Violent thunderstorms and tropical rains in various parts of Great Britain last night moderated the fervent heat. In Brussels, however, the thermometer registered 107 degrees in the shade and several heat fatalities occurred. The weather continues very hot in France, the temperature yesterday being 91½. Twelve deaths from heat were officially reported in the French capital.

Army Officer Goes to Prison.

NEW YORK, July 12.—Edward H. Martin, formerly a lieutenant in the United States army, who pleaded guilty a few days ago to a charge of passing worthless checks, was sentenced to-day by Recorder Goff to one year in the penitentiary.

Former Venezuela President Arrives.

SAN JUAN DE PORTO RICO, July 12.—General Andrade, the former President of Venezuela, arrived here yesterday evening on the steamer Ponce, from New York July 6. He was registered on the passenger list as "J. Tionez."

NO CHANCE IS GIVEN TO THE SPECULATORS

Reports From Oklahoma Indicate That Registration for Land Is Progressing Quietly.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Secretary Hitchcock said to-day that the reports from the Oklahoma registration show that the crowds in that country had digested thoroughly the President's proclamation and realized that there was no chance for speculators, intruders, trespassers, gamblers, etc.

"The people," said the Secretary, "realize that the lands are being opened in good faith to everybody legally qualified, and that what is given them is not transferable."

Following is the telegraphic report received at the Interior Department to-day from Assistant Commissioner Richards at El Reno, dated last night:

"Registered here to-day 6500; at Sill yesterday about 1100. Everything is moving smoothly at both places. The crowd thinned so much that we will only work from 9 until 4 o'clock to-morrow unless a great number come in."

May Feast on Prunes.

SAN JOSE, July 12.—The Cured Fruit Association has arranged to make a magnificent display of prunes at Mechanics' Pavilion during the Epworth League convention. The colored woman who cooked for Mrs. McKinley during the latter's illness in San Francisco has been engaged and will cook prunes after approved recipes, which will be distributed to visitors. Samples of uncooked fruit and prune literature will be given away. Director W. P. Cragin will superintend the exhibit and demonstrations.

May Acquit Brazilian Admiral.

RIO JANEIRO, July 12.—The Brazilian Chamber of Deputies to-day received the report of the special commission appointed to consider the case of Rear Admiral Mello, who was arrested last April on a charge of monarchial plotting and who then appealed to the Chamber. The report declares that the accusations against the officer are without foundation, and it is considered certain that the Chamber will unanimously confirm the committee's conclusion to-morrow.

Agitators Arrested in Prussia.

LONDON, July 13.—"The Prussian Government, in order to suppress the growing discontent of the Poles in Eastern Prussia," says the Berlin correspondent of the Daily Chronicle, "has arrested sixty leaders of anti-German societies. The agitation has been intensified by an edict of the educational authorities forbidding Polish clergymen to give religious instruction in the national schools in the Polish language."

Baldwin Nearly Ready to Sail.

TROMSOE, Norway, July 12.—The Baldwin-Zeigler Arctic expedition will sail Tuesday, July 16. Baldwin, accompanied by Otis and W. Schamp, who have charge of the equipment, will go on board the chartered ship Frithjof to Vardoe, where he will purchase Arctic necessities. From that point he will proceed to a small town near Archangel to get his horses and dogs.

Battle of Boyne Celebrated.

BELFAST, July 12.—The celebration of the battle of the Boyne is being marked by collisions, but no serious trouble has occurred, there being plenty of soldiers and police to control the factions.

"The Missouri Pacific Limited."

The only route having through sleeping car service between San Francisco and St. Louis daily. Stop-overs allowed at Salt Lake City. For full information ask L. M. Fletcher, 126 California street.

PRESIDENT OF CHILE CALLED TO FINAL REST

Death of Frederico Errazuriz, the Popular South American Statesman.

BUENOS AYRES, July 12.—Senor Frederico Errazuriz, President of Chile, who has been in feeble health for more than a year, is dead.

THE LATE FREDERICO ERRAZURIZ Y ECHAURREN, PRESIDENT OF CHILE.

Dr. Frederico Errazuriz y Echaurren, President of the Republic of Chile, was born at Santiago in 1850. He studied for the law and took his degree in 1873, but having little taste for the legal profession, and possessing large estates, he devoted his attention principally to improvements in agriculture. In 1876 he was elected Deputy to Congress for the Department of Constitucion, and, being elected in 1879, continued to represent that department until 1889, when he was chosen as Senator for the Province of Maule. Eleven years ago, when the conflict between the late President Balmaceda and the Congress assumed alarming proportions, Senor Belisario Prats was summoned by the President to organize a Ministry, and to Errazuriz was confided the difficult and ungrateful post of Minister of War. In this capacity he displayed remarkable tact and energy.

