

## WHAT OUTLANDERS SAY

They Deny Tyranny in an Address to the Boer Government.

### THE DOCUMENT IS DISCREDITED

Feeling in Washington that African Situation Is Calm and that There Is No Danger of War—What Is Set Forth in the Petition Drawn Up.

NEW YORK, July 17.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: The Boer government has transmitted to the United States a copy of a petition addressed to it by 9,000 outlanders denying that the present government in the Transvaal is tyrannical as declared by other outlanders supported by Great Britain. The petition was circulated in May and addressed to the Boer government and a copy of it has been received at the state department.

Sir Alfred Milner, the British high commissioner, in writing to Mr. Chamberlain concerning the petition, declared that it was generally discredited, as it is openly stated that the signatures had been obtained through the instrumentality of government officials and railway servants, who are mostly naturalized. In diplomatic circles here the opinion is expressed that the Boer government has transmitted copies of the petition to the governments named therein in order to convince them there is little truth in the British statements and to prevent any of them from joining Great Britain in endeavoring to secure better treatment for the outlanders.

The feeling prevailing in administration circles is shown by the instructions sent today 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.

### THE OUTLOOK FOR TRADE.

It is Said to Be of a Decidedly Encouraging Character.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Trade features, the past week, says Bradstreet's, were of a uniformly encouraging character. Statistics of past trade movements received are certainly of an encouraging nature, foremost among these being exceptionally good railroad earnings, returns for June and the first half year and ascertained totals of an enormous export trade, practically equal to the phenomenal business of the preceding fiscal year. Among current news features might be mentioned the quite favorable July crop report of the agricultural department, which, while confirming earlier advices of a more moderate yield of winter wheat, point to a large acreage in corn, and conditions, which, if maintained, would easily result in a crop excess of two billion bushels. The outlook seems to favor the probability that Europe will buy nearly as much wheat in America as it did in the last fiscal year, when exports exceeded the totals of the boom year 1897-98.

In industrial lines the outlook is a promising one. The settlement of the coal miners' strike in Pennsylvania and the tin plate workers' dispute, bid fair to result in nearly 60,000 men resuming work after the summer shutdown. The price situation is naturally a strong one, wheat and coffee alone of all the prominent staples being lower on the week, and the former only fractionally so, owing to large receipts at the west and the check to export demand caused by reaction from the price reported some time ago.

#### Internal Revenue Collections.

OMAHA, July 17.—J. E. Houtz, collector of internal revenue, has completed his report of collections for the year ending June 30. The total amount collected is \$3,248,079.38, which is a round million in excess of the collection of 1888 and two millions ahead of the collections of 1897. The cost of collection was 1½ per cent as against 1 4-5 per cent for 1888 and 3½ per cent for 1897. This is less than the cost of collection of any other collector in the country, even where the collector had but a single state under his care. The amount was swelled this year by the additional tax subsequent on the war. The stamp collections amounted to \$607,111.51, which does not include the special tax and the levy on bankers and brokers. The territory comprising Nebraska and the two Dakotas is the largest geographically considered, of any collection district in the United States.

#### Philippine Junta Will Move.

MANILA, July 17.—It is reported that the Filipino junta will be moved from Hong Kong to the Island of Lashuan, a British colony six miles from the northwest coast of Borneo, as the American officials have watched the members of the junta so closely at Hong Kong that the latter have found it impossible to supply the insurgents with arms.

The transport Warren sails Sunday with the Colorado regiment, Major Bradley Strong and Major Young of the supreme court, who is going to Utah for a vacation, on board.

Prof. Schurman will arrive at San Francisco on board the China.

#### Endorsed the President.

WARSAW, Ind., July 17.—The Indiana association of editors held the first session of its midsummer meeting Saturday. A large number of the most prominent editors of the state were present. A set of resolutions was passed fully endorsing the administration of President McKinley in dealing with the rebellion against American sovereignty in the Philippines. They endorsed the action of the republican congress in passing the Dingley law, and the efforts of the administration to carry out the financial policy of the St. Louis platform.

### SHOT TO DEATH IN THE JAIL.

Si Smith, a Georgia Farmer, Murdered in His Cell by a Mob.

GAINESVILLE, Ga., July 17.—Si Smith, the Habersham county farmer who killed William Bell, the commercial traveler from Atlanta, several months ago, was shot to death in the jail here this morning.

