STRIKERS ARE CONFIDENT

VICTORIES CLAIMED BY SHEET STEEL WORKERS.

Attempt Today to Run a Rolling Mill Non-Union Will Test Their Strength.

PITTSBURG, July 16.—The second strike day closed with the Amalgamated officials in a satisfied mood and claiming to have made good every promise as to results. On the other hand, the manufacturers will not say a word concerning the strike, and refuse to be quoted in any way. Repeated efforts to secure statements from President Corey, of the American Sheet Steel Company, and General Manager I. W. Jenks, of the Hoop Company, have been met with the response that there was no change and nothing to be given out. The Amalgamated people say that nothing has been said to them of any plan for mediation or arbitration, and that they will continue to carry out their programme as originally announced.

The closing down of the Clark mill and of the Monessen sheet mill are looked upon as telling victories and an almost complete tie-up of the three companies in the district. But one tin mill, that at Monessen, and one sheet mill, at Duncanville, remain at work.

The fact that the National Tube men (non-union) received a substantial advance in wages yesterday has caused discontent among the union men employed by the National Tube Company at their Second-avenue plant and at the Republic mill on the South Side. The men here think they are entitled to a similar increase. To consider the matter, meetings were held tonight on the South Side, and it is said a demand will be made. The following telegram was received tonight:

"Wellsville, July 16.—The Wellsville rolling mill will be run, and it will be run non-union. It will start tomorrow. If it could not be run non-union, it never would be run at all.' This statement was made by P. F. Smith, of Pittsburg, district manager for the American Sheet Company. He was here this morning and made an address to the striking millmen. He told them they had no grievance; that they had been well cared for in the past, and would be in the future. The announcement that the mill would be started tomorrow, and started non-union, has given rise to no little speculation and uneasiness among the citizens. Many of the strikers, expecting prolonged idleness, have left the city for hunting and fishing trips. No new men have been brought in, and how manager Smith expects to start tomorrow is a matter for conjecture. Today, as yesterday, only a few laborers are working."

The foregoing is the first indication as yet given by the manufacturers that they were other than passive participants in the big strike. What the result may be of an attempt to operate the Wellsville plant none of the local Amalgamated people will predict. All they will say is that it cannot be accomplished. Wellsville is looked upon by both sides as an important point, and developments are anxiously awaited by all.

The position of the Tinworkers' Protective Association in the strike was settled today by the following telegram to the Leader:

"Elwood, Ind., July 16.—Our organization is bound by an agreement with the company to work providing they live up to their contract. If the company attempts to introduce black plate worked by non-union men, our men will be called out. The Amalgamated people will have our full support, if necessary.

"GEORGE POWELL."

According to the official statement made by the manufacturers' conferees who met the Amalgamated Association representatives and failed to agree on a settlement of the strike, the manufacturers did not refuse the Amalgamated Association the right to organize their mills. According to the declaration of President Shaffer, all that was asked of the officers was the right to organize the non-union plants of the companies interested. The strike, therefore, has not been clearly explained. Tonight President Shaffer, when questioned regarding the position of the manufacturers on this point, said:

"No matter what they now say, the fact remains that they refused the Amalgamated men the right to organize their non-union plants."

He did not believe the accredited statements on this point from Vice-President Arms were correct.

"If the manufacturers are willing to allow the Amalgamated Association to organize the nonunion plants, then—" and the leader of the iron workers grew intensely in earnest, "I say the strike is all off. We have never once asked the manufacturers to compel the men in their nonunion plants to join our organization. We do not want to coerce men into the Amalgamated Association. If the manufacturers will abrogate that part of the contract with nonunion men in their mills that makes them agree to keep from joining our organization or any other, remove the restrictions that are now on those men and allow us to quietly work unmolested among them and seek to induce them to come to us, we will not ask anything further. Our demand was that they should do this. We asked that they sign the union scale, so the men could become members of the union."

The following was received from Steubenville at midnight:

"Amalgamated District Vice-President Walter Larkins, of Martin's Ferry, came to the Mingo Junction tonight and met with the American Steel Hoop employes and orgahized them into the union, and a strike was ordered at once at the plant there. An attempt is being made to get men to run the plant."

President Shaffer announces that strike benefits will go to idle men from the time of the actual inauguration of this strike yesterday. The association has substantial funds, he says, and the men remaining at work in plants outside of the big steel combine will pay liberally to support the strike.

