

SUMMARY TELEGRAPH NEWS

NEWS OF THE WORLD IN BRIEF.

A Complete Review of the Events of the Past Week—In This and Foreign Lands—Taken From the Latest Dispatches.

The postoffice at Wallula, Wash., was broken open by robbers recently. The safe was blown open with dynamite and the money, stamps, papers and records stolen.

Frederick D. White, son of Andrew D. White, United States ambassador to Germany, committed suicide at his home in Syracuse, N. Y. Prolonged ill health and exhausting nervous disease is given as the only possible explanation of his act.

The town of Forsythe, Mont., was visited by a terrible fire and eleven persons badly injured. The fire started in the Occidental hotel, run by Mrs. McGuire. Two men, names unknown, were suffocated and their bodies burned to a crisp. One was a section employe and the other, a young man about 17 years of age, who had come to the town only the day before from North Dakota. The origin of the fire Wednesday was the hottest ever recorded in Chicago, the mercury in the weather tower showing 101.2 degrees, while thermometers on the streets were from two to four degrees hotter.

The Minnesota state pardon board has approved the parole of Cole and James Younger, who have been in the Stillwater penitentiary for the past 25 years for complicity in the robbery and murder at the time of the raid on the Northfield, Minn., bank.

The town of Port La Vica, Calhoun county, Texas, was swept away recently by a storm. Nearly all the houses were blown away and a large number of boats wrecked. No lives are reported lost. Port La Vica is on the Gulf of Mexico, on La Vica bay.

Glasgow, Mont., July 11.—Sheriff Griffith has arrived for reinforcements and brought the first authentic news of the whereabouts of the bandits who held up the Great Northern express near Malta. He is confident that he has the outlaws cornered 60 miles south of the railroad on the north side of the Missouri river and between the river and the Little Rockies.

The state department has received the amount of the American indemnity claims against Turkey—\$95,000—through the American legation at Constantinople. The money was paid by the Turkish government to Mr. Leishman, our minister at Constantinople, and was by him placed in the Ottoman Imperial bank and drafts remitted for the amount. These drafts have just reached Washington.

Fire destroyed the O'Brien boiler works at St. Joseph, Mo. Loss estimated at \$100,000.

Kansas grain is burning up in the worst heated spell since the summer of 1860. Corn also is a failure.

Sunday was the hottest day of the season in southern Kansas, the thermometer registering as high as 118 in the sun.

E. H. Conger, United States minister to China, will sail Wednesday from the steamer Nippon Maru, en route to Peking.

Six persons were drowned while surfing bathing at a picnic of the Hebrew Gammah Hazad, at Dauskie beach, near Savannah, Ga.

Mme. Melba is suffering from an attack of laryngitis and her physicians have advised her not to sing at Covent Garden for a week.

Coleman and James Younger, who were granted a conditional parole by the board of pardons on Wednesday, last, have been released from the Stillwater penitentiary.

At Springfield, O., Paul Hague, known as Prof. Zeno, an aeronaut, was fatally injured Sunday afternoon at Island Park, falling 200 feet. His parachute failed to open.

With a capitalization of between \$1,000,000 and \$3,000,000, 12 of the chief vaudeville theaters between Chicago and the Pacific coast are about to be merged into a single property.

At Dennison, Texas, the worst drouth ever experienced was broken Sunday afternoon by a terrific rainfall of over two hours' duration, the volume of rain being almost equal to a cloudburst.

At Niagara Falls, N. Y., Carlisle Graham Sunday afternoon made his fifth successful voyage through the Whirlpool rapids in a barrel. The start was made from the Maid of the Mist landing, below the falls.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson hopes that the corn crop of the western states has not yet been ruined by the drouth. He is disposed to believe the reports as to the damage have been exaggerated.

The steamer John S. Kimball, July 4 from Nome, has arrived in Seattle with 20 passengers and \$75,000 in gold from the district, consigned principally to a local bank. She reports that St. Michael, as regards the discharge of freight from steamers, was still ice-blocked July 3.

M. Santos Dumont's cigar shaped balloon, driven by a motor, had a trial recently from St. Cloud, across Paris, around the Eiffel tower and back to St. Cloud. The papers say the trip was quite successful and that the balloon ascended and descended apparently at the will of the aeronaut.