About midnight Sheriff Munday, who lives at the jail, was awakened by a man at his door, who, when the sheriff answered the summons, stated that he was the sheriff of Gilmer county and that he had a prisoner he wanted to have locked up for the night. In the dark Sheriff Munday could see nothing but three or four men just outside the building and hurriedly dressing himself, appeared at the main entrance to the jail building. Gathered about it were some eight or ten men, all of whom were armed. The sheriff took them for deputy sheriffs.

The leader of the mob stepped forward and said: "Here, come here," using a name the sheriff does not now recall. The man stepped forward with his hands bound and in every way played the role assigned to him. As he advanced those around him closed in and in a few seconds the entire crowd was inside the jail building. Then a gun was thrown in Sheriff Munday's face and the keys were demanded. The sheriff saw what was up and remarked: "The keys are downstairs."

"Well, get them quick," replied the leader.

Sheriff Munday hurried down the stairway, followed by the two men. Half way down the steps he was brought to a sudden stop by the rattle of firearms in the room he had just left. Wheeling around, he bounded up the steps until he had reached the cage in which Smith was confined.

Upon examination he found that Smith had been shot six times and was dead.

### A WOMAN CLAIMS MILLIONS.

Katherine Hitchcock is on a Hunt for Big Money.

CHICAGO, July 17.—Louis A. Hitchcock, a special agent of the Orient Insurance company, is sought by officials, in whose hands are warrants sworn out by Katherine Hitchcock, who claims to be his wife, and who charges him with bigamy and other offenses. Behind the effort to have Hitchcock arrested is a tangled story which comes to the surface as a result of the litigation over the \$2,000,000 estate left by John Stetson, the Boston millionaire and theatrical manager, who died three years ago, and the subsequent death of his widow, Katie Stokes, the once famous circus rider and stage celebrity. Mrs. Katherine Hitchcock figures in the story as the daughter of Katie Stokes by a marriage previous to that with Stetson, and consequently claims to be the heir to the whole fortune. Mrs. Hitchcock's sole purpose in desiring to place her husband in the hands of the police, she says, is to recover quit claims to the Stetson case, to which she alleges her signature was obtained by Hitchcock through intimidation. The woman formerly resided in Kansas City, where she was known as Katherine Shirley and where she met Hitchcock.

### ORDERS STRICTLY ENFORCED.

Gen. Wood Determined to Control the Yellow Fever.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 17.—The strict enforcement of General Wood's quarantine and sanitary order seems to be repressing the yellow fever outbreak. One death and three new cases were officially reported today, but there have been no new cases among the United States troops. Many American and Jamaican vagrants have been arrested and taken to the detention camp.

Dr. Childs, an American physician, was arrested subject to the fumigation process, and locked up for concealing a case of the fever at his own residence. This patient, an English employee of the North American Trust company, died today.

#### Aguinaldo's Plot to Murder.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 17.—The officers of the Second Oregon regiment, while very guarded in their statements admit that the condition of the American troops at Manila at the outbreak of hostilities between the United States and the Filipinos was very critical.

The capture of a letter sent from inside our lines in Manila to an emissary of Aguinaldo is probably all that saved our army from a terrible disaster and possible annihilation. The letter was taken to General Otis, who found in it the plans of a plot to open the gates of Manila, sack the city, murder the guards and allow the insurgent army to pour into the American camps and surprise the men. The United States troops were under arms all night to meet the expected attempt but the enemy had learned of the capture of the letter and the only part of the plot that was carried out was the burning of a portion of the city of Manila.

#### She Shot in Self Defense.

CHICAGO, July 17.—A special to the Times-Herald from St. Louis says: Louis W. Holladay, son of Jesse W. Holladay, a Chicago millionaire, is lying, probably fatally wounded at the Baptist sanitarium. He was shot late night by his wife at their home. 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, new Annie Brewster, a trick bicyclist, in Houston, Tex., in 1897.

#### Plan a Silver Meeting.

NEW YORK, July 17.—The Chicago platform democrats at a meeting last night adopted a resolution providing for a big silver meeting to be held in this city or at one of the nearby summer resorts on Labor Day. At this meeting, if the wishes of the local aldermen are carried out, addresses will be made by William J. Bryan, ex-Governor John P. Altgeld, George Fred Williams and Judge Tarvin of Kentucky. Mr. Williams has already announced his willingness to be present and the strongest efforts will be made to secure the other speakers named.