When asked about President Mitchell's statement last night, President Shaffer said:

"I shall not ask the miners to go out on such a strike. God help the poor coalminer. He is the best union man in the world, and the poorest paid of them all. He has troubles enough of his own, and we have no desire to involve him. But while I shall not invite or solicit a sympathetic strike, the Amalgamated Association stands ready at any time to effect an alliance with the United Mineworkers or any other kindred organization, many of whose members are employed by the United States Steel Corporation."

A revised list of the plants of the three companies affected by the strike shows the following:

The tin-plate combination employes at its 270 mills, 7290 skilled workers. Of this number, 6966 are on strike and 324 are working at the National Works at Monessen.

The American Sheet Steel Company employs 4470 skilled men in its 166 mills. Of this number 2250 skilled men are at work at the 50 mills that have not been closed by the strike. The number of skilled men on strike is 3520.

In the American Steel Hoop Company there are 2000 skilled workmen, and all but 250 at the Duncansville plant are idle.

This makes 12,000 skilled workmen out at present. It is estimated that the unskilled labor in the various mills affected by the strike will run the total close to the claim of 24,000 idle men made by the Amalgamated Association.

NO CONFERENCE AT NEW YORK.

Steel Magnates Refused to Discuss the Situation.

NEW YORK, July 16.—At the close of the day today a representative of one of the biggest interests in the United States Steel Corporation authorized the statement that no conference concerning the steel strike had taken place during the day, and that none is likely to take place until the Amalgamated Association recedes from its present attitude. The additional statement is made that on this point theer can be no compromise and that the heads of the constituent companies will not unionize such mills as have up to this time employed non-union men.

J. Pierpont Morgan would not be quoted at all about the strike nor would any of his partners. In fact, all other officers of the United States Steel Corporation were most reticent on the subject, so much so that those who talked relative to it Monday refused even to see newspaper reporters today. Charles M. Schwab, president of the corporation, is reported to have held a long conference with Mr. Morgan in the latter's office at mid-day. When the question whether an attempt would at once be made to start the closed mills with non-union labor was sent in to Mr. Schwab, he sent out word that he was too busy to be interviewed. The telegraph department of the United States Steel Corporation has direct wires running to Pittsburg. These wires were kept busy all day, and thus the officials were kept informed of any developments, if any occurred.

The report from Pittsburg that there would be a conference which would result in some offer to the union men was not borne out by the day's events. Yet another rumor of the day was that officers of the steel corporation had arranged for a force of detectives frm a well-known agency for safeguarding the mills, should an effort be made at them to resume business. The local superintendent of the agency refused to discuss this report in any manner.

STRIKE OF MINE FIREMEN.

Threw 30,000 Men in Anthracite Region Out of Work.

WILKESBARE, Pa., July 16.—The strike order of President Mulcahy, of the Stationary Firemen's Association of Pennsylvania, was promptly obeyed at 7 o'clock this morning, when 900 members of the organization in this section of the state refused to go to work. Most of the strikers are employed as firemen at the coal mines and their failure to report for duty caused nearly all the collieries in the north anthracite region to suspend operations, throwing out of work, it is estimated, 30,000 men and boys. Some of the individual coal operators conceded the demands of their employes on condition that the short-hour day was not to hold if the men employed by the big companies did not get the same concessions. The big coal companies, however, refused to make any concessions. The officials claimed that the demands of the firemen were unreasonable.

The strikers held a meeting in this city shortly before noon. Reports were received from all the districts and they showed that the strike from Pittston to Shickshinney, in this (Luzerne) County, was general and that the coal companies were unable to secure new men to take the places of the strikers. The best they could do, it was said, was to press foremen and fire bosses into the service. This was done at a great many of the mines. The strikers claim that the engineers are friendly to them and that they will not work with non-union men.

At the headquarters of the operators it was claimed that the demand of the strikers would not be entertained. The duration of the strike will depend upon the miners. If they stand by the striking firemen the lockout may be a long one, but if the miners return to work as soon as the companies fill the places of the strikers, the strike will be lost to the firemen. It is known that there is much friction between the United Mineworkers and the firemen. The miners think that the strike is inopportune and that the firemen should have waited until April next, when the present agreement between the operators and miners will expire, before making their demands.

ILLEGALITY OF PICKETING.

Federal Judge at Cincinnati Stated His Opinion Freely.

