

HOT WINDS WORK.

Highly Colored Reports Sent Out From Denver

Concerning the Destruction of the Corn Crop

BY THE HOT WINDS

In Kansas and Nebraska the Past Week.

Facts Bad Enough Without So Much "Word Painting."

Denver, Colo., July 28.—Passengers arriving on the trains from the east report a wide spread destruction of all kinds of crops in Kansas and Nebraska on account of the hot winds.

Superintendent Campbell of the Burlington road says that figures will hardly express the damage that has been wrought within the past week.

Two weeks ago it was estimated by experts that Nebraska would contribute 400,000,000 bushels of corn to the world's product of '94.

Mr. Campbell prophesies that it will be necessary to ship corn into many counties of Nebraska in order for the farmers to live until another season.

Hundreds of square miles of the finest looking corn lands dry and lifeless over the state as large as Pennsylvania or New York.

The report from the lines of the Union Pacific, Burlington, Rock Island, Missouri Pacific and Santa Fe are all of the same tenor.

Passengers from the car window look out upon vast fields of corn and thousands of acres of hay rendered absolutely worthless by the poisonous breath of the simoon from the sandy deserts of Texas.

In many places the farmers anticipated the certain destruction that was borne upon the air, and several days ago they began to cut the corn as it stood green in the field.

Thousands of farmers stood helplessly alongside their fields, watching with gloomy forebodings while the dreaded blast from the southwest got in its work.

Their only hope is that bounteous rains may start another grass crop before it is too late in the season.

Travelers also report that the high-ways leading eastward through Nebraska and Kansas are already thronged with disheartened settlers who have abandoned their homes and are hurrying toward Iowa and Missouri for relief from the most unbearable heat.

A similar scene has not been witnessed since 1878, when the hot winds almost depopulated western Kansas.

Deserted towns and lonely houses standing out on the naked plains are silent witnesses of the memorable exodus of 1878.

POURING BACK TO EUROPE.

Thirty Thousand People a Month, Mostly Mechanics, are Leaving America.

CHICAGO, July 28.—General Manager Whiting of the Cunard steamship line in Chicago, who has just returned from New York, said: "The exodus to Europe which began in the early spring, still keeps up and increases; and nothing like it has been known before."

"The Paronia of our line left Boston last Saturday with 323 steerage and 200 cabin passengers. Every line will be taxed to its utmost during the present summer."

"While no one knows absolutely the cause of the exodus, one does not have to look far to find several plausible explanations."

"As to the steerage passengers, their departure is due partly to the scarcity of work and partly to the low traveling rates on land and water."

"A great many of them, when their times were good, sent money to their friends abroad, and now, when times are hard here, they go abroad to live on those friends for a while."

HOW TO MEET A BURGLAR

Patience a Valuable Aid When You Can't Help Yourself.

CHICAGO, July 28.—Mr. and Mrs. Burke, well known residents of the north side, who are spending the summer at Waukegan, had a fairly expensive night's awakening from a burglar when they discovered a masked burglar industriously searching the pockets of Mr. Burke's trousers.

"The burglar pocketed the vest—you'll find a \$10 bill there," he obligingly commented to the thief.

"Thanks, your watch now, please," demanded Mr. Burke politely as he took possession of the bill.

"Pretty warm night," volunteered Mr. Burke.

A BRIGHT WHITE STREAK.

A Brilliant Meteor Was Seen in California Last Evening.

TRACY, Cal., July 28.—At 7:30 last evening a bright meteor was seen falling in the southeast portion of the heavens from an altitude of sixty degrees to near the horizon.

It was a bright ball of fire, leaving a bright white streak behind and at a height of about thirty degrees it left a large white luminous body that remained stationary for some time.

Twenty-five minutes after the meteor disappeared a loud explosion, resembling a clap of thunder, was heard to the southeast and the white track of the meteor could be seen.

BIDDLE AS WATCHDOG.

To Prevent \$8,000 From Being Spent by the State Board of Health.