In all parts of France Sunday, the national fete day, the anniversary of the fall of the Bastille, was celebrated with much enthusiasm and without disorder. There were reviews at all naval and military stations, followed by illuminations, fireworks and balls in the evening. The Parisians participated with their usual zest.

Up to within a week the outlook for the harvest in the middle west was favorable. Wheat was doing well in Minnesota and the Dakotas, but it is now

believed that drouth in some sections and floods in others will reduce the figures below the estimates made earlier in the year. What effect the present torrid wave will have on the crop can not now be foretold.

Major Putnam B. Strong's quarter-master's department, U. S. A., has announced that he had resigned from the army for personal and financial reasons and that his resignation had been accepted by Secretary Root. The resignation followed the publication of an escapade in San Francisco in which Strong and Lady Francis Hope, formerly May Yohe, are the principals.

The departure from Pekin of Prince Chun, younger brother of Emperor Kwang Su, who has been selected formally to apologize at Berlin for the murder of Baron von Ketteler, was a spectacular event. A special train took Prince Chun and his suite from Pekin to Taku, from which port he will proceed by steamer to Shanghai. He will sail from Shanghai July 20 for Genoa and will proceed directly from there to Berlin by rail.

There were in 1880 580 places of more than 4,000 population each, with an aggregate population of 12,936,110, or 25.8 per cent of the population. About one half of the urban population of 1900 was contained in cities of over 100,000 people. There were 38 of these cities, with a combined population of 14,208,376. There are now 1,150 places of over 4,000 people in the country, as against 800 in 1890. The population of the District of Columbia is regarded as urban.

The census office has issued a bulletin concerning the urban population of the country. It shows that 28,411,638 people in the United States live in cities and towns of over 4,000 population. This is 37.3 per cent of the entire population, a gain of almost 5 per cent since the census of 1890, when the percentage was 32.9. Compared with the census of 1880, the report shows a gain in the urban population of the country of more than a third in percentage and of considerably more than double in actual numbers.

TRADE REPORT.

Bradstreet's report of trade for last week is as follows:

Varying commercial and industrial conditions make it difficult to strike in a sentence the keynote of general trade for the week. In the east business appears to be of a midsummer character, while in the southwest conditions have been adversely affected by drouth and hot weather reports which superinduced a tendency on the part of many to cancel orders previously given. In the northwest, on the contrary, business seems to be quite active as the result of excellent crop conditions and credit is reported being freely granted, but in the middle west the tenor of trade is apparently steady, while in the south ordinary conditions are noted. But for the week the important developments seem to have been the rampant speculation in corn and oats, due to reports of exceedingly heavy damage in the Missouri valley belt, the nervousness of the stock market and a somewhat troubled railway rate situation, together with a more favorable feeling in labor circles.

The crop reports to the agricultural department point to a reduction of 400,000 acres, or 5 per cent from the area planted last year, with a lowered condition as compared with July a year ago, and as a result the statisticians are figuring on a crop of 2,998,003,000 bushels, which may be regarded as somewhat above the probable yield if account be taken of the decline in conditions, as compared with the average for the season last year. For the wheat crop, as a whole, a total of 704,380,000 bushels is figured out also, an estimate which may have to be revised in the direction of a reduction. The wheat remaining in farmers' hands is estimated at 31,000,000 bushels, which is less by 20,000,000 bushels than on July 1 a year ago. The oat crop shows a decline in condition for the month of June as compared with July 10 last year, while barley shows a slight gain for the month, but an advance as compared with July last year.

There is a firmer and better feeling in the iron and steel market, though new business is of small volume. In wool the situation shows improvement, but no speculative interest. Some mills that had secured fall orders are covered by buying new wool, the bulk of the demand for which is for territory, fine medium and fine. Offerings of staple lots are scarce.

From unofficial prognostications there is reason to anticipate the heaviest wheat yield ever harvested, and making the customary allowances for domestic consumption, even with the small supply on hand when the year opened, there appears available for export about 50 per cent more than went abroad in the year of greatest shipment. Yet prices are far above the low record and vigorous rallies follow each decline. Extensive needs abroad continue, the movement from the Atlantic ports for the week amounting to 3,208,634 bushels against 2,189,413 bushels a year ago.

Failures for the week numbered 208 in the United States against 196 last year, and 27 in Canada against 24 last year.

Big Timber Land.