CINCINNATI, July 16.—Judge C. D. Clark, of the United States District Court, during the hearing of the motion to dissolve the temporary injunction issued against the striking machinists, indicated very plainly to counsel for the defense what his opinion would be on the two points involved. He said that for picketing an injunction would be granted, but that acts of violence, and even boycotting, were not to be met by injunction. Said he:

"I have arrived at the conclusion, beyond all shadow of doubt, that picketing is unlawful; that it is immoral and wrong. Counsel for the defense must understand that I am opposed to picketing in any form whatever, and that I will promptly make the power of this court felt against it."

He described picketing as intercepting men while going to or from the factory—anywhere, even miles away—by one man or by more than one, and any interference with ingress and egress of workmen. But violence, he added, is not to be remedied by injunction in this court. He announced that the decision of the case would rest on the point whether it had been shown that there had been picketing. While his mind was made up on the law as to picketing, he asked counsel to cite authorities on that point.

Hodcarriers Go Back to Work.

DENVER, July 16.—The striking hodcarriers and mortar-mixers will return to work tomorrow at the same wages paid before they struck for an increase. The State Board of Arbitration, after hearing both sides to the controversy, decided that the contracors could not afford to pay higher wages under existing contracts, but recommended that an increase be granted January 1 next. The hodcarriers are getting $2 50, and the mortar-mixers $2 75. They ask for $3 and $3 50 a day, respectively.

Anti-Injunction Resolution.

MILWAUKEE, July 16.—The National Glass Bottle-Blowers' Convention today adopted a long resolution condemning "arbitrary usurpation of power by the courts and unwarranted abuse of extraordinary writs of injunction in disputes between employer and employe, which only result in the degradation of what is best in American citizenship." The resolution calls upon all members to support the anti-injunction bill in Congress.

Molders Will Move in Few Days.

CHICAGO, July 16.—In reference to the molders' strike which has called out 900 men here, officials of the Foundrymen's Association said today that no move would be made by them for a few days. A few firms are paying the wages demanded as a temporary experiment, it is said, but it is claimed they have signed no agreement to continue for any time.

Reduction Caused a Strike.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., July 16.—The 1500 employes of the Kingston Coal Company went on strike this morning because of a reduction in the wages paid for "yardage" on narrow work in the mines from $1 50 to $1 per yard.

The Continental Boycott.

NEW YORK, July 16.—The proposed Continental boycott on American goods is taken very seriously in London City circles, says a London dispatch to the Tribune. The view is, the correspondent says, that the menace of America is not merely a matter of trade. They profess to regard the question from a highly moral standpoint. They say it is no advantage to the world that a great nation should dominate it with ideals into which they allege nothing except money can enter and with a system of government in which money is the controlling power. The ideals of Europe have been ever higher that that, and to drop to the American standard would be a fatal error.

Hazelwood for choice ice creams. Both 'phones, 154; 382 Washington street.

WOMAN WITH A GRIEVANCE

FIRED A SHOT AT FRENCH MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Claimed Her Husband Was Deprived of Money by the Foreign Ministry—No One Hurt.

PARIS, July 16.—P. Baudin, Minister of Public Works, was shot at while driving to a Cabinet meeting at the Elysee Palace today by a woman who was accompanied by a 10-year-old child. She approached M. Baudin's carriage, and suddenly drawing a revolver, fired at the Minister. M. Baudin was not hit, and proceeded to the Elysee Palace, the woman being arrested, and gave her name as Olzewsky, and said she lived at Naterre.

Mme. Olzewsky appears, according to later accounts, to have fired her pistol in the air when M. Baudin's carriage was passing. She says she thought M. Delcasse, Minister of Foreign Affairs, was in the carriage. Her grievance was based upon the fact that in 1896 her husband, Count Olzewsky, was inveigled from Nice across the frontier to Italian territory, where he was arrested on false denunciation as a spy. He was released a month later and asked the French government, through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to demand of Italy the payment of 100,000 francs compensation, asserting that his arrest had ruined his business. He received from the Foreign Office sums amounting to 9800 francs and his position as tax collector, or receiver for the Government, worth 2800 francs a year. He and his wife were dissatisfied and frequently bothered Delcasse. Mme. Olzewsky was so importunate that she was several times expelled from the building of the Department of Foreign Affairs. She knew neither M. Delcasse nor M. Baudin. She declares that M. Delcasse owes her considerable money for information and services rendered France.