The state executive council a month ago decided that the balance of the \$8,000 of the fund appropriated by the legislature to prevent the invasion of cholera should be used by the state board of health to improve the sanitary condition of the state.

The executive council placed the entire \$8,000 at the disposal of the board of health, to be drawn on the order of the secretary of H. A. Dykes.

Dr. Dykes said the board of health will soon commence prosecutions against several cities to compel them to improve their sanitary condition.

A BESOM OF FIRE

Sweeps Away the Town of Phillips, Wisconsin.

Twenty People Are Drowned in the Lake.

SEEKING TO ESCAPE.

Three Thousand Persons Are Homeless and Hungry.

The Big Town of Phillips Blotted Out of Existence.

MILWAUKEE, July 28.—2 p. m.—Twenty persons are reported drowned in the lake at Phillips, in endeavoring to escape being burned to death by the forest fires.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 28.—A special to the Wisconsin from Phillips, Wis., says: Three thousand people have been made homeless there by the forest fire. Not a building is left standing in the town and property valued at between \$1,500,000 and \$2,000,000 have been swept away.

Yesterday the flames surrounded the village. Hundreds of men battled with the fire, but without success.

The fire reached the city it swept from house to house, and in an hour had wrapped the entire village in flames.

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THE A. R. U. TOO BIG.

Manager Hays Says A. R. U. Leaders Can't Handle Such a Big Body.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 28.—General Manager Hays of the Wabash, who is making a tour of the road, was in the city today.

"I do not think that the American Railway Union has treated the Wabash right. The strike was uncalled for. The road has always manifested a disposition to arbitrate all differences with its employees."

"In this case there was certainly no arbitration. Not one man in a dozen can tell you why he struck. That is one of the greatest troubles with the American Railway Union. It does not allow its members to talk, and gives them no individual preference in the matter."

"I have no idea that the union will last for any length of time. In the first place, it embraces too much, attempts to cover too much ground. It is too large to be strong. It cannot prevent dissensions because there are too many opposing elements within it."

MAY LEAVE CHICAGO.

One of the Disastrous Effects of the Big Strike.

CHICAGO, July 28.—One of the most disastrous effects of the great strike to Chicago, it is feared, will be the disintegration of the great plants at the Union Stock Yards.

On account of the labor unions which exist there, it is said that the intention is to scatter the packing houses. Four of the big packing houses—Swift, Armour, Morris and the Chicago Packing and Provision company—have seriously considered the change, and it is said a committee is now at work making arrangements for the move.

One of the big packers at the yards, in speaking of the matter today, said: "Such a move was in contemplation for some time by at least four of the largest establishments at the yards."

The great railroad strike of 1877 and the Knights of Labor strike in 1886 did more than any other events to break up the live stock trade of Chicago, and were directly responsible for the establishment of most of the smaller packing houses throughout the west.

A SHOCKING ACCIDENT.

Mrs. Snow Dangerously Injured By Falling Upon Stone Sill.

Mrs. Snow, aged 60 years, mother of Fred Snow, of Rowley Brothers' drug store, residing at 706 Polk street, was working on the rear porch with her weight against a railing.

The railing was old and broke, throwing her off the porch through an open cellar door. Her head struck on the stone steps and she rolled to the cellar bottom.

She was picked up unconscious by a neighbor who took her for dead. Her face is badly cut and Dr. Sullivan fears she has sustained serious internal injuries.

TROOPS MUST STAY.

The Pullman Company Still Unable to Open Its Works.

CHICAGO, July 28.—The promise of the Pullman company to inform the mayor today the date when it would reopen its works, was not kept.

General Counsel Rannels of the Pullman company, called on the mayor this afternoon and informed him that the company is still unable to announce the date of the opening, owing to the fact that the men are not returning to work as fast as the company would like to see them do.

Mr. Rannels said that the men understood that the company was ready to resume as soon as the men were ready to go to work. It all rests with them.

The mayor agreed not to withdraw the troops until after a further conference with Mr. Rannels on Monday next.

