

# LARGEST ON RECORD.

## Secretary of Agriculture Talks of This Year's Corn Yield.

### MILLIONS OF BUSHELS.

Chicago, (Special.)—"This year's corn crop will be one of the largest in our history," said Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson, who is in Chicago with the Presidential party. "The total yield, it is estimated, will be between twenty-three and twenty-five hundred millions of bushels. There will be plenty for manufacturing and feeding, and we will have all the corn to sell that anybody wants to buy. To what extent the crop will be shipped abroad will depend largely upon the price it will bring. The high prices offered for corn will induce the farmers to use their crop for feeding purposes."

Continuing on the prospects for good prices, Secretary Wilson said: "When corn is in such a high price, a considerable percentage of the crop will be shipped abroad, and the farmers generally are well off and are getting good prices for their products, so that they are likely to hold their corn crop. The last few years our population has grown faster than the most prolific animals. There is a demand for grain in the West has been destructive, and many of those States do not have over 50 per cent. of the animals they had fifty years ago. A steady demand outside of the United States for first-class meats in the quarter and on the hoof and a growing demand for only across the Atlantic, but in the countries around the Pacific, for American canned meats is playing an important part in influencing high prices. The demand is growing in the Orient for animal products, and growing rapidly. The British in the Transvaal war, should we ever want our canned meats, they cannot be our refrigerated meats over there, and in order to feed their soldiers as well as the United States feeds hers they will have to take the quarters to Cape of Good Hope in refrigerating vessels, and then establish a plant for caring for chilled meats similar to the one the United States has at Manila. They must have canned meats, and they must come to Chicago to get them."

"All this talk we have heard of embargoed corn will not change this order of feeding nations. They may avoid the kinds that do not eat beef, and this may result in a leaner meat in this preparation, but the fact remains that armies require canned beef, and they must come to Chicago to get them."

### HE FEARED DISGRACE.

Chicago, (Special.)—"There is a sensation in military circles here. When Company B of the Third Regiment was preparing to go to New York to the Dewey parade, Lieut. Claude Broughton, a brother of Rev. Leon C. Broughton, a well known Baptist preacher, now at Atlanta, collected money and subscribed to defray some of the expenses of the regiment. He turned in \$30, but the soldiers charge he appropriated \$47, and started to have him arrested. The warrant was made returnable in the afternoon, but Broughton was reported sick. Three physicians are attending him, and it is feared he has taken poison. Soon after the warrant was served he went to his father's house and threw himself on the bed, asking that his wife be sent for, as he had not long to live."

### DEATH IN CAR.

Warren, O., (Special.)—"A street car on the Trumbull line, containing twenty-three people, was struck by the Cleveland and Pittsburgh train of the Pittsburgh and Western Railroad at Niles, and badly wrecked. Joseph B. Ward, of Deforest, was killed, and Albert A. Stiefel, of Holton, Ill., Miss Mabel, Mrs. Samuel Cortright and the 2-year-old daughter of Charles Lintz, of Niles, were badly injured. Allen and Holton may die."

### FIELD OF LABOR.

Syria has no factories. Florida has an ostrich farm. Corsicans have forty-seven unions. Nashville has few idle men. Indiana has immense coal deposits. Steamer Oceanic employs 500 men. England has 84,033 union engineers. Long-horn hams have 124 local unions. St. Louis has the largest drug house. No man police must be telegraphers. Grand Rapids is to have a later temple. New York State has 188,455 unionists. London bricklayers get 10 cents per hour. Moreland, Ky., is a co-operative town. New York has a Helweg Bakers' union. Georgia boasts a 1495-pound watermelon. Wheeling made 66,250,000 stogies last year. City of Mexico is to have a department store. Philadelphia painters now get \$3 for eight hours. New York's Cigar Workers' League is twenty years old. Borden held a national convention at Milwaukee. Unionists managed an industrial exposition at Milan. Brown & Miller, Jersey City, have voluntarily granted a nine-hour day to their machinists. Dundee (Scotland) street railway employees demand the eight-hour day. New York's factory inspector urges the ten-hour day for women. Berlin sewage farm laborers get \$2.61 a week, seven-hour day. The K. of L. Labor general assembly will meet in annual session in Boston in November. Southampton has municipal dwelling houses (31) erected and rented by the city. Omaha striking waiters have been forbidden by the court to distribute boycott circulars. Who-line retail clerks found among the merchants little opposition to the Sunday and evening closing hours. Milwaukee Building Trades Council wants the Paul Exposition boycotted on account of Dewey's conviction. There is no mill and smelters' union in Massachusetts. The largest amateur city is in the State of Washington. The working women of this or any other kind of industry are upon as high a plane of parity as any class in the community. The total contribution of the National Alliance of the United Brewery Workers for the week ended last night was \$7,118.00. The working women of this or any other kind of industry are upon as high a plane of parity as any class in the community. The total contribution of the National Alliance of the United Brewery Workers for the week ended last night was \$7,118.00.

