American Union,

Denton, Md.

A friend of the leather trust says it is not more hidebound than the others.

The envy of the good, muses the Chicago Tribune, is evidence of poverty in that respect.

The Memphis Commercial-Appeal says: The public playground is the foe of back alley behavior.

"Some people, like hens, can never find anything where they laid it yesterday," says the Mobile Register.

The man who is forever boasting of being self-made, insists the Commoner merely advertises the fact that he has finished his top story.

The Lord loveth a cheerful giver and, adds the Washington Herald, a man who raises thunder when things are being taken away from him.

Says the Richmond Times-Dispatch: Mark Twain did what perhaps no other American has ever done. He created a distinct literature. There had been humorists before his time—humorists who had been as original, as daring and as successful as was he; but there had been no man who had succeeded in making literature of humor. All that went before was fragmentary, scattered and disjointed. He made it consistent, definite and wholesome.

Americans living in Beirut, avers the New York Press, can remember when there was not a window pane in the city. Twenty-five years ago there were no carriages, women making their social calls on the backs of donkeys. The city now has six hundred licensed victorias, besides the private vehicles, with automobiles and electric street cars. There are complete postal and telegraphic services, newspapers, colleges and the palaces. In the far east Japan leads the way, but the Levant is following the lure of civilization.

"We have no idea in our country," writes an American from Bucharest, "what the gesangverein—glee club is the nearest word we have for it—is in German-speaking countries. I was reminded of this yesterday when I witnessed a public reception here of the gesangverein composed of Austrain railway employes. They are on a trip to Constantinople, and stop at all the important points as guests of their fellow singers, for there is no place so small that it has not its singing organization, at the sessions of which there is always a joyful blending of mirth and beer with the music. Bacchus, Gambrinus and Arion are good companions. When one sees these meetings he believes in the saw to which all German-speaking people subscribe:

"Tarry where you hear the song—
Singing people do no wrong."

An interesting equity suit, opines the Philadelphia Ledger, is that brought by the United States against a copper mining company in Montana to restrain it from destroying forests on the national domain by the fumes from its smelting works. A similar suits was successful in California, and the State of Georgia also compelled a smelting concern to change its methods. It is contended in this case that the fumes of sulphur and arsenic that are diffused from the smelters, poisoning vegetation for a great distance around, are unavoidable and that it is better to lose the trees than to lose the copper. The official contention is, on the other hand, that it is possible, by modern processes, to utilize these fumes in chemical combinations, which would repay the cost of the necessary apparatus. The suit is to compel the company to introduce these improvements. This is a practical measure of "conservation" to which every one must wish success.

Supposing you were traveling by train through the state of Alabama, suggests the New York Mail. Supposing one of your fellow passengers were taken suddenly ill. Supposing a third passenger, fortunately a physician, after an examination, declared that the patient's suffering could be instantly relieved by a liberal drink of whiskey. Supposing you produced your private flask and that the sufferer, as soon as he recovered from his distress, gratefully assured you that he would consider the liquor he had taken simply as a loan, to be repaid at your journey's end, wouldn't it jolt you to discover that your kindness was a violation of the laws of Alabama, punishable by a term in prison? Well, that is just what it would be according to a recent decision of the Alabama Supreme Court. The question arose from a case in which a man loaned a bottle of whisky to a neighbor, a member of whose family was ill and in need of the liquor, but the court held that the act was in violation of the law.

THE NEWS

Domestic

While other members of the family were at the breakfast table Mrs. Marion B. Jennings, daughter-in-law of R. H. Jennings, of Spartanburg, S. C., state treasurer of South Carolina, committed suicide by shooting.

As the result of the transfer of the holdings of the Pearson Syndicate, headed by Kuhn, Loeb & Co., of New York, the formation of an immense transcontinental railroad system may follow.

A 6 per cent. increase in wages, effective at once has been granted the employes in the building and bridges department of the New Haven and Hartford Railroad.

The New York agency of the Russo-Chinese Bank announced that the theft of stocks and bonds by Cashier Erwin Wider will not exceed $500,000.

Lightning hit the drying house of the Dupont Powder Works at Haskell, N. J., and the explosion that followed was heard five miles away.

The Central Railroad of New Jersey brought suit at Newark, N. J., against the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company for $1,000,000.