FIREWORKS AT NIGHT.

Labor Day Will Be Celebrated at Garfield Park.

The executive committee of the Trades and Labor Assembly will meet Sunday morning to arrange the Labor Day programme. At the semi-monthly meeting of the Trades Assembly last night it was decided to give a big fireworks display at Garfield park in the evening.

The Labor Day Souvenir is in charge of P. E. Cook. A gold watch will be given to the woman who shall be voted to be the most popular lady in Kansas.

HOW TO KEEP COOL.

Here's a Man Who Claims He Has a Never-Failing Receipt.

"I suppose you would like to know how to keep cool these hot days," said a well-known newspaper man.

"Well, I have an unfailing receipt which can be guaranteed to effect the desired result. I use it myself, and know the system is a specific for the woes which mankind suffers in dog-day weather. It is simple and easy—don't eat any meat till the sun goes down. I have made this an inviolable rule during the hot weather, and as a consequence I am never bothered about or by the condition of the atmosphere, no matter how high the thermometer may soar."

BUSY WITH GROVER.

The President Calls Chairman Wilson to His Side.

Formulating Plans for War on the Senate.

ONLY TWO WAYS OUT.

Either the McKinley Bill Must Stand

Or the Senate Bill Must Be Accepted.

The President Prefers the Latter to the Former.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Chairman Wilson arrived from West Virginia this morning and within a short time received a message from the executive mansion requesting his presence there.

He was with the president for some time, until it was necessary to go to the capitol for the opening of the second tariff conference.

The president's desire to see Mr. Wilson before the conference opened, coupled with Speaker Crisp's call at the White house yesterday, and the president's request of Mr. McMillan to come to the White house last night, were all accepted in congressional circles as evidence that the president was willing to let Chairman Wilson and Mr. McMillan know exactly what his opinion was before the conference was resumed.

When the visit of Mr. Wilson to the White house became known among members, it was felt on all hands that a settled policy on the part of the administration had been agreed on, and there was intense eagerness to learn which course it would take.

It was the almost unanimous expression of members that but two courses were open, in view of the attitude of the senate and the tie vote yesterday, viz: To accept practically the senate bill or to leave the McKinley law stand; and the expressions were quite general that as between the senate bill, with such modifications as could be obtained, and the McKinley law, the president and Mr. Wilson would reluctantly accept the former, and thus end the legislative panic, and avert the probable failure of all tariff legislation.

A member whose relations with the president are very close, said that while he could not speak with authority, he had no doubt that an agreement between the conference, even though it be an acceptance of the senate bill, with some modifications, would be acquiesced in by the president as the best thing obtainable.

The president's letter to Mr. Wilson, said this member, had pointed out clearly what the choice of the president had been, but it did not go to the extent of committing the president irrevocably against the senate bill if it was obtainable.

The Democratic members of the conference committee on the tariff bill were prompt in resuming their session today. All the members were present except Chairman Voorhees, whose absence was on account of illness.

The indications are that there will be numerous changes in the less important schedules of the bill.

These were agreed upon tentatively in the former conference, and it is considered improbable that the basis of agreement then arrived at will be changed materially during the present conference.

It is believed that there will be no material changes in the metal schedule. When the former conference broke up, the house members were disposed to hold out stiffly for considerable concessions on cutlery, and steel rails.

The prospects now are that the rates on rails will be lowered somewhat, but that the cutlery rate will not be changed.

The senate conferees probably will accept the house rate of \$1 per pound on wrapper tobacco, retaining the senate phraseology. There will also be some changes in the woolen schedule, the most important of which probably will be in the paragraph relating to cloth for men's wear.

The senate bill provides a duty of forty per cent on articles of this class of less than fifty cents per pound value and of fifty per cent on articles of greater value.

The indications are that the rate will be made 55 per cent. A similar change will probably be made on wool articles not especially provided for, but it is not believed that the rearrangement will extend to women's and children's goods.

The house rate on rovings and tops, 23 per cent, will be accepted.