ROSEBERY'S MANIFESTO

On the Divisions in the English Liberal Party.

LONDON, July 16.—Lord Rosebery has issued a manifesto on the divisions in the Liberal party. It is contained in a letter to the City Liberal Club, which had invited him to deliver an address. He disclaims any desire to re-enter politics. The Liberal party can become a power, he says, only when it shall have made up its mind on the "imperial questions which are at this moment embodied in the war." After asserting that "the whole empire has rallied to the war," he discusses the attitude of the Liberal party. "What is the attitude of the Liberal party?" he asks. "Neutrality and an open mind. Now I contend that this is an impossible attitude and spells impotence. No party exists on such conditions." He declares that the difference would not cease to operate when the war is over, because "statesmen who disassociate themselves from a nation in a great national question such as the war in which we all strive to suffer together, disassociate themselves for much longer than they think." He considers that the severance is a "sincere, fundamental and incurable antagonism of principles with regard to the empire at large and our consequent policy." As there is this "honest and irreconcilable difference on questions of the first importance," he sees no favorable issue.

Lord Rosebery concludes with a gloomy touch: "It is a matter of sorrow and anxiety," he says, "to see a weak government faced by a weaker opposition at a juncture of foreign hostility and international competition which needs all the vigilance, power and ability at our command." He believes that Great Britain is at a crisis which may have unlimited effect upon its future.

The pronouncement is considered by the Daily Telegraph as "severing the last connection with a hopeless opposition."

The Daily Chronicle says: "It is destined to have a profound effect upon the country, pointing to the formation of a National Liberal party, numerous materials for which are scattered within easy reach." The Daily Chronicle meaningly asks if Lord Rosebery will take his part toward realizing the desired end.

The Daily News regards Lord Rosebery as "standing outside the vineyard and throwing stones at the workers." Going on to analyze the letter, the paper defines it as a "deliberate and mischievous effort to prevent reunion."

The Conservative papers generally commend the paper. The Times calls on Lord Rosebery to "place his great abilities at the service of the country by throwing himself heart and soul into the work of converting the Liberal party to the policy in which he believes." It alludes to his "singular advantages—birth, ability and nationality—for playing an important part at a critical time."

SUICIDE OF SISTERS.

Two Despondent English Actresses Took Poison.

LONDON, July 16.—Ida and Edith Yoeland, actresses, 26 and 21 years old, respectively, committed suicide together by taking poison in their rooms in London today. About noon Edith called their landlady and told the latter she and her sister had taken poison. She asked the landlady to get a cab and put herself and sister in it, and promised they would leave the house without creating a scene. Upon going up stairs the landlady found Ida dead. Edith died on the way to the hospital. Ida had been engaged at the Duke of York's Theater under the management of Charles Frohman for three years. She scored a great success in the production of "The Swashbuckler," and had filled Evalyn Millard's role of Lady Ursula at the Duke of York's Theater in Anthony Hope's play, "The Adventures of Lady Ursula," in 1898, during Miss Millard's illness. Edith Yoeland once played a part in "Nell Gwynne." Both the women had recently been without engagements and they were bitterly disappointed at failing to secure an extended engagement.

The landlady of the Yoeland sisters, whose name is Callaghan, said today that Edith Yoeland told her yesterday that her sister Ida was seriously disappointed, as she had expected to go to the United States with E. S. Willard's company, but had received a note from Frohman's assistant saying there was no chance for her to do so. Mr. Frohman said tonight that he had known the Yoeland sisters favorably for a number of years, but that they had had no negotiations with him concerning the American tour. Mr. Frohman added that if any negotiations had been entered in this direction, they had been carried on with Mr. Willard.

LIKE AN AMERICAN TOWN.

How the Fourth of July Was Celebrated in Yokohama.

YOKOHAMA, July 5, via Victoria, B. C., July 16.—American stock is booming in Japan at an unprecedented rate. The celebration of the Fourth of July yesterday transformed Yokohama into a veritable American town and the scene at noon, when the war-ships in the harbor joined in the salute responding to the shore festivities, was a most inspiring one. The day closed with an exhibition of fireworks which recently-arrived tourists pronounced finer than anything ever seen in America.