Ira G. Rawn, president of the Monon Railroad, who was found shot to death in Chicago, left only an estate valued at $120,000.

Judge G. B. Lake, for many years a leading jurist of Nebraska, died at Omaha, aged eighty-four years.

Four convicts escaped from Sing Sing at Ossining, N. Y., in a dash for liberty, but were recaptured.

The Democratic State Convention of Connecticut will be held at New Haven on September 7 and 8.

Mrs. James N. Sutton, mother of the lieutenant of the Marine Corps, whose tragic death led to two investigations, will be a candidate for Congress in Oregon. She says it is her ambition to protect the boys in the Navy and in the Army.

James E. Hardy, of Bayonne, N. J., when told that he had no chance of surviving an attack of hydrophobia, summoned an undertaker, told him just how he wanted to be buried, and picked out his casket.

New York butchers told the federal grand jury at Chicago that the National Packing Company spent $2,000,000 to capture the New York market.

Former Chief of Police George M. Lints, of Terre Haute, Ind., died from a bullet wound inflicted by a burglar.

Traces of Kenneth Archibald, of Boston, lost in King River Canyon in 1908, have been found.

Paula M. Jett, of Seattle, Wash., was granted a divorce from a Chinaman.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., have ended their honeymoon.

Trains are running under the Detroit River.

Foreign

The Vatican has sent an ultimatum to the Spanish government refusing to proceed with the Concordat unless the decree of June 10 is withdrawn.

State honors were accorded at the funeral services in Tokio over the body of Baron D'Anettan, the Belgian minister to Japan.

The German government sent a reply to President Madriz refusing to interfere in Nicaraguan affairs.

President-elect Saenz-Pena, of Argentina, has arrived in Paris as the official guest of the government.

Cholera is now ravaging 42 provinces and territories of European Russia.

Herr Ohm, a director of the defunct Niederdeutsche Bank in Germany, was arrested at Dortmund.

Henri Rochette, a promoter, was sentenced in Paris to two years' imprisonment for swindling.

An international banking syndicate is negotiating to take up the Liberian national debt.

Bids were invited for the construction of Canada's first warship.

Carlisle Very Ill.

New York (Special).—John G. Carlisle secretary of the Treasury under the second Cleveland administration, is in a dangerous condition at the Hotel Wolcott here following a severe attack of heart trouble. The aged statesman was stricken last Monday, and Drs. Morris Carpenter and Theodore Janeway have been in almost constant attendance. Mr Carlisle is 75 years old, and has been falling rapidly for the past year. The physicians are doubtful of his recovery.

Floods Cost Millions.

Frankfort, Ky. (Special).—Official estimates just announced show that storms and floods have done $5,000,000 damage in Kentucky in the month of July Nearly every crop raised in the State has been partly or wholly ruined.

Prophesies Death Correctly.

Winsted, Conn. (Special).—W. H. Briggs, of Canaan, told several of his acquaintances a few days ago that he would die on his birthday. He was stricken with sunstroke the following day and expired on his fortieth birthday.

Has Plan To Raise Maine.

New York (Special).—John Arbuckle the sugar magnate and millionaire philanthropist, sent a letter to the Navy Department asking for an appointment at which he may demonstrate his plans for raising the wreck of the battleship Maine from Havanna harbor. In the letter he says that he has perfected models and plans for the work. He says that he has raised many vessels and has never had a failure.

$125,000 For Mrs. Longworth.

Boston (Special).—An inventory of the estate of George Cabot Lee of Newton, who died March 21 shows it to be valued at $1,662,821 of which $1,569,821 is personal and $93,000 real. Mrs. Alice Roosevelt Longworth, who is a granddaughter of Mr. Lee, receives one-twelfth of the property.

New Canal Now Open.

Chicago (Special).—Chicago is now conected with St. Louis and other Mississippi river ports by a continuous water course, deep enough for barges and other vessels of light draft. The connecting link between the drainage canal and the old Illinois and Michigan Canal at Lockport was formally thrown open Tuesday, and now all is ready for the initial voyage of the steel barges between St. Louis and Chicago. It is estimated that the link will afford a channel with at least five feet of water.

ARRESTED NEAR THE BANK HE HAD ROBBED

Erwin Wider Caught in New York Restaurant.

WAS TRAILED THROUGH HIS WIFE.