# THE NEWS.

Alaska's first Territorial Convention is being held at Juneau to formulate for the use of Congress the legislative needs of the Territory. The Skagway Chamber of Commerce passed resolutions protesting against the removal of a port on the Lynn Canal to Great Britain. The Samonians have proclaimed Tamasese King, in spite of the agreement of the Powers to abolish the Kingship; at least, this is the story told by a German correspondent. The Cuban continues to harass the Spaniards in Havana and vicinity, taking their cue from Mayor Lacoste's recent order against the display of the Spanish flag. An attempt was made in Havana to lynch a Chinaman who had served as a guerrilla during the war. The steamer Nutmeg State, of the Bridgeport Line, was burned to the water's edge on Old Hen Reef, near New York. Eight of the crew were burned to death and several passengers are missing. Haggagmaster Jayne Aroused the Sleepers on the Nutmeg State and Then Leaped to His Death—The Steamer Left Bridgeport Two Hours Late—Fire Discovered About Smokestack. New York, (Special.)—The Bridgeport Steamboat Company's steamer Nutmeg State, which left Bridgeport at 3 o'clock Saturday morning, caught fire three hours later off Execution Light, and was totally destroyed. Eight persons perished. The steamer City of Lawrence came in sight soon after the fire was discovered and stood by to rescue the passengers and crew. The Nutmeg State's lifeboats were launched as soon as the City of Lawrence got within halting distance, but several of them capsized, and it was feared that some passengers were drowned. The City of Lawrence brought those rescued to this city. On his arrival Capt. Charles Brooks reported that the Nutmeg State left Bridgeport at 3 o'clock, two hours late. He said that the first sign of the fire was when he saw a blaze around the smokestack. The fire was burning rather briskly then, and he got some men to work in trying to put it out. The steamer was then five miles east of Execution Light. She was headed directly for Sand's Point, and all steam that could be got up was put on her. She made good time, while a state of the most intense excitement reigned aboard the vessel. On coming near Sand's Point the Captain directed the bow of the boat dead ahead for the beach, and he ran ashore about a mile east of the Point. Captain Brooks said that the vessel went into 12 1/2 feet of water before she grounded and settled. There were between 30 and 40 passengers on the Nutmeg State, Captain Brooks said. He was afraid some of them were lost. Everything possible was done for the passengers. The City of Lawrence, a Sound steamer, which was coming down to the city, saw the fire and steamed over toward the burning vessel. Boats were put out from her, and by herculean work the passengers of the Nutmeg State were taken aboard the vessel, together with the remaining members of the crew. Captain Brooks reported that the vessel and freight were a total loss. Captain Brooks says that Samuel Jayne, the baggage-master, got out of the hold in which the fire was, and jumped overboard to escape the flames. The lifeboat, which had sailed as close to the burning boat as she dared, steamed up to the man, as the yacht owner saw him trying to swim, and Jayne was picked up. When he was laid out on the dock he died. Patrick Coffey, the mate of the vessel, was in the lower part of the hold when the fire started. He could not get out and was burned to death. An officer, whose name the captain could not remember, was also a victim. He was in the hold, could not get out and died from inhaling fumes. O. J. Hurlbut, of Bridgeport, a passenger, was asleep when the fire was discovered. He said the fire was first seen by Haggagmaster Jayne, who, after arousing the passengers, leaped overboard and was killed. He was in the hold, could not get out and died from striking a portion of the vessel. Jayne is described as the hero of the fire.