The honors to be paid on the expected arrival of General MacArthur from the Philippines will at least equal those recently accorded to Field Marshal von Waldersee, and everything possible will be done to testify to the genuine respect and affection in which the empire holds the American Republic.

A notable feature of the time is the influx of Filipinos who are now arriving in large and increasing numbers. They are mostly of the better class and seem to be coming for educational advantages which Japan affords. Already they are winning high praises for their general behavior and their eagerness to learn.

Another sign of the times is the movement on foot for the general teaching of the Russian language in the empire. It is felt that events are rapidly shaping themselves to bring Russia into closer contact with all national and commercial relations here, it being recognized that the northern power is to be the most important factor in Oriental politics and trade.

The growth of the Jiji Shimpo, the leading journal of the metropolis, a paper established by the late Mr. Fukuzawa, well illustrates how thoroughly Western and especially American ideas are dominating the country. The special editions of the paper on important occasions and holidays rival in size and in special features the leading journals of New York. The latest enterprise inaugurated by it is the adoption of the "fresh-air fund" movement and large numbers of children in the streets of the capital are now being sent into the country for outings of a week or more. The movement is attracting much attention and will doubtless be emulated by many others of the metropolitan journals.

The financial situation is slowly but steadily improving, the bettered aspect of Chinese affairs beginning to be felt and political matters at home being unusually quiet and stable. While the assassination of Mr. Hoshi was a great shock to the country, it is generally felt that his influence upon the empire's politics was very dangerous and there is a corresponding feeling of relief. The papers are full of encomiums upon his ability, but there all praise of him ends.

THE JAVA ERUPTION.

Details of an Outbreak at Mount Kloeth.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 16.—Particulars were brought by the steamship Empress of India of the heavy volcanic eruption at Sourebaya, Java. The Singapore Free Press gives details of an earlier outbreak at Mount Kloeth, 14 miles from Tawerg Redjo, Bolitar, Java, in which the correspondent tells of showers of stones coming from the mountain and afterwards sand and ashes. The estates near that of the correspondent were burned and forests were set on fire by the lava. A number of lives were lost.

The Empress brought the crew of the Nova Scotia bark Celeste Burril, which was dismasted in a gale off Formosa while bound from Manila to Victoria. The bark was taken to Hong Kong and there condemned.

There were two parties of globe-circling racers on the Empress of India, Mms. Lebaud and Stegler, representing Le Matin, of Paris, and C. C. Fitzmorris and S. M. Williams, representing the Chicago American. The latter were taken from the Empress in the Straits by a tug and rushed to Seattle, where they arrived at 5:45 P. M., and left there for Chicago at 7:50 P. M.

Reports were received by the Empress that a rebellion has been started in China headed by General Tung Fu Hsien. It is said that the plans are to seize the Chinese Emperor and raise the flag of revolt under the pretense of driving away the corrupt officials who surround the Emperor.

A Government Defeat.

LONDON, July 16.—The government sustained a defeat in the House of Lords today which, although quite unimportant in itself, was indicative of growing discontent. The incident arose from the question whether a model of the War Office should be made and exhibited. Lord Lansdowne, the Foreign Secretary, refused to entertain this proposition, but, on division, the motion was carried, 41 to 20. The announcement of these figures was greeted with prolonged cheers.

Jules Guerin Banished.

PARIS, July 16.—Owing to the ill health of M. Jules Guerin, who January 4, 1900, was sentenced by the French Senate, sitting as a high court, to 10 years' confinement in a fortified place for conspiracy against the government, the government has now commuted Guerin's period of imprisonment to banishment. Guerin was taken from his cell in jail soon after midnight last night by police agents who subsequently put him on board a train following in the direction of Basle, Switzerland.

Tolstoi Seriously Ill.

LONDON, July 16.—M. Tihtkoff, who is Count Tolstoi's representative in Great Britain, has received a telegram asserting that the famous Russian is dangerously ill with fever, accompanied by great weakness, and that his state is very serious. The dispatch was received from Tula, where Count Tolstoi is understood to be.

Spanish Fear of England.

VIENNA, July 16.—The Politische Correspondenz publishes an article asserting that the Spanish Government meditates proposing to the powers that they guarantee the integrity of Spain in much the same way that they do that of Belgium. The plan seems to have originated in the fears entertained at Madrid regarding the Gibraltar question.

Max Regis Stabbed.