Cashier of the Russo-Chinese Bank, Who Got Away With $500,000, Was a Pitiful Sight When Captured—Held in the Tombs on $25,000 Bail.

New York (Special).—A frail, little man with gray cheeks and hollow eeys, in whose manner and presence there was nothing to suggest that singlehanded he had coolly lifted $500,000 in bonds and stocks from the strong box of a bank, was arrested here in a downtown restaurant, not five minutes walk from the bank he had robbed. He was Erwin Wider, the missing cashier of the Russo-Chinese Bank. In the Court of General Sessions his lawyer, Leon Ginsberg, said that he would plead guilty, and he was committed to the Tombs in default of $25,000 bail. Ginsberg pleaded vainly with Judge Warren Foster for a lower amount, saying "none of this money is in my client's possession. It was all swallowed up in Wall Street speculation."

Almost as Wider was arrested the grand jury handed up an indictment against him, charging specifically that he stole three certificates, one of 50 shares and two others of 25 shares each of Baltimore and Ohio stock, and that he disposed of them through the brokerage house of Dick Brothers on May 22 last. These particulars indicate that the process of theft had been going on for weeks and possibly for months before it was discovered.

How such a State of affairs could have existed is difficult to understand, for at least three other officers of the bank had access to the safety deposit box in which the bank's securities were kept, and the box itself was brought daily to the offices of the bank, where it was kept during business hours in the bank's safe. Brokers with whom Wider traded have said that he called up from the bank to give them orders over the telephone.

Ginsberg's statement that all the sum stolen had been eaten up in speculation would seem to indicate that the bank will never recover a dollar. It has been said heretofore that suits would be filed against the brokers with whom Wider dealt, but no such suits have yet been instituted.

ONE DEAD, TWO HURT BY SUITOR'S BULLETS

Tragedy Follows Refusal to Admit Man to See Inamorata.

Kills Landlady, Wounds Object of Affection—Then Love-Mad Swain Turns Pistol on Self and Tries Suicide—Will Probably Die.

Toledo, O. (Special).—Enraged because he had been denied admittance to a house where a woman lived, and upon whom he had been forcing his attentions, George Coyle, 38 years old, shot and killed the landlady, Mrs. Edward Hoefflinger, 35 years old, and wounded Mrs. Dora Stoner Wilson, 31 years old. Coyle then shot himself in the head and will die.

A month ago Coyle was arrested for annoying Mrs. Wilson. He continued to bother her, her friends say. Mrs. Hoefflinger, with whom Mrs. Wilson roomed, was ironing in the kitchen, when Coyle called at the rear door. She refused to let him pass the kitchen. Without a word of warning Coyle pulled a revolver and fired once at Mrs. Hoefflinger. Bleeding from a wound in the breast she rushed out of doors, falling on her face in the grass. She died almost instantly.

Mrs. Wilson was in bed in a front room on the first floor. She screamed and ran upstairs when she heard the shot. Coyle followed her up the stairs, but she eluded him by going into another room and then ran down the steps. She had nearly reached the bottom step when Coyle caught sight of her. He shot twice. One bullet took effect in her right side and the other bullet shattered the fingers of her right hand. Coyle made no attempt to follow Mrs. Wilson. Instead, he walked back to a room overlooking the yard where Mrs. Hoefflinger lay dead.

It is believed that Coyle was looking at the body of his victim when he fired the bullet into his own head.

RECORD FOR EXPORTATION.

U. S. Manufacturers End Year With Total of $768,000,000.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—A new high record for the exportation of manufactures was made by the United States in the fiscal year 1910, with a grand total of $768,000,000 in value as against $750,000,000 in 1908, the former high record.

The growth of the manufacturing industry in the United States is illustrated in the figures for the year just issued by the Bureau of Statistics showing the total exports as follows: 1910, $768,000,000; 1900, $485,000,000; 1890, $179,000,000; 1880, $122,000,000.

The greatest percentage of increase in exports by the United States during the year was with Canada, to which country Uncle Sam sent goods valued at $216,000,000, an increase of $52,500,000 or 32 per cent. The increase of exports to Brazil was 30 per cent.; to Argentine, 21 per cent.; Cuba, 20 per cent.; Central America, 20 per cent., and Mexico, 17 per cent.

Trade with Europe as a whole declined about $11,000,000 in exports as compared with the previous year. The only increases being in the exports to Germany and France.