# EIGHT PERISHED.

## Early Morning Fire on a Passenger Steamer.

### LIFEBOATS CAPSIZED.

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# DEWEY AT THE RIB.

## The Admiral Tendered a Grand Reception—He is Given a Watch.

Boston, Mass., (Special.)—The residents of Boston and vicinity, augmented by thousands of visitors from other sections of the Commonwealth and from adjacent States, Saturday did honor to Admiral Dewey. Disappointing weather conditions prevailed early in the day. A thick fog that frequently became a rain, prevailed. Later, however, the heavy fog cleared away, and then the sun broke through the haze. The first part of the day's programme was devoted to a musical recital by the school children of the city, to the number of about 25,000, on the Common at 10 o'clock. The Admiral and party were escorted with difficulty from his headquarters at the Hotel Touraine through the immense crowds. From the Common the Admiral and party were escorted to a large reviewing stand in front of the City Hall building, where, just before 11 o'clock, Mayor Quincy, in the presence of city officials and guests and thousands of spectators, presented him, on behalf of the City of Boston, with a magnificent jewel-studded watch.

# THOLEY AND TRAIN.

## Three Persons Fatally and Three Seriously Injured.

Dallas, Tex., (Special.)—Near the State Fair Grounds, in the eastern suburb, a trolley car on the Rapid Transit Street Railway, filled with passengers, collided with an excursion train on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe road. Of the 49 passengers on board the street car, nearly half of them were hurt. Six of them were seriously injured and three of these cannot live. The other passengers who were hurt were able to get away without assistance or the need of surgical help. The accident was caused by the trolley car attempting to make the crossing, where there was no flagman.

# AMERICAN EQUAL WAGE UNION.

Kansas City, Mo., (Special.)—The American Equal Wage Union, recently incorporated, has adopted a constitution, and has immediately commenced active missionary work. The organization departs from the methods of older unions in that it omits the word "strike" from its constitution, proposes to accomplish reforms through the ballot, work to effect the activity of corporations, and declares for equal pay for equal work for women.

# STRENGTH OF THE BRITISH IN NATAL.

Durban, (By Cable.)—Following is the strength and disposition of the troops in Natal: At Ladysmith, seven batteries, 32 guns, 4,000 infantry; at Eastport, 200 volunteers, and at Colenso 427 volunteers. There, with the forces at Pietermaritzburg, make a total of 15,000 men in Natal.

# SECOND COXY ARMY FAILURE.

Wichita, Kan., (Special.)—Carl Brown, who led Coxy's army to Washington, and who arrived in Wichita from Denver on his second march, declared the march off, and notified his men that he would go no further.

# A COP FOR DEWEY'S SECRETARY.

Quincy, Ill., (Special.)—Lieutenant Harry H. Caldwell, Admiral Dewey's secretary, upon his return to his home here, will be presented with a silver loving cup, which has been designed in imitation of the gold cup presented to Admiral Dewey in New York. Lieutenant Caldwell, during the battle of May 1, 1898, fought one of the Opana's secondary batteries.

# AN AMERICAN LADY ROBBED.

Berlin, (By Cable.)—A Philadelphia lady named Caldwell, residing here, was attacked in her residence by a robber, who fell her with his fist, then took her money and valuables and made his escape.

