

FEARS NO TRANSVAAL WAR.

Admiral Howison Forwards Encouraging Reports to Washington.

WARSHIP NOT NEEDED THERE.

To the Minds of the Administration There is No Danger of War—Admiral Howison Shows Unprecedented Distinction by the British.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The Boer government has transmitted to the United States a copy of a petition addressed to it by 9,000 Uitlanders, denying that the present government in the Transvaal is tyrannical, as declared by other Uitlanders, supported by Great Britain.

The feeling prevailing in administration circles is shown by the instructions sent to-day to Rear Admiral Howison, directing him to continue his cruise. The admiral reported his arrival at Capetown from Pretoria and that the Chicago was ready to sail and the fact that he made no mention of the situation and failed to recommend that a warship be sent to Delagoa bay shows conclusively to the minds of the officials that he is satisfied the situation is calm and that there is no danger of war.

CAPT. TOWN, July 17.—By the invitation of Sir Alfred Milner, Rear Admiral Howison and the officers of the United States cruiser Chicago occupied seats on the floor of the throne room at the opening of parliament. This is an unprecedented distinction for foreigners. They were greeted with the greatest enthusiasm.

NEARLY 700 DEAD IN THE WAR.

Of the Philippine Fatalities 375 Were From Illness—1,891 Wounded.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 17.—A dispatch to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat from Washington gives this statement of the losses to the American troops in the Philippines: Full records of the losses by death, wounds, sickness and otherwise, since the beginning of operations there early in the summer of 1898, show that the Minnesota regiment was most susceptible to the influence of the tropical climate, thirty-four of those volunteers having died in the hospitals up to the fourth of July. Oregon was next with twenty-four and Nebraska third, losing twenty-one men from sickness. The Nebraska regiment lost more men killed in action than any other organization engaged, except the Fourteenth infantry, twenty-six members losing their lives at the front from that state, against twenty-eight of the regulars.

A comparative showing of the casualties from the official reports is as follows: Killed—Fourteenth infantry 28, Nebraska 26, Kansas 25, South Dakota 25, Washington 19, Third artillery 19, Oregon 14, Pennsylvania 13, Eighteenth infantry 13, Montana 11, Twenty-second infantry 9. Wounded—Nebraska 182, Montana 132, Kansas 124, Washington 109, Third artillery 93, South Dakota 87, Minnesota 80, Oregon 76, Pennsylvania 69, Twenty-second infantry 67, California 54.

Exclusive of the deaths on the transports, the total number of men to lose their lives in the Philippine war was 693. Of this number 650 were killed or succumbed to wounds or disease. The number wounded in action was 1,591. Five committed suicide; one, colonel of the Tennessee regiment, died of apoplexy in an engagement, and nineteen were accidentally drowned.

The report from June 30, 1898, when the first military expedition landed at Cavite, to July 4, 1899, shows the following casualties: Killed in action 263, drowned 19, accidental deaths 14, suicides 5, apoplexy 1, sickness 275, wounds 92, total deaths 689; wounded 1,591, missing 4; total casualties 2,284. Nearly twice as many volunteers as regulars were killed, although the volunteer regiments were only one-third more numerous than the regulars. The volunteers were, however, engaged for a longer period than the regulars.

BECAUSE SHE REFUSED HIM.

A Young Man Kills a Girl and Shoots Himself.

LINCOLN, Ill., July 17.—Roy Sutton is under arrest, charged with murdering his sweetheart, Leona Elmer, of Mason City, last night. Sutton, it is alleged, shot the girl twice and then fired a ball through his own body below the heart. He will probably die. Miss Elmer's parents objected to Sutton as a prospective son-in-law. Last night he took the girl out driving. He came back alone at midnight and reported having shot himself. A party soon afterward found Miss Elmer's body in a cemetery west of the city. A pistol was found near the body. It is generally believed that he killed the girl because she refused to marry him. Sutton served in the army during the war with Spain.

TYPHOONS HINDER TROOPS.