Exports to Asia showed a general decline. To Japan the exports were $22,000,000, compared with about $26,666,000 the previous year. To China they fell off three million. There was an increase of $3,666,000 in the trade with Australia.

A general increase is shown in importation of merchandise, Europe having sent $806,250,000, as against $645,333,000 the preceding year. Canada sent to the United States $95,000,000, as against $79,333,000 in 1909.

Taken as a whole, the figures show that Uncle Sam is exporting less food and more manufactures.

Stenographer His Heir.

Los Angeles (Special).—Under the will of H. C. Wyatt the major portion of the $250,000 estate will pass into the hands of Miss Alice B. Crossley, the theatrical manager's former stenographer and later his fiancee. They had contemplated marriage and a long European bridal tour this fall. By which time Mrs. Wyatt, it is understood would have obtained a divorce. The other principal beneficiary is William T. Wyatt, the son. Mrs. Wyatt, now living in New York, in view of certain concessions had signed away all claim to the estate.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE AGAIN

Government Puts Ban on Yorkshire Cattle.

All Importations From England Suspended—Exception Made To London And Southampton, Through Which Cattle From Channel Islands May Be Shipped—South American Countries Closed.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Owing to the discovery of the hoof-and-mouth disease among cattle in Yorkshire, England, the importation of cattle from that country into the United States has been prohibited until the extent of the disease can be determined.

Dr. W. H. Wray, chief inspector in England for the bureau of animal industry, reported the existence of the disease to the Department of Agriculture, which received further confirmation through State Department channels. Thereupon the Department of Agriculture immediately ordered importations of cattle from England suspended. Nothing has been learned here yet as to the extent of the infection.

London and Southampton have been designated by the department as the two ports through which for the present cattle from the Channel Islands and other parts of the British Isles not placed under the ban may be shipped to this country. Liverpool and other ports near the point of the infection are closed ports, as far as this part of their trade is concerned.

France, Germany, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland and most of the other countries of Continental Europe have not been allowed for sometime past to send cattle to this country, because the hoof-and-mouth disease either is or has been prevalent in them. Several South American countries also are under the ban. Six months after the disease disappears is usually the time limit within which importations are prohibited. In some of the countries mentioned the ban is about to be lifted.

This has been a record year for importation into this country of cattle for breeding purposes, most of them having come from the Channel Islands.

FARMING BY SUBIRRIGATION.

Moisture Is Supplied By Melting Ice In Alaska Interior.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Farming by subirrigation and with the moisture supplied by melting ice is a novel agricultural method adopted in the interior of Alaska, according to the official report of Chief Special Agent McKenzie, who supervised the taking of the recent census in the Fourth District of that territory. The system is proving surprisingly successful. Many kinds of vegetables are being grown, thus rendering living conditions more tolerable in the far northern country. The future is most promising in this respect, believes Mr. McKenzie.

"Agriculture in this portion of Alaska is yet in its infancy," says Mr. McKenzie, "but it has arrived at such proportions as to be considered almost wonderful in its results. If all the returns are taken they will show a very remarkable condition when it is considered that it is a condition existing within the Arctic Circle."

RAVAGED BY CHOLERA.

A Startling Number Of Cases And Deaths In Russia.

St. Petersburg (Special).—The extent of the cholera epidemic is revealed in figures just made public by the government sanitary commission. The stricken region now includes 42 provinces and territories of European Russia since the outbreak of the disease last May there have been a total of 37,652 cases, with 16,651 deaths.

Recently there has been a startling increase in the number of victims. During the week ending July 23 no less than 13,374 cases were reported and of these 5,979 terminated fatally.

Sometime ago the scourge made its appearance in this city and for the past fortnight there has been a daily average of 40 cases and 12 deaths in the capital. Yesterday there were 54 cases and 14 deaths reported here. In the local hospitals there are 514 cholera suspects, including 38 children.

GUTHRIE AGAIN CAPITAL.

Gov. Haskell And Officials Move From Oklahoma City.