ORAN, Algeria, July 16.—While Max Regis, the anti-Semite Mayor of Algiers, was going to the Casino tonight, he was severely stabbed in the neck. His assailant was arrested. Rioting followed, and 36 persons were taken into custody, among them Lewis Regis.

Sale of Havana Drydock.

MADRID, July 16.—In the Senate today the opposition raised the question of the sale to the United States of the Spanish drydock at Havana. The Government made the matter a question of confidence and the opposition was defeated by 81 to 34.

Frauds in Turkish Customs.

LONDON, July 16.—Advices to the Pall Mall Gazette from Constantinople say great frauds have been discovered in the Turkish customs. The embezzlements are said to exceed £120,000. Several of the higher customs officials have been arrested.

Jewish Quarter Burned.

LONDON, July 16.—Fire destroyed the Jewish quarter of the town of New Bidschow, Bohemia, yesterday. There were no fatalities.

Trying to Drive Out Beet Sugar.

DENVER, July 16.—Henry T. Oxnard, the well-known promoter of the beet sugar industry, who is in the city, declared that the recent reduction in sugar prices is the beginning of an effort by the sugar trust to drive beet sugar out of the market. Said he:

"The question to be decided is whether the sugar trust or the beet sugar people shall stay in the field. We have received notice that the trust will no longer sell our product, and prices are going down in anticipation of the beet sugar which will soon be upon the market."

He declared that a determined effort would be made to have the next Congress remove the tariff on sugar.

WHAT SHALL WE HAVE FOR DESSERT?

This question arises in the family every day. Let us answer it today. Try Jell-O, a delicious and healthful dessert. Prepared in two minutes. No boiling! no baking! simply add boiling water and set to cool. Flavors: Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. Get a package at your grocer's today. 10c.

The motto of the street railroads of this city would seem to be: The public be jammed.—Merchants' Review.

NOT ENOUGH RAIN FELL

KANSAS CROPS WERE SCARCELY BENEFITED.

Reports of Damage Said to Be Exaggerated—Extent of the Hot Wave.

TOPEKA, July 16.—While rain has fallen during the past 24 hours in various parts of Kansas, the drought is not yet broken, and little benefit has been experienced by the crops. The rains have been small, local affairs, and their only effect has been to cool the atmosphere and freshen vegetation to a certain extent. This has been a moderately cool day, the refreshing breeze from the South making the weather more bearable than any during the past month. Two places in the state report a temperature of 107, but the average has been about 99.

Reports of blighted crop prospects continue to come in. A hopeful tone prevails in most of the counties, as rain is expected. In the eastern division of the state crops are suffering more than in any other. The damage done in the central part is less severe, while in the western part the conditions are the most favorable. The corn crop is not the only thing at stake. To obtain water for stock and for fire protection is a much-studied problem, and, of course, that will not be solved until the coming of rain. Previous estimates of crops of corn this year will still hold good in case more rain comes within the present week. Judge Wellhouse, the "apple king," says that late apples have been hurt but little, while peaches are damaged more, and small fruits fa'led almost entirely.

REPORTS EXAGGERATED.

President Hill, of the Great Northern, Discusses Crop Damage.

NEW YORK, July 16.—President J. J. Hill, of the Great Northern Railway, before leaving for St. Paul, discussed the reports of crop damage in the West. He said:

"Unquestionably some damage has been done to the corn crop by reason of the drought, but, like everything else, this damage has been exaggerated. The damage, so far as I can see, lies in that portion of the country west of a line drawn from St. Louis to Omaha, and much of it can be repaired by good rains. It should be remembered, too, that as an offset there has been a wonderful wheat harvest, particularly in Kansas. The matter hardly resolves itself into a railroad one for the reason that the railroads have, and the indications are will have, plenty to do even if it should develop that the corn crop is short. However, as I have said, there is ample time yet for much of the damage to be overcome."

On the same subject, President Lowery, of the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste Marie, telegraphs from the West as follows:

"Up to the present time prospects for crops were never better. I make this statement from a personal inspection a few days ago in Minnesota and North and South Dakota, and from daily reports received from all the points along the line of our road, also from talking with various grain men in Minneapolis, who are thoroughly posted on the subject."

Rushing Stock to Market.

KANSAS CITY, July 16.—Because of the drought in the Southwest, which is causing farmers to rush their stock to market to save it, the record receipts here were again broken today, when 31,500 head of hogs were received at the local stockyards. The hogs received from the Southwest have been of common grade, averaging 15 pounds lighter than the general run.