Soldiers Delayed in Reaching the Transports at Manila by Storm. WASHINGTON, July 17.—The War department has received the following cable from General Otis: "Twenty inches of rain July, attended by typhoons, made leaving of transports impossible. At Negros impossible to unload Sixth infantry until last day or two. California is now loading; Idaho, North Dakota, and Wyoming will load next week, soon as transport Grant can be coaled."

REPORTS ON RAILWAYS.

Interstate Commerce Commission Gives Out Interesting Figures.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The report of railway statistics for the year 1898, compiled by the interstate commerce commission, shows that eleven roads went into the hands of receivers, against forty-five taken out, while the mileage of receivership roads was reduced by 6,116 miles operated and 5,133 miles owned.

The total of railway employees was 874,558, an increase of 51,082. They were paid in wages \$495,055,618, an increase for the year of \$29,454,037. This sum represented 63.52 per cent of the total operating expenses.

The total amount of railway capital outstanding on June 30, 1898, not including current liabilities, was \$10,818,554,051. Of the outstanding stock 56.25 paid no dividends. The total in dividends paid was \$9,152,889, being an average of 3.29 per cent on all stock on which a dividend was declared.

The total number of passengers carried was 501,066,681, an increase of 11,611,428. The gross earnings of the whole mileage was \$1,217,325,621, an increase of \$125,235,848.

The total number of casualties, for the year was 47,741. The aggregate killed was 6,859, and injured 40,882. Of railway employees 958 were killed and 37,761 injured. The passengers killed were 211, and injured 2,945. The total number of persons killed other than passengers and employees was 4,680, and injured 6,176. One passenger was killed for every 2,307,470 carried, and one injured for every 179,149. One out of every 417 employees was killed, and one out of every 28 injured.

TEXANS USE THEIR PISTOLS.

Fuss Over Barbed Wire Fence Ends in Fatal Fight.

TEXARKANA, Texas, July 17.—At New Boston, Texas, the county seat of this (Bowie) county, yesterday occurred one of the wildest and most desperate street battles that has yet been recorded in the fighting history of that town.

The trouble emanated from a fuss over a barbed wire fence which separated the farms of Ira Smith and W. D. Hays. The two men met at a prayer meeting last Sunday, when their case was talked over between themselves, resulting in a fight, in which Hays was beaten. The difficulty was brought before the peace officers and the men were arrested. At their trial yesterday and while a recess was on, the difficulty was re-opened. Smith went into a saloon. W. D. Hays and his brothers, Hall and S. J. Hays, followed him. Shooting began at once. Smith, who is said to have been unarmed, was killed outright. His friends came upon the scene and took a part in the conflict. They were Jack Frix, John Frix and Hill Frix. A general battle then emptied the participants used the butt ends of their weapons with deadly effect. W. D. Hays was mortally wounded; S. J. Hays received a crushed skull and will die. Hall Hays was shot in the arm. J. B. Manning, ex-county attorney and not a participant, was shot twice, one ball passing through his body. Two other bystanders were also wounded, one, a merchant named W. H. Har, having his arm shot off.

Hall Hays, the least wounded of any of the participants, was arrested and placed in jail and other arrests will follow. None of the Frix brothers were hurt. Ira Smith and the Hays boys were cousins.

QUEEN REGENT WEPT AT IT.

News of Condition of Spanish Prisoners Arouses Spain Against America.

LONDON, July 17.—A private letter from Madrid says the feeling there against Americans is growing very bitter on account of the Philippines prisoners and the position of Americans at Madrid is very unpleasant. When Mrs. Bellamy Storer, wife of the United States minister, recently saw the queen regent, the latter, with tears in her eyes said: "What is past is past and we can bear that, but the Americans ought to help us liberate our people who are held prisoners. The uncertainty as to their fate and sufferings is torturing their relatives and my whole unhappy country."

All classes are now taking the matter up. Some letters from the prisoners have reached Madrid saying they number 7,000 and are in the most miserable condition, without sufficient clothing or food. National subscriptions are being organized to help them. The Spaniards say the Americans would not allow them to remain on the island and rescue the prisoners and that the Americans do not or can not liberate them.

Jester's Old Attorney Sues Him.