# MUST LEAVE OR FIGHT.

## President Kruger Demands the Removal of All British Troops from the Border.

War between Great Britain and the South African or Transvaal Republic now seems practically inevitable. The Transvaal Government has suddenly precipitated the crisis by sending to Great Britain an ultimatum consisting of four demands and requiring an immediate answer. If Great Britain does not make a satisfactory answer within the time limit, she is notified that her course will be deemed a formal declaration of war. The demands are that the differences of the two Governments be settled by arbitration or other amicable means; that troops on the border be instantly withdrawn; that British reinforcements sent to South Africa since June 1 be withdrawn within a reasonable time, and that the British troops now on the sea shall not be landed in any part of South Africa. Another note sent by the Transvaal Government to Great Britain contains a defense of the Transvaal's position. The London Times says it has reason to believe that the British Government's reply to President Kruger will contain simply a brief expression of regret that the latter has taken the serious step involved in addressing a communication of such a nature, and the announcement that Great Britain has no further communication to make to him at present. In London there is no sign of yielding to the demands. War is regarded as inevitable. A feeling in London was shown by a wild demonstration in honor of the New South Wales Lancers, who passed through the city on their way to South Africa. The situation on the Transvaal frontier is critical. British troops are sleeping on their arms. It is stated in London that fighting may have already begun. It is reported that Great Britain has bought the Delagoa Bay and its surroundings, which has been the Transvaal's only outlet to the sea not controlled by British.

# THIS IS THE ULTIMATUM.

## Britain is "Earnestly Requested" to Answer.

London, (By Cable.)—The text of the Transvaal Government's ultimatum, received by the British Colonial Office, is in part as follows: "Her Majesty's unlawful intervention in the interior of the Republic, in conflict with the London convention of 1884, by the extraordinary strengthening of her troops in the neighborhood of the borders of this Republic, has caused an intolerable condition of things to arise, to which this Government feels itself obliged, in the interest not only of this Republic, but also of all South Africa, to make an end as soon as possible; and this Government feels itself called upon to demand, with emphasis, the termination of this state of things, and to request her Majesty's Government to give assurance upon the following four demands: "1. That all points of mutual difference be regulated by friendly recourse to arbitration or by whatever amicable way may be agreed upon by this Government and her Majesty's Government. "2. That all troops on the borders of the Republic shall be instantly withdrawn. "3. That all reinforcements of troops which have arrived in South Africa since June 1, 1898, shall be removed from South Africa within a reasonable time, to be agreed upon with this Government and with the mutual assurance and guarantee on the part of this Government that no attack upon or hostilities against any portion of the position of the Republic shall be made by the Republic during the further negotiations within a period of time to be subsequently agreed upon between the governments; and this Government will, on compliance therewith, be prepared to withdraw the armed burghers of this Republic from the borders. "4. That her Majesty's troops which are now on the high seas shall not be landed in any part of South Africa. "This Government presses for an immediate and affirmative answer to these four questions, and earnestly requests her Majesty's Government to return an answer. "It desires further to add that in the unexpected event of an answer not satisfactory being received by it within the interval, it will with great regret be compelled to regard the action of her Majesty's Government as a formal declaration of war, and to hold itself responsible for the consequences thereof, and that, in the event of any further movement of troops occurring within the above-mentioned time in a nearer direction to our borders, this Government will be compelled to regard that also as a formal declaration of war. "I have the honor to be, respectfully yours, F. W. HERTZ, State Secretary."

# TRUCK TANKS FOR FREIGHT ENGINES.

The use of truck tanks by which locomotives of high speed passenger trains may take water without stopping is almost universal on the larger Eastern roads, where fast expresses are the rule. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has a number between Washington and Philadelphia, and intends to equip the entire main line in the future. This decision was recently arrived at through the use of passenger locomotives, equipped with water scoops, on fast freight trains. It was found that much time was saved, danger from stopping being reduced to a minimum and cost of running lessened. The transportation officials made some calculations and the figures showed a saving of no small sum, if truck tanks are used for slow freights on the divisions where business is very heavy. If the experiment on this part of the road proves successful, truck tanks will be installed on every division between Baltimore and Chicago. As a starter, the 50 new Vulcan Compound Engines recently ordered will be fitted with water scoops.

# FUNCTIONS BACK FROM MANILA.

San Francisco, (Special.)—The transport Tarrar, with the Kansas Volunteers, including General Funston, on board, has been sighted two miles out, returning from Manila.