Moscow, Idaho, July 16.—The white pine timber on 13,000 acres of land belonging to the state, all contained in township 41, in ranges 1 east and west of the Boise meridian, has been sold at public auction to Henry Turritt of West Superior, Wis., the price paid being \$105,442.28. This was the appraisement put on the timber by the state, and it is on the basis of \$1 a thousand for white pine, 75 cents for red fir and yellow pine.

The sale is for cash, paid at the time of sale.

STEEL WORKERS ON A STRIKE

PRES. SHAFFER SENDS WORD.

Three Day Conference Came to Naught—50,000 Skilled Workmen Affected—Both Sides Make Statements—Prolonged War Expected.

Pittsburg, July 14.—After a three days' session the conference between the representatives of the American Sheet Steel, American Steel Hoop company and American Tin Plate company, subsidiary companies of the United States Steel corporation, and the general executive board of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, adjourned finally without reaching an agreement. In less than an hour later President Shaffer wired the following order to all the Amalgamated lodges in the tin plate, steel hoop and sheet steel mills of the country:

"Notify your men that the mill is on strike and will not continue work on Monday, July 15."

President Shaffer says that for the present the three companies will be affected, but that later all the union men in the employ of the Federal Steel company, National Steel company and National Tube company may be called out. If it is found necessary to resort to extreme measures to win the fight. At the start, it is claimed 45,000 skilled workmen, 30,000 unskilled men and indirectly many thousands more will be affected.

After the adjournment of the conference the following statement was given out by the officials of the three companies interested:

"The conference between the Amalgamated association and the sheet, hoop and tin plate companies failed to come to an agreement because the Amalgamated association did not recede from its original position, which was that the three companies interested should sign for all their mills without regard as to whether these mills had in the past belonged to the Amalgamated association or not. The manufacturers did not refuse their rights to organize, but having many men in the mills not in the Amalgamated association who do not wish to become association men, claimed they might respect these men in their wishes as well as those who are members of the association. In order to effect a compromise the manufacturers offered to sign for several mills which have always in the past been out of the association. No compromise was offered by the Amalgamated association. The American Tin Plate company have only one non-union mill. They requested the privilege of making a special scale for this mill and to sign the same. This was refused and the company was given to understand that the men in all the tin mills would be called out, even though the scale has been signed for all other tin mills. The privilege requested above would settle all differences between the tin plate company and the Amalgamated association."

As soon as the workers reached the headquarters of the Amalgamated association a statement was prepared for the association side of the case. President Shaffer has made this public as follows:

"On Friday afternoon the manufacturers made their first proposition for a settlement of this strike, in which they said: 'We agree to unionize the Old Meadow mill in Scottsdale and in Saltburg, by leaving it to the opinion of the men employed there, if such opinion is properly obtained.'"

"This proposition was generally discussed, and this morning before the conference adjourned for lunch the general executive board of the Amalgamated association submitted the following: 'We hereby repeat our request that our scale be signed for all mills owned and controlled by the American Sheet Steel, the American Steel Hoop and the American Tin Plate companies, and believe that this should be conceded, because it is in our opinion reasonable and just. We agree if our scales are signed as stated above to classify the Monssen plant and arrange a scale in accordance therewith. Also that there shall be a reconstruction of the scale for the mills working hoop and cotton ties exclusively, and we also agree that if our work of organizing mills outside of the possessions of the above companies should cause the shutting down of plants or the calling out of men there shall be no interference with the operation of the mills belonging to or operated by the American Sheet Steel company, the American Steel Hoop company or the American Tin Plate company during the scale year.'"

"This agreement is to abrogate all contracts signed by the men of these companies on which they agree not to join or be connected with the Amalgamated association or any other labor organization."

"After luncheon we were met with the following counter proposition from the manufacturers:

"We agree to sign the scale for the following sheet mills: The Old Meadow rolling mill, Scottsdale; the Salt Spring mills, the Wood mills in McKeesport, and the Wellsville mills."

"Of course this proposition was rejected, as it was considered no proposition at all, inasmuch as Wellsville plant is organized to a man and so is the Wood mill in McKeesport."

"The conference adjourned soon after this with regret expressed on both sides for the failure to reach an agreement."

A Philadelphia resident recently contracted for the building of 222 houses, to cost about \$750,000.

Crops Burning Up.

Kansas City, July 14.—Despite local thunder storms, accompanied by slight rainfalls in western Missouri the drouth that is burning up vegetation in Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and Indian territory is still unbroken.