MEXICO, Mo., July 17.—One of Alexander Jester's old attorneys, Judge T. B. Bashaw, of St. Louis, was here yesterday, but he would not admit that the aged prisoner was his old client, neither would he deny it. He says: "If it is the right Jester, and the state has no stronger case than it had in 1871, it is very weak."

HE IS A MILLIONAIRE'S SON.

Louis Holladay of St. Louis Is Shot by His Wife in Self-Defense.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 17.—Louis W. Holladay, the son of a Chicago millionaire, was shot by his wife here last night and is now in the Baptist Sanitarium. Mrs. Holladay was arrested and locked up at the police station. She says that she did the shooting in self-defense.

Young Holladay met Mrs. Holladay in Houston, Texas, in 1897. She was Annie Brewster, a trick bicycle rider.

ABUSE FOR MME. DREYFUS

Rennes Shopkeepers Refuse to Sell to the Captain's Family.

HE IS TO BE TRIED AUGUST 3.

Boys Yell "Down With the Jews"—Serious Disturbances Expected When the New Trial Begins—Enemies Will Try Anything to Secure Conviction.

RENNES, France, July 18.—Rennes is abusive to the Dreyfus family. A friend of Mme. Dreyfus went to a florist and ordered flowers sent her. When the florist heard that they were for Mme. Dreyfus he refused to sell them, as, he said, he would lose all customers if he sold the flowers to a Jew. She went all over Rennes, but could not buy the flowers.

The Dreyfus family has great difficulty in securing provisions, or perishable food, the shops refusing to sell. Therefore most of the marketing has to be done under another name. The merchants are not much to be blamed, as their customers threaten to boycott the shops selling to Mme. Dreyfus. A group of women assembled in front of the prison yesterday as Mme. Dreyfus left after an hour's visit to her husband, and they saluted her and showed other marks of sympathy, which Mme. Dreyfus gracefully acknowledged. The poor woman feels the persecution keenly.

Last night bands of boys hooted and howled "Down with the Jews;" "We want the Jew's head on our platter!"

The police fear no serious trouble, however. M. Hennion, the chief warden of the prison, acting prefect of the police, says the greatest danger is passed for the present, and will not occur again until towards the time of the trial.

General Pellieux has sent an insulting letter to Senator Delpecho on account of the postponement of their duel until after the court-martial verdict shall be known, saying the senator knew how to give an insult, but not how to fight.

The latest date of the trial has been semi-officially given out as August 3. Maitre Demange left for Paris at noon yesterday to study some intricate points in his client's case in the capital. He is pleased that Quesnay de Beaurepaire is not to be heard until the convening of the court-martial. This is due to Minister of War De Galliffet's influence. The present cabinet knows how to meet difficulties, and has the courage to act. What is a favorable sign of the happy termination of the case is the fact, as asserted, that Major Carriere will accept the evidence as given before the court of cassation as complete, and not call the same witnesses. This leaves the important question of the validity of the trial.

CASHIER TO PLEAD GUILTY.

No Defense for Defaulting New Jersey Officer—People Blame the Bank.

NEW YORK, July 18.—George M. Valentine who wrecked the Middlesex County bank at Perth Amboy, N. J., says he will plead guilty and take the consequences of his crime.

The bank's depositors will meet tomorrow to consider what action is best for them to take. The feeling of the depositors against the bank's officers becomes stronger as new facts are brought out. They say that the bank officials must have known Monday, when they found that \$7,930 missing, that trouble was ahead.

The Perth Amboy city council will meet to-night to take action. One hundred and twenty-nine thousand dollars of the city's money is tied up in the bank, and the city is left without ready money to pay its bills. Of the \$129,000 in the bank, \$40,000 is from the sale of bonds for the High school.

S. & S. MEN NOT WORKING YET.

The Big Packing House Did Not Reopen as Expected.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 18.—The Schwarzschild & Sulzberger packing house, which was shut down Thursday morning because of discontent among the butchers over wages, did not resume operations at noon to-day as expected and the management is unable to say when it will start. The disaffection has extended to the firemen, engineers, carpenters and the employes of other departments of the house, who object to signing the contract which the company demands as the result of the trouble with the men in the killing department. A number of the latter also refuse to sign the agreement.