Weather Bureau Reports.

CHICAGO, July 16.—The reports to the Chicago Weather Bureau tonight from Government stations over the West indicate no decisive changes, Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Iowa and the Dakotas reporting no rains of sufficient volume to affect the crops.

Great Heat at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 16.—Today was a scorcher, the temperature reaching about 97 during the afternoon. The extreme humidity makes the heat almost unendurable. Ten prostrations were reported today, one of which proved fatal.

Hail Storm Killed Stock.

MUSKOGEE, I. T., July 16.—A severe hail storm three miles north of Muskogee last night killed some stock and completely destroyed crops for a considerable distance over a stretch a mile wide. Heavy rains fell all over the Creek and Cherokee Nations, generally saving crops.

Rains in Iowa and Nebraska.

OMAHA, July 16.—Eastern Nebraska and Western Iowa received an inch or more of rain this morning. Fairly liberal rains are also reported in the Black Hills.

No Rain in Texas.

DALLAS, Tex., July 16.—No rain fell in any part of Texas last night or today. There was five hours' rain last night at Texarkana, but it did not reach the Texas cotton region.

DEADLOCK AT PEKIN.

Little Prospect of an Early Conclusion of Negotiations.

PEKIN, July 16.—The Ministers of the powers now freely admit that the prospect of a conclusion of negotiations is growing darker. The situation is most serious as the deadlock has continued for more than a month. The meeting arranged for today was postponed because it was apparent that the proceedings would be fruitless. It was at the meeting of July 11 that the Ministers had something in the nature of an agreement as to the indemnity, but almost immediately a radical difference developed between Great Britain and Russia as to the details of the plan of payment. All the Ministers were in accord with the scheme early in June, subject to the approval of their governments; but Great Britain disapproved the arrangement on the ground that it did not adequately protect her commercial interests. The neutral Ministers assert that either Great Britain or Russia must make material concessions before a conclusion of the agreement is possible. Meanwhile, the committees of the Ministers are working upon comparatively unimportant details, such as improvements in navigation, but if the financial question was settled the negotiations could be closed in a day.

Li Hung Chang keeps sending strenuous requests to the Ministers of the powers to present a complete plan. He represents that China is willing to accept any reasonable terms and is chiefly anxious to know definitely what the powers require, so that she may begin compliance with the terms.

The Ministers regard newspaper accusations of procrastination on their part as exceedingly unjust. The governments and not the Ministers are responsible, the Ministers say, for the deadlock.

Withdrawal Order Countermanded.

TIEN TSIN, July 16.—The order for the departure of the Bombay Cavalry has been countermanded and the strength of the British troops remaining here will be increased by 1000 men.

Parents Attempted Suicide.

NE WYORK, July 16.—The drowning of two boys at King's dock, New Brighton, was followed by a triple attempt at suicide by the parents of the victims. The boys were Michael Florintino, 15 years old, and Gabriele Santora, 16 years old, both of New Brighton. They were swimming when Florintino called for help, and when Santora responded, Florintino threw his arms around his would-be rescuer's neck and both boys sank together, drowning before assistance could reach them. When the parents of Santora were informed of the accident they started for the scene. On the way the father threw himself in front of an approaching train, but was pulled away in time. The mother flung herself into the water, but was rescued. Almost immediately afterwards Florintino's father ran to the dock and attempted to jump in, but was held by the bystanders. The police took charge of the grief-crazed people.

Summer Sale Extraordinary

Imported Liquors at Importers' Cost

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OUTLOOK FOR PEACE.

Gordon Sprigg Declares the Aspect of Affairs Is Peaceful.

CAPE TOWN, July 16.—Sir John Gordon Sprigg, in the course of his address before the Vigilance Committee, expressed the opinion that the aspect of affairs is more hopeful than at any time since the outbreak of hostilities. Communications are passing between General Lord Kitchener and the Cape Government regarding the best way to be taken in view to bringing the war to a speedy close. Mr. Sprigg is satisfied that such an arrangement will be reached between General Kitchener and the Cape Government, and that a very considerable improvement may be looked forward to in a short time. He believed the Cape Parliament will meet before the end of October and was confident the government will have sufficient majority to carry any necessary measures. He said a customs conference including all the states and colonies of South Africa, probably will be called toward the close of the year.