### MEN LEAVE THEIR JOBS

Their Threatened Monopolization Does Not Create Apprehension.

Another Trolley Strike On in the City of Brooklyn.

### A NUMBER OF ARRESTS ARE MADE

Employees of the Rapid Transit Company Have a Grievance Which They Want Redressed—Strikers Make Trouble for the Police—Non-Union Train Crews Assaulted and Rails Torn Up.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Another trolley strike is on in Brooklyn. Nearly all the conductors and motormen of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit company, numbering several thousand, quit work at 5 o'clock this morning. Those who had cars out left them on the tracks. The company endeavored to run cars with nonunion men on all the lines and there was much disorder. Wires were cut, rails were torn up and at the Myrtle avenue stables a crowd of 3,000 men resisted the police.

Many arrests were made during the day. On some lines the company maintained a regular service and on others they failed altogether. Cars were unable to run to the ocean beaches. The tie-up has not been nearly so complete as the labor leaders said it would be.

So far this strike has not been as effective as that of 1895, but there is no telling how long or far-reaching it may become. Meetings have been held daily and nightly for the last week, and it was inferred by the reports given out by the employees and their advisers since Thursday last that while a strike was imminent it would not occur for some days to come. General Master Workman Parsons and District Master Workman Pines had charge of the men's affairs and a strike was called at 4:30 yesterday morning. Shortly after midnight about 100 policemen from the precincts of Manhattan and the Bronx districts were sent to different barns, and many were placed along the several routes comprising the territory covered by the Brooklyn Traction company. Up to half past 7 o'clock there were very few cars run over these lines and those sent out from the different barns were policed by two, three and four constables. On the Putnam avenue line only a few men refused to work and it was notable that scarcely a half dozen of the cars on this division were policed.

The Flatbush and Bergen Beach cars, the Norstrand avenue, Gates, Ralph and Myrtle avenue cars, as well as the Third avenue trolleys, had a meager service in the early hours of the day, but traffic on the old Nassau lines, which comprise the Fifth, Seventh Park and Vanderbilt avenues, and Douglas and Butler streets roads will be practically at a standstill. The men on the Nassau road were most determined and not one of the motor-men or conductors went to work. The cars remained idle for several hours, but by 10 o'clock about one-tenth of the regular rolling stock was working. These cars were manned by inspectors and linemen, and, in fact, oilers and helpers were pressed into service so as to maintain a partial running of the system.

By the middle of the afternoon over 50 per cent of the old men on the Gates, Ralph, Broadway, Myrtle avenue, Flushing and Third avenue roads were at work on these lines. Later in the afternoon the cars on the latter road were running at intervals of ten minutes, which meant that the service was crippled about one-third.

Experiments with High Explosives.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The War department has recently concluded an exhaustive series of experiments at Sandy Hook with high explosives and the largest field guns that promises to mark a material advance in the artillery branch of the army. Permanent arrangements were made under the Board of Ordnance of Fortification, composed of both line and staff officers and of which the major general commanding the army is chairman. The board's report is in shape to be presented to the secretary of war and if adopted will result in arming the troops in the Philippines with the most advanced type of light field guns in the world. The board has decided on a type of field gun which can fire fifteen aimed shots per minute, which can be operated with one man and which its full crew can take to pieces in thirteen seconds for loading on mule back for transportation whenever needed. It is three-inch caliber, can carry shrapnel or a bursting charge of high explosives, which will kill by concussion in a radius of 200 feet.

The Wyoming and Southern.

PORT STEELE, Wyo., July 17.—Men and teams are beginning to arrive here in large numbers for work on the grade of the Wyoming & Southern railroad between this city and Saratoga. John Flick of Denver has been awarded the contract for constructing the grade and he is now here superintending the work. The old grade of the Union Pacific has been found to be in first-class condition and very little work will be necessary to place it in shape for the ties and steel. This grade is about twenty miles in length and will be necessary to construct only about eight miles of new grade, exclusive of the side tracks.

Soldier Violated Orders.