Cotton cloth and cotton yarns will probably be reduced to the extent of about 5 per cent as will laces and embroideries, on which the rate will probably be made 45 instead of 50 per cent.

The house rate on china and earthen ware which are slightly higher than those of the senate bill will be accepted. The senate probably will recede from its increase of tobacco tax, and it is said to be probable that there will be a compromise on the bonded period extension, the tax being fixed at \$1 and the bonded period at 5 years.

RECEIVER FOR SWITCHMEN.

Insolvency of Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association Attributed to Sins.

CHICAGO, July 28.—A receiver was appointed today for the Switchmen's Mutual Aid association. The liabilities are placed at \$75,000, and the assets consist of \$1,150 deposited with the superior court and the rights under a bond for \$20,000, given by ex-Treasurer William Simsrot.

The bill attributes the insolvency to the acts of the defaulting treasurer, Simsrot.

HOUSE CAUCUS CALLED.

Members of the House Getting Tired of the Delay.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Representative Springer of Illinois late this afternoon circulated the following call for a Democratic house caucus on the tariff. It was addressed to Chairman Holman:

"The undersigned Democratic members, representatives, especially in the event of no agreement having been reached by the conferees in the tariff bill by Tuesday next, the 31st inst, that you call a caucus of the Democratic house to meet at 3 p. m. on that day to consider the action the house should take in order to secure the early passage of a tariff bill."

Within a very short time the call was generally signed by many Democrats and the certainty of a caucus was assured if the conferees did not agree.

Mr. Springer believes in passing a bill at once.

Chairman Wilson was surprised to learn that a call for a caucus was in circulation. It was the general opinion that the call was the culmination of a sentiment that has been growing for some days in the rank and file of the house to end the tariff struggle without reference to what the leaders of both conferences desire.

Notices have been sent to the Republican members that the full conferees committee will meet on Monday at 1 o'clock.

ONE IRONCLAD ESCAPED.

The Official Japanese Report of the Sinking of Chinese Transports.

YOKOHAMA, Japan, July 28.—The Japanese government has issued the following official statement of the recent engagement between the fleets of Japan and China:

In consequence of severe provocation three ships of the Japanese squadron were compelled to engage the Chinese fleet off Foutoo, or Hwang Island. They captured the Chinese warship Tiao Kian and sank a Chinese transport with soldiers on board.

Unfortunately, one of the largest Chinese ironclads of the northern fleet, the Chen Yuen, escaped to China and the Chinese torpedo cruiser Huan Yue, to Fusan in Korea.

The three Japanese warships engaged were the Allatsuma, the Takachiho and the Hih Yei. They escaped without injury.

ARMED WITH BOWS AND ARROWS.

Most of the Chinese Troops Who Were Attacked Poorly Equipped.

New York, July 28.—The Herald's Shanghai dispatch says: The Chinese transport sunk off the Korean coast by Japanese guns belonged to the fleet of eleven steamers which sailed from Taku on Friday, July 20, with 12,000 troops. The fleet left Taku under an escort of gunboats.

The majority of the transports proceeded slowly with the gunboats, while the faster ones steamed at full speed so as to land their troops as soon as possible. On the transports which arrived first at the Korean coast were a few hundred soldiers from the army of the north, most of the force, however, consisted of coolies with inferior firearms, or merely bows and arrows.

The attack upon the steamers by the Japanese, which took place last Wednesday, described briefly in a dispatch received this evening from Negatschi, the firing was begun by a Japanese battery on the shore, while the Chinese officers were trying to debark their men from the first steamer.

The cruisers then steamed up and opened fire on all the transports which were lying to, waiting to discharge the men. The Chinese were unable to make any effective resistance. They were thrown into great confusion, and many jumped overboard to escape the hot fire, under which the two transports suffered.

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BANK WRECKER ACQUITTED.

Rome, July 28.—The trial of Signor Talanga, ex-president of the Banca Romana and other officials, ended today in an acquittal.

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