

a patrol of Mexican troops galloped down to the rescue, two of the women and five of the men lay dead. The Yaquis were completely overwhelmed. They were weak from hunger, and when attacked by superior numbers they were compelled to surrender. Fifteen prisoners were marched to Hermosillo, where they will be sentenced by General Torres. There are two Yaqui chiefs among the captives. These Indians are supposed to be the last remnant of those who took to the warpath some time ago.

A cablegram from Aden, Arabia, under date of July 26, says: The British expeditionary force operating against the Mad Mullah in East Africa, after scouting northeast of Damot over an absolutely waterless country, learned the general direction of the Mullah's forces and his prisoners, and sent off a mounted column, under Colonel Cobee, which, after an eighty-mile chase across the desert, came in contact with the tribesmen, killed 150 of them and captured 4,000 camels and 12,000 sheep. The British had eight men killed and four wounded.

A Washington dispatch, under date of July 26, says: The army and the navy have appointed their arbitrators to make the decision in the joint maneuvers at the Atlantic coast in September. The war department has selected Brigadier General Tasker H. Bliss and Lieutenant Colonel John P. Story of the artillery corps. The navy has selected Rear Admiral Philip H. Cooper, who has been on special duty in connection with the defenses of the Atlantic coast, and Captain William Swift, a member of the general board. Major General MacArthur, commanding the department of the east, and Rear Admiral Higginson, commanding the North Atlantic station, the two

officers in direct supervision of the maneuvers, have been charged with the selection of the fifth arbitrator.

Belated reports from Tucson, A. T., report a tornado at the Gulf of California on July 24, wrecking vessels and damaging many buildings in the coast cities. At Guaymas five vessels in the bay were dashed ashore and sunk, two being large steamers engaged in coastwise trade. The public building, containing the offices of the harbor master and collector of customs was also destroyed, and a great deal of damage was wrought in towns along the coast.

A Paris cablegram, dated July 29, says: Two distinguished naval officers, Vice Admiral de Beaumont, maritime prefect of Toulon, and Rear Admiral Servan, commanding the Atlantic division, have been summarily relieved of their commands by order of President Loubet. Rear Admiral Servan's downfall is attributed to developments which led up to the recent suicide of Commander Barry, who shot himself in the cabin of the cruiser Tago, while off Martinique. Rear Admiral Servan was aboard the Tago at the time. De Beaumont's discipline is said to be due to a recently published, but denied, interview severely criticizing the minister of marine, M. Pelletan.

On July 29 Colonial Secretary Chamberlain appeared in the house of commons for the first time since his recent accident. In speaking of the Transvaal's future, he expressed his belief that it would be no more than fair that the Boers should pay part of the war expenses. Regarding the future status of South Africa, he said that the imperial government had established a crown colony in the strictest sense, and that nothing but circumstances and time would separate the new colonies from self-government.

The itemized list of appropriations for the expense of the United States army for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1902, and ending July 30, 1903 has recently been issued, and it is estimated that the total sum required to maintain the army is \$85,018,946. Of this amount over \$6,000,000 is appropriated for the pay of officers of the line, and the pay of the enlisted men is set at \$11,500,000.

An earthquake shock, continuing from twelve to fifteen seconds, was felt throughout the northern part of Nebraska and in South Dakota on July 28. No damage is reported, although many towns felt a distinct disturbance. On July 27 a severe shock was felt in some parts of California, having a duration of thirty minutes, and causing the earth to crack in many different places.

A Berlin cablegram says: Various Berlin newspapers assert that the warnings to Emperor William against going to Posen, Prussian Poland, for the army maneuvers to be held in September, have had the effect of causing an order to be issued that the festivities be confined to a strictly private character, and that all windows be closed along the line of march of the procession at Posen.

A cablegram from Shanghai, China, dated July 27, says: The draft of the commercial treaty between Great Britain and China has been conditionally accepted by the Chinese government, but clause 8, dealing with the abolition of the likin, still awaits the approval of the British government. This clause provides that in return for a surtax equivalent to one and one-half times the levy leviable under the protocol of 1858, China shall abolish all likin duties, stations and barriers and every form of internal taxation on British goods, guaranteeing them

against exactions and delays. Other articles deal with the registration of trade marks, the navigation of the Yangtze and Canton rivers, bonded warehouses, the equalization of duties on junks and steamers, facilities for drawbacks, the establishment of a national currency, the revision of the mining regulations for the navigation of inland waters, the opening of Kong Mun as a treaty port on the West river and the appointment of joint commissioners to settle disputes. In article 12 Great Britain agrees to relinquish her extra territorial rights when the reform of the Chinese judicial system and the establishment of an effective administration shall warrant so doing. By article 13 Great Britain agrees hereafter to participate in a joint commission, if such be formed, representing China and the treaty powers, with the object of investigating the missionary question and devising means to secure peaceful relations between Christians and non-converts. Article 8 shall become effective in January, 1904, subject to the other powers entering similar agreements, and China agrees on the same date to open four new treaty ports—Chang Sha, Nganking, Wan Hsien and Wai Chou. China retains unimpaired the right to tax salt, native opium and native produce for internal consumption.