Sale of the Carbonate Road Postponed.

LAWRENCE, Kan., July 18.—The sale of the Lawrence & Emporia railroad, known as the Carbonate branch and running from Lawrence to Carbonate, to have been held this morning, was postponed until July 31. The sale is under an order of the United States court to H. P. Dillon, master in chancery.

Closed a St. Paul Bank.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 18.—The Germania State bank, capitalized at \$200,000, was closed to-day by the board of directors. After sustaining a heavy run two and a half years ago the bank was closed in January, 1897. However, with the new capital the institution was reorganized and has been doing business for nearly two years. The closing of the bank to-day was a surprise to the general public. The latest statement showed deposits \$499,000, cash on hand \$61,000, total assets \$821,406.23.

JAPAN STEPS TO THE FRONT.

New Treaties Place Her on New Footing With the World.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—A new treaty between the United States and Japan went into effect to-day, at which time also new treaties between Japan and nearly all of the countries of Europe and some of the South American republics also went into effect. It is an event of far reaching importance in the relations between Japan and the United States, as it does away with the treaty methods which have been in vogue for nearly fifty years and substitutes an entirely new method of procedure. The same is true in the relations of Japan with the countries of Europe, and some of the many new treaties which go into effect place Japan on an entirely new footing with the world at large, as she is recognized, for the first time, as an equal in every respect.

The treaty with this country was made November 23, 1894, in Washington between Secretary Gresham and Minister Kureno, who then represented Japan here. The changes it made were so far reaching that it was determined the treaty should not go into operation until July 17, 1899.

Mr. Jutaro Komura, the present Japanese minister in Washington, gives an interesting outline of the more important features of this arrangement. He said:

"To understand the change it is necessary to look at the system under the old treaties. This was essentially based on two principles: First, that foreign residents in Japan shall enjoy the privileges of extra-territoriality, that is, they should be amenable to the laws and jurisdiction of the consul of their own country and not to Japanese jurisdiction; and second, that foreign residents in Japan shall be confined to certain open ports, outside of which foreigners could not reside, own property or engage in trade. The result was, in effect, about fifteen or sixteen systems of courts in Japan, for the purpose of trying foreigners who committed offenses in Japan. Furthermore, most of the powers claimed that Japanese laws were not binding upon foreigners. For instance, take our quarantine law. While it protected us as against our own people, yet there was no protection in the case of an infected foreign ship. The only exception to this refusal to recognize Japanese laws was the United States, which recognized from the first the binding force of the Japanese law.

"One of the bad effects of this system was that foreign residents had entire immunity from taxation. The Japanese paid all the taxes. All this has now disappeared, and foreigners have the same obligations as well as the same privileges as the Japanese citizens, no more and no less. The first step in the new system is to put an end to the old fiction of extra-territoriality by which foreign citizens were judged by different standards.

"The second essential thing is the opening of the entire interior of Japan to foreign residents and trade. Until now there have been only five treaty ports—Yokohama, Nagasaki, Kobe, Hakodate and Nigata. In those places foreigners had been able to live, to purchase property and to trade, but outside of there they could not even travel without a special permit. These five places are an insignificant part of Japan. Henceforth the entire interior of the empire, with its populous cities and inviting fields of industry is thrown open to foreigners. They may live anywhere, engage in any kind of business and will be assured of the same protection to life and property that is given to the Japanese.

Marshal Fatally Wounded.

KNOXVILLE, Okla., July 18.—About 6 o'clock Saturday evening Assistant City Marshal Hitchcock was shot twice by John Brown, an ex-convict and a negro, whom he had arrested for street fighting. As they started to the lockup the prisoner snatched the officer's pistol and fired two shots. One ball passed through the marshal's left leg near the body, shattering the bones. The second entered back of the left hip and, ranging forward, passed through the body. The negro was arrested immediately and jailed. Hitchcock lies in a very dangerous condition at his home.

Sheepmen Will Organize.