ALBANY, Ore., July 17.—Frank M. Girard, a member of Company I, Oregon volunteers, has arrived here from San Francisco, in violation of orders.

On reaching San Francisco harbor, while still on shipboard, he received a telegram that his mother, who resides near Monmouth, was dying, and asked him to come at once. He applied to the officer for a furlough, offering the telegram as a reason, but it was refused. By the aid of sympathetic comrades he was let down by a rope into a small boat and went ashore, taking the train at once for home. He says that he will return to his regiment in a few days.

They Are Not Crow Indians.

DEADWOOD, S. D., July 17.—Your correspondent has just received a message from Pine Ridge agency which reads:

"The Indians in question are not Crows. They presumably belong either to Pine Ridge or Rosebud agencies. The posse has arrived from Edgemont and an investigation of the Indians is in progress. If it is found that they belong to this reservation they will be arrested. The case is in the hands of the government."

"MAJOR CLAPP, Agent."

The Story Was False.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 17.—The plate workers throughout the country to the number of nearly 30,000 resume work tomorrow after an idleness of two weeks. The scale fixed on at Chicago is based on the price of bars, the minimum advance over last year's scale is placed at 15 per cent, which will prevail until June 30, 1899.

Fifty Thousand Resumes.

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Thomas Dunn English has just celebrated his 80th birthday at his home in New Jersey. He is the oldest living graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. Bill, his fame continues to rest on the shoulders of immortal "Ben Eoit."

### RESERVOIRS FOR LIVE STOCK.

The New Treaty with Japan Inaugurated on the 17th.

### THAT COUNTRY ON A NEW FOOTING

The New Treaty of Far Reaching Importance in Its Relations with the United States—Leading Countries in the Compact—The System Under Old Treaties Now Abrogated.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—A new treaty between the United States and Japan goes into effect today, at which time also new treaties between Japan and nearly all the countries of Europe and some of the South American republics also go into effect. It is an effect 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 other countries. Taken as a whole the many treaties which go into effect tomorrow 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 22, 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, was seen at the Japanese legation today and gave an interesting outline of the more important features of this arrangement. He said:

The 17th of July marks the turning point in the diplomatic history not only of Japan, but of the oriental countries in general. It will be the first instance in which the western powers have recognized the full sovereignty of an oriental state. This action of the enlightened nations of Europe and America shows that if any country is ready to assume a full share in the responsibility and affairs of the world at large these old and enlightened powers are ready to admit such a country to full comity among nations. So we regard the advent of this treaty as a very important step not only for Japan, but for all the nations of the east.

The countries with which Japan has made new treaties are the United States, England, Germany, France, Russia, Austria, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, Switzerland and Peru. All of these go into effect today except those with France and Austria, which are deferred until August 4. With most of these countries Japan had treated relations before, but they were crude and unsatisfactory.

To understand the change it is necessary to look at the system under which the old treaties existed. This was essentially based on two principles: First, that foreign residents in Japan shall enjoy the provisions of extraterritoriality, 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 law was the United States, which recognized from the first the binding force for 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 of this has now disappeared and foreigners are under the same provisions as well as the same obligations 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 extraterritoriality, by which foreign citizens were judged by different standards from Japanese.

United States Not Asked.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17.—Up to the present time there has been no suggestion from any foreign power that the United States should take action concerning the Transvaal. When the recent cable dispatch from Pretoria brought the first information that representations would be made to Washington a rumor that such representations would come promptly met with a positive denial that Germany was acting in any capacity in connection with the Transvaal difficulties. At the British embassy it was said no instructions of any kind relating to the Transvaal have been received.

Prominent Elk Dead.

MINNEAPOLIS, Mich., July 17.—C. M. Foot, grand exalted leading knight of the grand lge. Order of Elks, died in this city today from heart failure, superinduced by a complication of diseases. Mr. Foot was one of the leading citizens of Minneapolis, and a few years ago was a prominent candidate for postmaster. He was 50 years old. Mr. Foot was one of those injured in the collapse of the coliseum at Atlantic City, N. J., in 1895.

The first essential for enduring these hot spells is to get plenty of sleep. There is eminent medical authority for the statement that heat prostrations are due much more to the exhausting incident to insufficient sleep on successive hot nights than to the actual intensity of the daily heat.

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### A Free Exposition.

Fabrics and