Guthrie, Okla. (Special).—Guthrie was reestablished as the capital of Oklahoma in practically all respects, following the decision of the State Supreme Court. The only officials who followed Governor Haskell to Oklahoma City were William Cross, secretary of state and Charles Taylor State Examiner and Inspector of Public Accounts. Their offices were kept open in Guthrie, although they themselves removed their headquarters to Oklahoma City. Mr. Taylor ordered his office sign at Oklahoma City taken down and all work under him centered at Guthrie. Mr. Cross is seriously ill at Oklahoma City, but business will be transacted here. What Governor Haskell will do has not been stated.

Farmer Found Killed In Field.

Great Bend, Kan. (Special).—The body of William Miller, a farmer, 25 years old, was found in a corn field near a tent in which he slept, three miles south of here. There was a bullet wound in the head. Miller's horses were gone from their stalls. Footprints, believed to be those of a man and a woman, were found near the body.

Rawn Was No Millionaire.

Chicago (Special).—Instead of being a millionaire Ira G. Rawn, president of the Monon Railroad Company, who was found shot to death in his summer home, died possessed of an estate valued at only $120,000. So at least a petition filed by his widow declared. Mr. Rawn's will was promptly admitted to probate. Mrs. Rawn was appointed executrix. According to the petition there was no real estate, all of the holdings being listed as personal property.

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN SHORN OF LEADERSHIP

Peerless One Suffers First Defeat in His Own State.

HIS OLD FRIENDS WERE AGAINST HIM.

Bittter Fight In The Nebraska State Democratic Convention At Grand Island — Majority Of Seventy-One Is Registered Against Bryan In Adopting A Resolution Cutting Out Speechmaking — His Friends Term It Gag Rule—Others Say It Prevents Delay.

Grand Island, Neb. (Special).—Amid a tumult of cheers from the former followers of William J. Bryan, Permanent Chairman Smyth, of the Democratic platform committee, read the result of a test vote of the gathering, practically taking from Mr. Bryan the Democratic leadership of Nebraska, which he has maintained for 20 years.

The vote came on a motion by Congressman G. M. Hitchcock, a candidate for the Senatorial nomination, and in effect was to eliminate the introduction of platform planks with accompanying speeches, unless submitted as a section of the majority or minority report of the committee on resolutions.

Mr. Bryan, seated as a member of the Lancaster County delegation, was upon his feet at once with a protest and proffered an amendment that would modify that intent of the original motion.

A dozen delegates made as many motions and heated speeches on the nestion, the Bryan adherents denouncing the Hitchcock motion as "gag rule," and their opponents asserting that "individual rule" must not prevail in the convention.

Chairman Smyth ordered a roll call on the amendment and the gathering was silent as the vote of the counties was called that would determine the strength of Mr. Bryan. When two-thirds had been called, foes of Mr. Bryan realized that he was defeated, and a wave of cheers that drowned the roll call began. As Chairman Smyth finally read the result, 465 against the amendment to 394 in favor of it, the delegates sounded a fresh volume of cheers that seemed to indicate their relief from the uncertainty that had existed as to the strength which Mr. Bryan might develop in the convention. The original motion of Mr. Hitchcock then was adopted.

The convention came to order in a tent packed with perspiring delegates, and surrounded by throngs of spectators eager to hear the oratorical battle that had been predicted. Instead of calling for the oratory the delegates began to speed up the action of the convention to a gait that promised to limit the contest to two brief and busy sessions.

The temporary organization was made permanent and Chairman Smyth, after a brief speech, selected a committee of resolutions. Mr. Bryan was one of the first two of the committee of seven named.

Congressman Hichcock then made his motion to restrict discussion.

UNITED STATES INVITED.

Germany Wants America To Be Represented At Exposition.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The German Government and that of the Kingdom of Saxony are anxious to have the United States represented in the International Hygiene Exposition, to be held in Dresden from May to October, 1911. Dr. Emil A. Linger, the commissioner of the exposition, has just extended to the Government an invitation to participate and also has asked the American Public Health Association to organize a national committee to see that the United States is properly represented.

To Mark State Birthday.

Keyser, W. Va. (Special).—Ex-Senator Henry G. Davis, chairman of the West Virginia Semi-Centennial Commission, has called a meeting at Webster Springs, August 14, when some definite plan will be decided on for the celebration of the State's fiftieth birthday. The commission will submit its report to the Governor, who will recommend to the Legislature when it meets next January that provisions be made for a celebration.

No Cigarette-Smoking Firemen.