In 1891 Senor Prats' Ministry resigned, and when the revolution broke out soon afterward Errazuriz at once declared himself on the side of the revolutionary party. When the contest ended in favor of Congress, he took the foremost part in proclaiming the necessity of a policy of "forget and forgive." His election as President in June, 1896, proved popular with all classes of Chileans, and his watchword of "Peace and Progress" met with general respect. He was the second member of his family to be President of Chile, as his father held similar office from 1871 to 1875.

STRIKE OF THE MACHINISTS COLLAPSES IN EASTERN CITIES

Employes of Corporations Decide to Abandon the Fight and Return to Work.

CINCINNATI, July 12.—The machinists' strike, which was organized on May 20 and which involved several thousand employes in this city, has practically been declared off. A secret mass-meeting of strikers was held to-day, at which a formal report was made that it had been found impossible to procure assistance in money from the headquarters in Washington, as the strike benefit fund is exhausted, and the strikers were advised to return to work.

Already about 600 men have applied for reinstatement, and many more will do so to-morrow and Monday. No official statement has been made by the leaders of the strikers, and they all refuse to be quoted, saying that they do not care to do anything that might affect the injunction proceedings against them, set for hearing July 15. It is said that the decision to return to work was not unanimous and that some men will still hold out.

A meeting of the shop committeemen of striking machinists from the various concerns affected was held in Workingmen's Hall to-night. At the conclusion of the meeting a statement was given out emphatically denying the report that the strike had been called off. It is learned that while it was left discretionary with the men in a number of shops to return without any odium being involved as deserting the strike, several firms were picked out on which the fight is to be prosecuted. The men in these shops have pledged to remain out, and those who return will support them. Should any of these shops attempt to transfer their work to those in which the men return the men have agreed to refuse to handle it.

The various shops were visited during the day by committees of their respective employes, who made requests for the terms under which they would allow them to return to work. There were approximately 3500 machinists involved in the strike here, and of these the strikers say about 10 per cent have already returned. Those shops affected by the decision of the union to continue the fight employ about 1100 men.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—At the headquarters of the International Association of Machinists here President O'Connell admitted that the collapse of the strike at Cincinnati was likely to have considerable effect on the general strike, as Cincinnati has been regarded as the center of the fighting, but reiterated that there was no intention to call off the general strike.

BALTIMORE, July 12.—About 200 machinists decided to-day to give up the fight for a nine-hour working day and to apply for reinstatement in the shops of the Maryland Steel Company, on Monday, at the old terms. This brings the machinists' strike to an end in this city. About 1200 men employed in various shops laid down their tools, and the majority of them were granted their demands.

PITTSBURG, July 12.—The second day of the conference between the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers and the steel manufacturers came to a close to-night without an agreement having been reached. Another session will be held to-morrow and from indications late to-night a settlement of the general strike will be decided upon. When the conference adjourned all of the conferees were appealed to for information as to the status of affairs, but nothing definite could be learned. Late to-night, however, President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association consented to be quoted in the following statement:

Nothing actually was accomplished to-day. No proposition was submitted by either side to the controversy. No time has been set on the conference, but it must come to an end. To-morrow must settle it one way or another. If no agreement is reached, the general strike which was set for last Monday will proceed. I am still hoping for a settlement.

When asked if in the event of a strike it would involve all the plants of the United States Steel corporation, Shaffer replied that every union man in every plant in any way connected with the steel corporation would be called out. A general strike, if ordered, would include the union workers in the Federal Steel Company, the National Steel Company, the American Tin Plate Company, the American Sheet Steel Company, the National Tube Company and the American Steel Hoop Company; and all union members in non-union or open mills, aggregating about 60,000 men, would be affected.

It is believed by conservative steel men that a compromise will be reached to-morrow and a strike averted. President Shaffer himself, while not stating that he is prepared to initiate a compromise, intimated that should one come from the other side he would gladly meet it half way and concede anything not compromising his people. Judge E. H. Gary, chairman of the steel combine executive committee, was in the city all day, practically incognito. He did not take part in the conference directly nor did he take part in the meeting; but it is learned on high authority to-night that he was not far away from the meeting and was cognizant of everything that transpired. Without making public in any way the purpose of his visit here, he left for Chicago to-night on the Pennsylvania limited.

FRICTION STORY DENIED BY OTIS

Declares That He Did Not Have Trouble With MacArthur.

CHICAGO, July 12.—When asked concerning the alleged friction between himself and General MacArthur, General Otis said to-day:

There was no friction between General MacArthur and myself when I was in command in the Philippines. General MacArthur was a subordinate officer, and how could there be any friction between a subordinate officer and his superior?

General MacArthur once recommended that I issue a proclamation of amnesty to all who surrendered and a declaration that any one who should kill an American soldier thereafter would be considered a murderer. I declined to act on that recommendation, but don't remember my exact words. I might have told him that no further advice on this subject was desired by the commanding general.

That is a thing that is frequently necessary for a commanding officer to do. The time was not ripe for the issuing of such a proclamation. The facts which General MacArthur advanced in support of his recommendation had already become matters of consideration with me. At that time we controlled only a small part of the islands, and had no adequate means of making such a proclamation known to the natives who were not under our immediate control.