There is no relief in sight and the situation becomes worse each hour. Prayers for rain will be offered in scores of churches in Missouri and Kansas tomorrow.

Reports from 24 Kansas counties, mostly in the eastern and central parts of the state, indicate that the corn crop is not so bad off as has hitherto been published. The late product has not yet begun to tassel, and it is the general verdict that it is standing the heat remarkably well. It can be safely said that if favorable weather conditions would come at once half a crop of corn would be obtained. But the conditions now are anything but propitious for better weather.

The live stock situation is very bad. Dairy men have been obliged to double the price of milk, so high have prices of feed become.

Sailors Get Prize Money.

Mount Airy, Ga., July 15.—Judge Spear of the United States superior court has handed down his decree distributing the money arising from the capture of the British steamer Adula during the Spanish war.

The Adula was owned by the Atlas Steamship company and chartered to a Spaniard, Don Jose Solis. The capture was made by the Maribhead, Commander McCalla, while the Adula was attempting to run a blockade at Guantanamo bay during the Spanish-American war. The amount realized on the stipulation given by the owners for the Adula was \$50,000. This sum, less the costs and expenses of keeping the ship, expenses of litigation, insurance, losses from salvage and the like, was distributed, one half to the United States and one half to the officers and enlisted men of the navy entitled to the prize money.

Tried to Kill the Judge.

Vancouver, B. C., July 15.—A sensational climax of the Fraser river salmon fishermen's strike occurred recently when a man alleged to be a union fisherman, named Michael Sullivan, attempted to shoot J. A. Russell, police magistrate. The latter is associated in the management of a cannery, and has been prominent in urging the prosecution of the fishermen arrested for conspiracy, intimidation and the kidnapping of Japanese.

The magistrate was coming down from the police station, where he had held court. The man, supposed to be Sullivan, stopped him and, pointing the revolver, said: "This is the way to treat the enemies of labor." Before he could pull the trigger Mr. Russell knocked down the man's arm and the latter turned, dodged up an alley and escaped.

A Butte Smelter Starts Up.

Butte, Mont., July 15.—After being idle for six weeks on account of differences with the employes over the eight hour question the Colorado smelter has started up with a full force of men. The trouble arose over the demand of the smelter men that the outside men, including machinists, should receive the benefit of the eight hour law. The company, not being willing to concede this, closed down the works. The men will go to work on the old arrangement, by which all men actually employed in the work of smelting get eight hours a day at the same wages as formerly paid for 10. The machinists get the nine hours demanded by the national organizations. The outside machinists work 10 hours.

Strike Is Settled at Reading.

Reading, Pa., July 15.—The strike of the 2700 employes of the Reading Iron company, including the tube works, the Ninth street and the Olney street mill, is ended after having lasted 10 weeks, since May 6.

The new scale of wages will be the same as that paid by the company in August, 1899, which was the boom period of iron prices. Puddlers will receive \$4 a ton and the other trades in proportion.

The union is not recognized, the company reserving the right to employ any men whether union or nonunion, but all of the strikers will be taken back and none will be discriminated against.

Scourge in Tennessee.

Memphis, Tenn., July 15.—The scourge of charbon is creating a reign of terror throughout the counties of Bolivar, Madison and Coahoma, in Mississippi, and it is rumored that not enough animals have escaped the disease to work the crops for the remainder of the year. The disease is so very virulent that it is affecting all forms of animal life. Seven negroes have died in the vicinity of Beulah, Bolivar county, from the disease, and it has created such dread among other negroes that they are refusing to take work.

Excursion Boat Blew Up.

Sunbury, Pa., July 15.—An excursion boat, anchored in the Susquehanna at the foot of Market street this city, blew up with terrific force, killing two boys and injuring a dozen other persons, two fatally. One man is missing and may have been killed.

The dead are Allen and Artie Fetzer, aged 14 and 12 respectively. George Frymire, the pilot of the boat, is missing.

Lawson Generous to His Crew.

Newport, R. I., July 15.—Just before leaving Newport Mr. Lawson went on board the Independence and made Captain Hoff, the two mates and the crew handsome presents. To Captain Hoff he presented \$1000 in gold; to First Mate Hoff he gave \$500; to Second Mate Miller, \$250, and to each member of the crew \$50.

Eld Burned.

Wichita, Kan., July 14.—The loss at Enid so far by fire is estimated by the Eagle correspondent at \$200,000.