Canton, O. (Special). — Cigarette smokers are now barred from becoming city firemen in Canton under an order issued by Chief Mesnar "Men who use cigarettes may be all right in brain power, but they lack physical stamina and nerve," said Chief Mesner, in discussing the matter. He added: "The fire department service requires men who have plenty of strength, with the brain to use it properly and the nerve to make the muscle in the face of certain or possible death."

AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Charges that the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey has been using a coast steamer for pleasure purposes have been filed by Col. A. J. Gordon Kane.

The fraud order against Mrs. Alice Peterson, of Johnstown, Pa., who asked marrying men for money for transportation, has been revoked.

Thirty-nine Indians connected with a Wild West show who are stranded at Brussels will be brought back by the government.

The Census Bureau report shows that the rate of interest paid by cities for money borrowed is gradually increasing.

The Railroad Commission of Kansas made an attack upon the Interstate Commerce Commission upon the rates charged by the Pullman Company for upper berths in sleepcars.

Attorney General Wickersham has decided that the $300,000 appropriated by the last Congress to raise the Maine is available for any work that may be necessary in that connection.

According to figures prepared by the Census Bureau, the large cities of the country pay more for schools and for police and fire protection than on all other accounts.

The State Department has been notified by Commander Hines that American lives and property in Northeastern Nicaragua are in no danger.

SCHOOLS IN THE BIG CITIES ARE COSTLY

Census Bureau Prepares Interesting Figures.

More Is Paid For Schools Than Account Of Anything Else—Police And Fire Protection Closely Follow In Items Of Expense—The Report Covers All Cities Of More Than 30,000 Population.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—According to figures prepared by the Census Bureau, the larger cities of the country pay more for schools and for police and fire protection and related service than on all other accounts and of these two items the payment on account of schools is much the largest, the per capita expense for schools being $4.70, as compared with $2.25 for police and $1.72 for fire protection.

The figures are given out as a part of the bureau's report covering the financial operations for cities during the year 1908. The report covers all cities of more than 30,000 population, of which there are 158. The aggregate cost of operating all these cities was $404,997,312. The report indicates a general increase in the cost of maintaining city government. In 1902 the average was $13.36 per capita. By 1908 it had advanced to $16.81 per capita. Of the total amount, more than one-fourth was paid by New York. Philadelphia's expenses were only about one-fourth as much as those of New York.

But, large as were the figures for New York, the people of Boston paid more in proportion to population. The New England metropolis heads the list with an expense cost of $27.58 for each person. Of the large cities, New York comes next with a cost of $24.71, while Washington with a cost of $24.63 makes a close third. Of the first class cities, New Orleans paid less for city government than any other, the cost being only $12.76 per capita. Baltimore, with an expenditure of $13.34, was a close second. Of the cities of the second class, Denver stood at the head and St. Joseph at the foot of the list, the figures for the Missouri city being only $5.65 per person and those of Denver, $24.44.

Salt Lake City paid most per capita for schools, $8.18, but Newton, Mass., with $8, was a close second. In this respect Montgomery, Ala., made the lowest expenditure, $1.63 per capita.

ADVOCATE GOOD ROADS.

National Good Roads Congress Convenes At Niagara.

Nigara Falls, N. Y. (Special).—Co-operation between the federal and state government in the good roads movement was advocated by the speakers at the session of the third annual convention of the National Good Roads Congress. B. F. Yoakum, of the St. Louis and San Francisco Raidroad, and Congressman William Sulzer, of New York, favored the idea of the federal government loaning money to the state for good road building.

In the general discussion which followed Martin Dodge, of Washington, spoke in favor of the national government making appropriations equal to the amount expended by the states for road construction.

KILLED BY ELEPHANT.

F. N. Tilden, Soldier Of Fortune, Meets Death In Africa.

Sacramento, Cal. (Special). — Frank N. Tilden, a soldier of fortune, son of the late Judge M. C. Tilden, of Sacramento and Carson City, Nev., was killed by an elephant he had wounded near Fort Jamieson, Rhodesia, South Africa, May 28 last, according to a letter received here by Capt. E. L. Hawk from W. A. Rowell, of San Francisco, who accompanied Tilden to South Africa two years ago. Tilden made a fortune in African and Alaskan gold fields. He owned a large rubber plantation at the time of his death.

Walked 821 Miles To See Friend.