Mr. Sprigg said he is entirely satisfied that as long as Lord Salisbury remains in power there will be no shadow of anything in the nature of going back. He deprecates the suspension of responsible government, as it may possibly cause changes in the position of the British political parties.

The Cape Government entirely sympathizes with the announced policy of the Imperial Government, he said. The Cape Cabinet has been rendering all possible support to the Imperial Government and intends to continue its support with full assurance that the imperial authorities will not vary their policy, which he understands is to wipe out the last vestige of republicanism in South Africa. England, Mr. Sprigg added, has consulted the Cape Cabinet in regard to South Africa's future. The Cabinet strongly holds the opinion, which is shared by the Imperial Government, that first there must be a period of military rule followed by a crown colony government for the new colonies. The Cape Government recommended a large scheme of immigration. Federation must not be hurried.

FRENCH'S ATTACK ON SCHEEPER.

Results Not So Complete as Had Been Expected.

NEW YORK, July 16.—The last has not been heard of military censorship in England, notwithstanding Lord Kitchener's blunt telegrams, according to the London correspondent of the Tribune. While the Boer commandoes, the dispatch says, may be so demoralized and scattered that neither General Botha nor General Dewet can put a stop to atrocities such as the massacre of the wounded if their attention be called to them, the public has a right to know what is going on and especially when the pro-Boers on the continent and in England are charging the British Army with conducting an inhumane campaign. This is the opinion of the English press, which has united in condemning the military arrangements for keeping the country in ignorance of the real nature of the warfare now in progress.

Details of General French's combined attacks upon Scheeper's stronghold are still meager, but the results were evidently not so complete as had been expected from the employment of a series of columns working toward a common goal. The main force escaped and General French will need to set another trap.

Reports that a large body of British infantry will be sent home and that the railway between Johannesburg and Durban will be the only one occupied in strength, are not credited by military men. This would involve the practical abandonment of the line between Bloemfontein and Johannesburg and would be regarded by the Boers as a British retreat and a confession of failure.

Denver Vigilance Committee.

DENVER, July 16.—The Republican today says the ministers of this city are considering the advisability of organizing a vigilance committee. The idea is to overthrow thug rule. They say they will work in conjunction with the police department, but it is possible that the police force may be an entirely superfluous contingent. Although it is against the thugs that the ministers will primarily direct their attention, the work which they propose to do at once is only preliminary to the really gigantic scheme they have under consideration looking to the uplifting of the entire community. They propose to establish an organization as far-reaching as Tammany's in New York, but with a view to establishing law and order, instead of political supremacy. The plan for this organization was prepared by a Judge now on the bench.

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Limits of the Louisiana Purchase.

ST. LOUIS, July 16.—A letter has been addressed to Thomas M. Carter, chairman of the National Commission, by President Francis, of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, requesting official definition of the boundaries of the Louisiana purchase. The letter in part follows:

"The information is desired to insure uniformity in the maps and historical accuracy in the literature pertaining to the World's Fair. We also desire it in order to perfect the Louisiana Purchase organization for incorporation of the exposition. In this connection I wish to call your attention to the difference in the maps issued by the Government within a few years, some of them projecting the Louisiana purchase territory through to the Pacific, others limiting it to the watershed line between the Mississippi and the Pacific. A report made to Congress several years ago by the Government commission seems to afford some basis for the claims of those who think the Louisiana territory extends to the Pacific. An official expression on the weight to be given this report is considered desirable."

Not Hazed Into Insanity.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The newspaper report from New York to the effect that Henry Smith Craven, grandson of the late Rear-Admiral Craven, United States Navy, who was committed to the Bloomington asylum Monday, had become insane as a result of hazing administered to him while a student at the Annapolis Naval Academy, is disproved by the records in the possession of the Navy Department. As a matter of fact, Craven, as shown by the record, was never actually a student at the academy. He was appointed to it in 1898, but owing to his physical condition never entered the institution.

Brooms Will Be Higher.

MATTOON, Ill., July 16.—The scramble between the Union Broom Supply Company, or trust, and the agent of the Eastern manufacturers not in the combination, for possession of the broom corn yet in growers' hands reached a climax today when $125 a ton was offered. The Kansas crop is a failure, and it is estimated that there will be a shortage of 15,000 tons. Broom corn men of experience say the brush will rise to $250 a ton, and broom manufacturers are arranging to raise the price of brooms.

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