# THE AMER REPORTED CRAZY.

Sanctions Penal Executions and Torture of the Officials in Afghanistan. London, (By Cable.)—The Daily Telegraph's St. Petersburg correspondent says a Russian account represents Abdurrahman Khan, Amir of Afghanistan, as insane, and likely to provoke a conflict between Russia and England. These accounts say the Amir is sanctioning brutal executions and the torturing of officials daily, and that his actions are resulting in a general riotous.

# KILLED HIS FATHER-IN-LAW.

Washington, Ind., (Special.)—In a fit of anger William D. Dillon, a well known farmer and politician, shot and killed his father-in-law, Walter Buckley, because Buckley upbraided him for mistreating his wife.

# CRUSHED TO DEATH.

Columbus, Ohio, (Special.)—Jacob Wiltmeier, vice president of the Wiltmeier Stone Company, while visiting the company's plant, was crushed to death by a seven-ton stone falling upon him from a derrick.

# RECRUITING PRACTICALLY COMPLETED.

Washington, (Special.)—The task of recruiting the volunteer army for the Philippine campaign is practically completed. It was announced at the War Department that all the regiments have been filled except one of the additional colored regiments, the Forty-sixth, which needs less than five hundred men. These will be secured within forty-eight hours.

# FIRST TO REFINES PETROLEUM.

Everett, Mass., (Special.)—William R. Smith, well known as the man who first refined petroleum in this State here, aged seventy-two years.

# DEATH BY DYNAMITE.

## Thomas, W. Va., Scene of a Dastardly Explosion.

Eight Americans were slightly wounded—Capt. Geary Killed. Manila, (By Cable.)—During the morning hours there was some firing near Angeles, with the result that eight Americans were slightly wounded. Artillery was used and the enemy responded. General MacArthur does not attach special significance to the incident. A small party of Americans was fired upon by the Filipinos near Maraguayan, two of our men being wounded. General Schwan's column having accomplished its purpose of punishing the rebels, is returning from San Francisco de Molanon with artillery and the transportation service. The naval expedition that recently went to the mouth of the River Pasig to raise the Spanish river gunboat Arayat, reports that no resistance has been encountered from the Filipinos, and that the work of salvage is proceeding slowly. The Thirtieth Infantry lost two officers, Capt. Marion B. Saffold and Capt. Woodbridge Geary, both battalion commanders. Schwan's Terrible March. San Francisco, (Special.)—General Schwan's column approaching this town marched through a country so muddy that the mules all collapsed. He occupied the town without fighting, the insurgents retreating under cover of the creek beds. Later, reconnoitering in force southward, General Schwan came upon treacherous rebels. Insurgents poured several volleys upon the General and his staff. The rebels retreated stubbornly. The reconnoiterers, consisting of Captain Geary's battalion of the Thirtieth Regiment and two guns of Riley's Battery, drove the insurgents two miles, fighting all the way. They found a flood piece and several wounded and sick Filipinos lying on the ground. Insurgents were captured, including three officers. Many Filipinos died were shown along the fields. The American's total loss was one officer and seven men wounded. General Schwan's main column started at daylight along a fearful road on the left bank of the river, flankers being thrown far out, and Major Dadd's battalion on the right bank covering the flank, rendering the fire from the insurgents trenches ineffective. Major Budd returned to Santa Cruz before dawn. The natives seem to be generally supporters of the insurrection, but few have arms. There was much firing at American soldiers from the native hill. General Schwan spent the night at Maliban. Insurgents Captured. They found a flood piece and several wounded and sick Filipinos lying on the ground. Insurgents were captured, including three officers. Many Filipinos died were shown along the fields. The American's total loss was one officer and seven men wounded. General Schwan's main column started at daylight along a fearful road on the left bank of the river, flankers being thrown far out, and Major Dadd's battalion on the right bank covering the flank, rendering the fire from the insurgents trenches ineffective. Major Budd returned to Santa Cruz before dawn. The natives seem to be generally supporters of the insurrection, but few have arms. There was much firing at American soldiers from the native hill. General Schwan spent the night at Maliban.

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