Chicago (Special). — After walking 821 miles in 25 days to visit an old friend of his father, J. H. Wayne, a junior at the College of Veterinary Surgeons of the University of Pennsylvania, found at the end of his long walk that the friend, Detective Sergeant Peter O'Connol, had died early in June. Wayne, who is 23 years old, made the walk more for pleasure than anything else, but will take a train back to his abode in Hollandtown, Pa.

Drying House Explodes.

New York (Special).—A heavy electric storm hit Pompton and neighboring towns in Passaic County, N. J. before daybreak. The drying house of the Dupont de Nemours Powder Works at Haskell was struck by lightning and exploded with a loud noise that awakened everybody within a radius of five miles. The house was five stories high and was used for drying gun-cotton after the fiber had been impregnated with nitroglycerin. No one was injured.

Aged Couple Killed By Train.

Lebanon, Pa. (Special). — While driving over the Reading Railway tracks in front of a rapidly-moving train, Mr. and Mrs. William W. Hibschman, of Myerstown, near here, were instantly killed. Their bodies were terribly mangled. Each was 70 years old. Mr. Hibschman was a tax collector of Jackson township and a widely-known citizen. The accident occurred near their home and was witnessed by a number of people. They were returning from a pleasure trip.

8,000 Miles For A Home.

Chicago (Special).—Fargo Matthews, a 13-year-old orphan, left Chicago for an 8,000-mile journey to the Philippines, where he will be adopted by W. Ernest Crowe, a schoolteacher at San Pablo, Laguna. Matthews was the choice of Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, superintendent of schools, to whom Crowe wrote last January, saying that he was lonesome and wished to adopt a boy. Matthews was selected from 100 applicants. The youngster will spend about three years in the Philippines.

COMMERCIAL

Weekly Review of Trade and Market Reports

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says:

Midsummer dullness is less pronounced in both wholesale and retail departments of trade, and as the leading markets are gradually relieved of some of the difficulties with which they have been beset—crop uncertainties, price inconsistencies and other disturbing elements—a broader demand develops. There is still much idle cotton machinery in New England, and a two-week shutdown is scheduled for August, but curtailment is forcing a recovery from the low price levels and there is less pressure to liquidate stocks. Some substantial business is reported in woolens, and, while the Eastern markets for wool continue quiet, primary markets in the West are active and higher. Footwear factories, East and West, are resuming, and trade is much improved in leather, while hides have recovered from the low point, large accumulations having been moved. More definite knowledge regarding the yield of cotton in the South and wheat in the West will determine the basis of manufacturing costs in dry goods on the one hand and flour on the other.

Wholesale Markets.

New York.—Wheat—Spot irregular; No. 2 red, 110c. elevator, to arrive c. i. f.; No. 2 red, 1.11¼ f. o. b.; No. 1 Northern, 1.33¼ f. o. b.

Corn—Spot firm; No. 2, 75¼c. nominal elevator, domestic basis, to arrive c. i. f.; export No. 2, nominal f. o. b.

Oats—Spot firm; mixed, 26@32 lbs., nominal; natural white, 26@32 lbs., 48@51; clipped white, 34@42 lbs., 50@53½.

Poultry—Alive irregular; chickens, 20@21c.; fowls, 19; turkeys, 10@14. Dressed irregular; Western chickens, 18@21; do., fowls, 14@18½; do., turkeys, 16@20.

Eggs firm; receipts, 13,896 cases. State, Pennsylvania and nearby hennery white, 29@31c.; do., gathered white 25@29; do., hennery brown, 24@27; do., gathered brown, 22@25; fresh gathered extra first, 20@20½; do., first, 18@19; do., seconds, 16@17.

Philadelphia.—Wheat unchanged.

Corn firm; No. 2 yellow for local trade, 71@71½c.

Oats steady; No. 2 white, natural, 49½@50.

Butter steady; extra Western creamery, 30c.; nearby prints, 31.

Eggs firm; Pennsylvania and other nearby firsts, free cases 21½c., at mark; do., current receipts, in returnable cases, 20, at mark; Western firsts, free cases, 21½, at mark; do., current receipts, free cases, 20 at mark.

Cheese lower; New York full creams, choice, 15¼@15½c.; do., fair to good, 14½@15.