CAPTAIN STRONG'S ESCAPE

HE IS TO BE COURT MARTIALED.

He Telegraphed His Resignation, but It Was Not Accepted—An Actress in the Case—She Was Offered \$1000 a Week Salary.

San Francisco, July 15.—Captain Putnam Bradley Strong, who expected to sail for Manila on the transport Grant, has had his transportation revoked, and though he has telegraphed his resignation from the regular army it has not yet been accepted by Secretary Root, who has requested him to send his resignation in the usual way by mail, giving specific reasons for his desire to quit the service which he showed so much eagerness to join. Strong gives as reason for his resignation the necessity of looking after the estate left by his father, but this is regarded here as a subterfuge.

Military men who have followed the case carefully say his resignation by wire came after he had vainly tried to get the government to give him transportation on the steamer Nippon Maru, which carries Lady Francis Hope to Hong Kong. They say he telegraphed his resignation through fear that he would be court-martialed for his open and notorious relations with the woman, who is better known as May Yohe, the actress.

This theory gets strong corroboration from the fact that Major General Young, who recently succeeded Major General Shaffer in charge of this department, is angry over Strong's escapade, which has brought the army officer into offensive notoriety, and he has declared that Strong should be arrested and tried for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Lady Hope received a local theatrical manager and discussed a contract for two years at \$1,000 per week. He wants her to open here, but she prefers Hong Kong.

EPWORTH LEAGUERS ROBBED

PICKPOCKETS IN COLORADO

An Organized Gang Victimizes Delegates Who Were Going to 'Frisco—Took Money, Tickets and Baggage—Railroad Furnished Passes.

Glenwood Springs, Col., July 15.—The thoroughly organized gang of pickpockets, operating at Colorado Springs is responsible for a party of about 20 Epworth Leaguers becoming stranded here. Men and women alike have been robbed, not only of every cent they had with them, but of railroad tickets as well, and unless the railroads will issue tickets back home on their proof of having purchased and paid for rides to San Francisco and back, they will be compelled to ask aid from the county authorities.

In at least 10 instances thieves even secured their victim's trunks on the stolen baggage checks. Among those robbed are Dr. J. H. Wilson, wife and daughter, and Mrs. H. R. Harrington of Dover, Del., Dr. Wilson's wallet containing tickets for the party, drafts on San Francisco banks, and baggage checks, being stolen in the crush at the depot in Colorado Springs. Maj. S. K. Hooper, general passenger agent of the Denver & Rio Grande, authorized the Glenwood Springs agent to furnish passes to Ogden to stranded passengers, who desired to continue their journey west.

Wenatchee Steamer Burned.

Wenatchee, Wash., July 15.—The steamer Wenatchee of the Bailey & O'Connor line, which had been taken out of the water for repairs at the foot of Orondo avenue, took fire and was totally destroyed. By the time the firemen could travel three blocks, turn in the alarm and get the chemical engine on the ground, the upper works of the boat, where the fire seemed to have originated, were all aflame. An attempt was made to stretch hose down from the nearest hydrant in town to turn on water, but the hose was too short. A watchman sleeping on the lower deck barely escaped with his life. All effects on the boat went up in smoke. Loss, \$4500; insurance, \$3500.

Derby Winners Lost.

Chicago, July 14.—At Washington park the Young handicap, at a mile and three sixteenths, with \$5000 added money, was contested for by the best 3 year olds and upward in the west. Three American derby winners, Pink Coat, Sidney Lucas and Robert Waddell, were entered, together with 11 others. Terminus won the Young stakes, Vesuvian second, John Bright third. Time, 1:59 1-4.

Copeland Killed Rogers.

Omaha, Neb., July 15.—Ned Hartley Copeland, who shot and killed A. P. Rogers on a Union Pacific train near Rawlins, Wyo., was a trusted teller in the Nebraska National bank in this city for 10 years prior to August, 1899. He left the city at that time, ostensibly for a summer vacation and visit to the eastern states, and had not since been heard from.

Frank Keifer Drowned.

Wenatchee, Wash., July 15.—Frank Keifer, who was working with Mr. Morris on the Wenatchee ferryboat, fell overboard and drowned. It was just about dark and the boat was making a crossing, a man being at each end of the boat, when Morris heard a splash and missed Keifer, who must have stumbled and fallen into the river.

Al., the Barb

Can be found at his shop between 7 a. m. and 9 p. m. to City Meat Market.

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