Break Records in Races.

BOSTON, July 12.—Breaking records from forty minutes to two hours, inclusive, Jimmy Moran won the golden wheel six-day race at Charles River Park to-night, scoring in the two hours of riding the hitherto untouched distance of seventy-four miles 1172 yards. Every man in the race broke the record of last year's golden wheel race. The score: Moran, 416 miles 1040 yards; Stinson, 411 miles 452 yards; Champion, 400 miles 45 yards; Malson, 393 miles 1655 yards.

Oil for the Locomotives.

TOPEKA, Kas., July 12.—The Santa Fe Railroad has decided to use oil for fuel in its locomotives as early as possible. The Beaumont product will be given a trial. A number of locomotives were turned out of the shops here to-day, which will run on the main line of the road and burn oil. The Santa Fe has 135 oil-burning engines on its lines in Southern California.

Killed by "Persons Unknown."

TELLURIDE, Colo., July 12.—The Coroner's jury summoned for the purpose of inquiring into the cause of the death of three men killed in the attack on the Smuggler-Union mine on July 3 returned a verdict to-day that death resulted from gunshot wounds inflicted by persons unknown.

Overrules State's Demurrer.

SACRAMENTO, July 12.—Superior Judge Shields to-day overruled the defendant's demurrer in the case of the San Francisco Law and Collection Company against the State. This is a suit on the old coyote scalp claims.

PRICES JUMP IN THE EAST

Wheat and Corn Markets the Scenes of Excitement.

Abundance of Orders Keep Brokers Busy in New York.

NEW YORK, July 12.—There was a scene of great excitement in both the wheat and corn markets to-day, the trade aggregating one of the largest day's totals in a year or more. Prices jumped 2⅝ cents during the day in corn, making 6½ cents advance for the week. Orders poured into the market so fast that brokers could scarcely execute them at the prices desired, and the usually small crowd around the corn ring was increased to such an extent that at times it almost rivaled that in the wheat pit.

The farmers have taken the bull side into their hands and in the face of heavy realizing on the part of the professionals have kept prices going until the cry is for 60-cent corn in Chicago. Where the present bull movement will end depends a great deal on weather conditions in the leading corn States.

Wheat also took on an extraordinary jump to-day, and from being an option almost entirely friendless at once leaped to popularity with the bulls and gave corn a close race for leadership in the matter of advance for the day. Prices at New York closed 2½@2⅝c higher than the previous night and practically at the top. Professionals were caught on this bulge in wheat and some of them lost about all the money they had made through selling long corn to the bull public.

For weeks and months wheat has persistently been hammered by everybody on the idea that the crop would be a record one and more than enough to make up the foreign shortage. The result has been a huge short interest, part of which was caught in yesterday's big advance. The remainder is in a state of anxiety as to what the outcome will be, realizing that a much greater upturn must mean the covering of a big line of wheat. To-day the bulls were still further encouraged by reports that wheat in the Red River Valley was being injured by excessive heat after the recent wet weather.

The market showed signs in the afternoon of being oversold and the bears bought to cover with some urgency. The forecasts of a favorable bank statement to-morrow helped to rally the market. The recoveries ran from 2 to 2¾ in the principal active stocks, Wabash preferred and Rock Island leading. The market was unsteady at the advance and kept sagging, but there were no recurrences of the acute weakness.

The bond market was weak in sympathy with stocks.

KILLS A PASSENGER ON TRAIN IN WYOMING

Former Bank Teller Says He Was Hypnotized and Had to Commit Murder.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., July 12.—N. A. Copeland, formerly teller in a Omaha bank, to-night shot and killed A. C. Rogers, a fellow passenger. The killing took place on Union Pacific train No. 6 near Wamsutter. Copeland is insane and came near murdering Brakeman Schamp before being subdued. Rogers died in less than an hour. There were three bullets in his body.

Copeland's story is that he and Rogers were en route east from San Francisco. Copeland says that before leaving California he was hypnotized by Rogers and it was to break this spell that he killed his companion. Copeland is in jail at Rawlins and the body of the dead man was left there. Rogers' home is believed to be in South St. Joseph, Mo.

Pythians Issue a Statement.

CHICAGO, July 12.—Under a resolution adopted by the Supreme Lodge of Knights of Pythias directing the supreme chancellor, supreme vice chancellor and the president of the board of control of the endowment rank to prepare an address to the members, an address has been issued reciting the proceedings of the special convention of the Supreme Lodge, which has just been held in this city. The address covers substantially the same facts that were telegraphed last night. The official figures of the result of the examination by the insurance department of Illinois and Connecticut, as given in the address, show that on June 1, 1901, the gross assets upon the books were $625,259, of which the sum of $290,383 was not admitted, leaving net assets of $334,856. The actual liabilities for the same date were $560,143, thus leaving a deficiency of $225,287.

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