Live poultry steady; fowls 18@18½c.; old roosters, 13@13½; broiling chickens, 20@23; ducks, 14@15; geese, 12@13. Dressed poultry firm; fowls higher; fresh-killed fowls nearby, 18c.; do. Western 17@18; old roosters, 13; broiling chickens, as to size, nearby, 20@26; do., Western, 15@24; spring ducks, 18@18½.

Baltimore.—Wheat—No. 2 red spot, 103c.; August, 1.03¼@1.03½; September, 105; December, 1.09¾.

Corn—Contract, 66c.; Spot, 68.

Oats—White—No. 2, as to weight, 48½@49c.; No. 3, as to weight, 47@48; No. 4, as to weight, 45@46. Mixed—No. 2, 46@46½c.; No. 3, 45@45½.

Rye—We quote, per bu.; No. 2 rye Western, domestic, 78@80; do., No. 3, 73@75; bag lots, new, as to quality, 70@75.

Hay—No. 1 timothy, $23; No. 2 timothy, $21.50@22; No. 3 timothy, $18@20; choice clover, mixed, $21@21.50; No. 1, clover, mixed, $20.50@21; No. 2, do., $18@19.50; No. 1 Clover, $16@17; No. 2 clover, $13@15.

Butter—Creamery—Separator, extras, 29@29½c.; firsts, 28@29; imitation, extras, 23@24; firsts, 22@23; prints, ½ lb., extras, 29½@30½; firsts, 28½@29½; prints, 1 lb., extras, 29½@30½; firsts, 28½@29½; blocks, 2 lb., extras, 29½@30½; firsts, 28½@29½.

Cheese—The market is firmer. We quote, jobbing lots, per lb., 17@17½c.

Eggs—We quote, per doz., loss off: Maryland, Pennsylvania and nearby firsts, 18c.; Eastern Shore, Maryland, and Virginia, 18; Western firsts, 18; West Virginia firsts, 17; Southern (North Carolina), 16; guinea, 8@9.

Live Poultry.—Spring chickens easier. Choice stock in fair demand. We quote, per lb.: Chickens—Spring, 1½ lbs. and over, 20c.; do., small to medium, 19; old hens, heavy, 18; do., small to medium, 18; old roosters 10@11. Ducks—Old muscovey and mongrel, 12@13c.; old, white Pekins fat, 13@14; puddle, old, 13@14; do., old, small to medium 11@12; spring, over 3½ lbs., 16@17; do., small, poor, 14@15.

Live Stock.

Pittsburg.—Cattle—Supply light; choice, $7.75@8; prime, $7.25@7.60.

Sheep — Supply light. Prime wethers, $4.40@4.50; culls and common, $2@3; lambs, $4.50@7; veal calves, $9.50@10.

Hogs — Receipts light. Prime heavies, $8.65@8.70; mediums, 9.10@9.15; heavy Yorkers, $9.20@9.25; light Yorkers, $9.40@9.50; pigs, $9.50@9.60; roughs, $7@7.75.

Chicago. — Cattle — Market slow. Beeves, $5@8.40; Texas steers, $3.60@5.70; Western steers, $5@6.90; stockers and feeders, $4.10@6.40; cows and heifers, $2.65@6.60; calves, $6.75@9.

Hogs—Market slow. Light, $8.60@9; mixed, $8.20@8.80; heavy, $7.90@8.65; rough, $7.90@8.10; good to choice heavy, $8.15@8.65; pigs, $8.65@9.05; bulk of sales, $8.60@8.75; light, $8.65@8.85.

Sheep—Market strong. Native, $2.60@4.25; Western, $2.50@4.25; yearlings, $4@5; lambs, native, $4.50@7.25; Western, $4.25@7.25.

Kansas City, Mo.—Cattle—Market steady to 15c. lower. Dressed beef and export steers, $6.90@8; fair to good, $4.50@6.75; Western steers, $4.25@7.25; stockers and feeders, $3@5.75; Southern cows, $2.75@4.10; native cows, $2.50@5; native heifers, $3.50@6.50; Southern steers, $5.50@5.45; bulls, $3@4.50; calves, $4.50@8.50.

Hogs—Market 10@15c. higher. Bulk of sales, $8.50@8.80; heavy, $8.40@8.55; packers' and butchers', $8.60@8.85.

Sheep—Market 10@15c. higher. Lambs, $4.25@5; yearlings, $4.25@5; wethers, $3.50@4.25.

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