STOUX FALLS, S. D., July 18.—The sheep raising industry in the lands ceded by the Sioux Indians between the Missouri river and the Black Hills has now reached such proportions that the owners have decided to form an association similar to the associations of the cattlemen. A meeting has been called for October 2 next at Fort Pierre, when the sheepmen's association will be organized.

Fire at Fort Duchesne.

PRICE, Utah, July 18.—The second fire within a week occurred at Fort Duchesne last night, when the quartermaster's stables and contents were entirely consumed. Nineteen mules were burned to death. The loss also includes twenty wagons, besides a number of ambulances, light spring wagons, buckboards, pack saddles, harness and hay and oats.

Mount Popocatepetl for \$500,000.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 18.—The negotiations for the sale of the Popocatepetl volcano have been concluded, and \$500,000 gold, the purchase price, has been paid over to General Gaspar Sanchez, who has owned and operated the sulphur deposits in the crater of the volcano for the past twenty-five years. The new owner is an American syndicate, of which United States Senator Clark of Montana is a member. A cog wheel railroad will be immediately built to the summit and the sulphur deposit mined on an extensive scale.

TO JOURNEY ALONE.

PADEREWSKI WILL NOT BE TEMPTED BY CUPID.

The Rumor Recently Circulated Founded on a Divorce Case—He Is More Interested in Agriculture Than He Is in Marriage.

The latest rumor of Ignace Paderewski's marriage had as little foundation as the various reports of his engagement to the American women he met on his visit to this country three years ago. His relations with the Gorski family have long been well known. His invalid son lived with the Polish violinist and his wife during the years that followed the death of his mother, and he has been their intimate friend, at times making his home with them when in France.

When Mme. Gorski and her husband were divorced, there was no change in the famous pianist's relations with the family, and his son has lived with Mme. Gorski recently, and her life has been in a large measure devoted to the care of him. It is not believed by any of the pianist's friends in New York that he has been married secretly or in any other way to Mme. Gorski, who



PADEREWSKI.

is somewhat older than he. The rumor of his engagement to a New York woman was so persistently reported three years ago that her father had to make a formal denial of it, says the New York Sun.

As a matter of fact, the acquaintance between the two was slight. The pianist has little more taste for society than the average musician of his eminence. His only appearances in that way during the recent visit to London were in the drawing room of a man of wealth, when he received \$5,000 for his contribution to the program of a musical and at the farm of a titled agriculturalist.

He is more interested in agriculture than in anything else save his profession. One of the mistaken reports concerning his American tour is the statement that he is to receive \$250,000 from a manager here for 40 concerts. Ever since his first tour here the pianist has come on his own responsibility, and will continue to do so in the future.

Paderewski is now at his Poland estate. He was hastily summoned there by his lawyer as a consequence of the defalcations of one of his principal clerks, whose books show a deficit of several thousand pounds.

CARDINALS.

Pope Leo Has Seen 124 Die in His Pontificate.

Rome Correspondence London Leader: The Romans have a popular tradition which, curiously enough, is often confirmed by facts, that when a member of the Sacred College dies two of his colleagues quickly follow him. At a few days' distance two Cardinals, Bausa, Archbishop of Florence, and Krentz, Archbishop of Cologne, have departed this life, and now good Romans are quite in a flutter of expectation speculating with cheerful resignation as to which Torporato will be third. Apropos of the death of Cardinals, it is a curious fact that the most likely candidate to the tiara, such as the late Monaco la Valletta, Gallimberti, Di Rende, Sanfelice, appear to have been specially singled out by death during the pontificate of Leo XIII., no fewer than 124 Cardinals having died during the 21 years of his reign. Indeed only four of the Cardinals created by Pius IX. survive, and should they precede the aged Pontiff into the tomb, Leo XIII. will be able to say to his Cardinals, as Urban VIII. did: "Non vos elegisti me, sed ego elegi vos." (It is not you who chose me, but I who chose you.) There are now 16 vacancies in the Sacred College.

Aluminum in the Kitchen.