A cablegram from Sofia, Bulgaria, dated July 28, says: The Macedonian committee has convened a congress for August 12 to elect a president. The notorious president of the committee, Saravoff, has returned here after an absence of one year, as a candidate for the presidency. If the government permits the congress to meet the session promises to be an exciting one, as General Zontscheff, the actual leader of the committee, threatens to make revelations with regard to the alleged complicity of M. Saravoff in the kidnapping of Miss Ellen M. Stone, the American missionary, and other compromising affairs. It is reported that Turkey has demanded the arrest of M. Saravoff.

A cablegram from Berlin, under date of July 28, says: Ernest Rummer, an electrical inventor, succeeded Saturday evening in telephoning seven kilometres by his wireless method. The speaking voice was perfectly audible continuously during the experiments. Rummer, who has hitherto used a searchlight thirty-five centimetres in diameter, intends to construct a larger one, expecting to speak forty kilometres, which would be a distance sufficient for a modern city. It is affirmed, however, that the apparatus is too large, too expensive and too delicate to be practicable commercially, but it will be highly useful to warships in transmitting orders at sea.

Reports from Charleston, W. Va., continue to show a determination on the part of the federal judge to convict the miners on some point. It is said that if the injunction against feeding the hungry miners fails, a prosecution will begin to try to prove blacklisting. A strict enforcement of the restraining order issued by Judge Keller on July 28 will prevent strikers from entering the incorporated town of Ansted, and as nearly all the needy miners live in that town, this is interpreted to mean a great deal of suffering in that section.

A curious phenomenon is reported from Troy, Ill., under date of August 1. An Associated press dispatch says: During a severe electrical storm here yesterday afternoon, a cross-shaped fissure was formed in the ground near the school building, one arm of which is forty feet long and about six inches wide, and the other twenty feet long and six inches wide. Elias Burke, a carriage manufacturer, whose establishment is in the vicinity, discovered the freak of nature soon after the

storm. Where the arms of the cross converge there is a hole two feet in diameter and a line 150 long weighted with lead did not touch bottom. The theory is advanced that a bolt of lightning entered the ground, yet those in the vicinity assert that no unusual bolt of lightning was noticed during the storm.

According to statements from reliable sources, it is the intention of the vatican that the friars of the Augustinian, Dominican, Franciscan and Recolletto orders now in Manila, numbering about 450 men, shall leave there in small numbers at different times, so that upon the resumption of negotiations in their behalf, it will be found that this important question shall have solved itself.

The first of the strikers' mass meetings planned to take place at the various strike centers was held at Scranton, Pa., on August 1. There were 7,000 strikers present, and National President Mitchell and other officials made speeches. Mr. Mitchell urged the men to stand for their rights, and every one of the 7,000 voted to continue the strike and not yield until they have won their contentions. In connection with this meeting it is said that twenty-five years ago, August 1, 1877, 10,000 striking miners, who had been out for six months, met at almost the identical spot where today's meeting was held, and with uplifted hands avowed that they would not return to work until their demands were granted. That afternoon occurred the memorable riot on Lackawanna avenue, when a company of hastily formed vigilantes killed two men, fired upon a procession made up of strikers from this and other mass meetings who were bent upon burning breakers and who had nearly killed Mayor McKune, when he tried to halt them. A week later the miners went back to work without gaining any concessions and with their union disrupted.

A Washington dispatch dated August 1 says: A letter was received at the war department from the governor of Kansas today, saying that the entire national guard of that state will be mobilized at Fort Riley, Kas., the latter part of September for the purpose of participating in the proposed extensive maneuvers of the regular army. So far Kansas is the only state which has accepted the formal invitation of the war department to participate, and the indications are that the few states yet to be heard from will decline on the ground of lack of funds.

It is reported from Washington that the government will probably print its own postal stamps as the result of the bids opened at the postoffice department for the contract for supplying the adhesive postage stamps for the United States for the four years beginning October 1, next. The bid made by the bureau of engraving and printing proved the lowest, and the only other bidder asked \$15,000 more than this bureau.

A Washington dispatch says: The German government has notified the state department that it will not be necessary for the United States army officers who will attend the fall maneuvers to bring their horses, as the emperor will supply fully equipped mounts.

It is announced that the joint war (Continued on Page 15.)

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