A recent investigation in Germany of the suitability of aluminum for cooking utensils raises the question whether any danger attends the use of such vessels. While aluminum is but slightly affected by weak acids when they are pure, it is rapidly attacked in the presence of sodium chloride by sulphur dioxide, acetic acid, and even alum. But says Science, it remains a mooted question whether the amount dissolved would do injury to the system. Experiments indicate that aluminum salts have a somewhat detrimental effect on digestion; yet on the other hand, alum water is often beneficial to health.

A Close Question.

"Dick—Isn't it always good to have a close friend? Jack—Not always. Suppose you want a loan for a few days. Do you think a close friend would be the one to approach?"

STRONG DRINK

Saved the Life of a Woman Falling Sixty Feet.

New York Tribune: Falling a distance of five floors, fully 60 feet or more, and through a skylight scarcely wide enough to admit her body, Mrs. Kate Hayes, 35 years old, of No. 235 East Sixty-seventh street, landed on the ground last night, receiving only some minor scratches to show for her trip. But the whole neighborhood knew what happened within a short time. The woman's screams in part, the crashing of breaking glass and the shouts of the rescuers broke the silence of the Sunday afternoon and a large crowd gathered quickly to assist in the rescue. Mrs. Hayes, her husband, a small child and a boarder live on the fifth floor of No. 235. Between their tenement house and No. 237 there is an open space of six feet or thereabouts. In this latter space Theodore Coves, a real estate man, has constructed a temporary office building of corrugated iron, not more than 5x15 and only a story high. The office is lighted by a skylight 2x7 feet in length, a mere slit of glass in the iron roof. All that is positively known is that Mrs. Hayes came through that skylight, and came fast, as if she had a long start. She was found lying on the floor screaming at the top of her voice, and the door of the real estate office had to be smashed in before she could be taken out. She was cut about the head, and has a gash in her left leg, but more than that she escaped. She was taken to Flower hospital. The doctors say her injuries are trivial. They say Mrs. Hayes had evidently been drinking, and the relaxation of the muscles incidental to indulgence in stimulants, they declare, is responsible for her escape from instant death.

STATUE OF GEN. ARTHUR.

The statue of the late President Chester A. Arthur, which has just been unveiled in New York, is one of the best creations of Sculptor George E. Bissell. The monument is, in its extreme measurement, seventeen feet eight inches high. The bronze figure itself is nine feet high. Mr. Bissell portrays Arthur standing and in an attitude as if he were about to begin a speech. Behind the figure is a Greek chair, from which the president has apparently just arisen. Over one arm of the chair is a drapery suggesting the toga which, as president of the senate, Mr. Arthur might have worn. The pedestal is of gray marble highly polished and devoid of ornament save for bronze wreaths on the sides. On the front block is this inscription: "Chester Alan Arthur, Twenty-first President of the United States of America." The donors of the monument are eminent New York citizens, among whom are Cornelius Bliss and Levi P. Morton. The statue is at the northeast corner of Madison Square, and faces south. The pedestal was designed by James Brown Lord. The dedication Tuesday was attended by a large number of persons, including Mrs. John E. McElroy, a sister of President Arthur, who presided at the White House during his term; Gen. and Mrs. Howard Carroll, Miss Masten, President Arthur's niece; former Mayor William L. Strong, Gen. G. H. Sharpe, Charles E. Tiffany, Warner Miller, Elihu Root, Cornelius N. Bliss and George W. Lyons. Mr. Bliss presided. The statue was formally presented to the city by Mr. Root, who made an eloquent address eulogistic of President Arthur. At the conclusion of the address all in the inclosure arose, McElroy unveiled the statue by



drawing a cord and loosing the American flag, whose folds had hidden the handsome pile. The statue was accepted on behalf of the city by Randolph Gugenheimer, president of the council, in a brief address.

The Main Thing to Learn.

"To make a success at this business," said the experienced traveling salesman, "there is one particular feature at which you should strive to become an expert." "And what is that?" anxiously asked the young drummer. "It is to be able to explain satisfactorily to the firm when you come in off of a bad trip just why you haven't sold more goods."—Ohio Journal.

Overdoing It.

"They say that Perkins loved his neighbor as he did himself." "He did more than that. He loved his neighbor's wife and got a horsewhipping."