

THE TRUST CRAZE

American Zinc Producers Don't Take to It.

A WORLD-WIDE COMBINE.

It was Pictured to Them by an European Promoter.

THE COTTON DUCK MAKERS.

A Consolidation of Fourteen Large Manufacturing Plants Has Been Effected by Them—Company Capitalized for \$25,000,000.

Chicago, Aug. 12.—A special to the Times-Herald from La Salle, Ill., says: Paul De Sincay, the president of the zinc trust which controls the European markets, has been two days in La Salle at work on the project which was originated in Europe. It is understood that the Mattlhesen & Hegler and Illinois Zinc companies, of La Salle, who control the American market, have declined to enter the proposed organization and the deal is practically off. The reason given for the American branch of the industry refusing to join the combination is that the branches have nothing in common. The American zinc industry is growing rapidly. The European market, controlled by the European trust which produces three times as much zinc as America, is being hit heavily by the American product and it is thought that the new move by the European is for protection.

De Sincay has not yet given up hope that the combination may be effected, but the zinc men here regard the project with distrust.

The Record says: Plans for the organization of a combination to control the manufacture of duck goods are practically consummated. Announcement will be made in a few days of the successful financing of the new company, to be called "The Mount Vernon-Woodberry Cotton Duck Co.," but, like most of the industrial combinations recently organized, the capitalization of this company is to include no preferred stock issue, but instead will consist of a single stock issue, amounting to about \$25,000,000 and also an issue of debenture bonds, the approximate amount of which has not yet been decided on. The new company, through 14 plants which it is to include, will control about 90 per cent. of the cotton duck production of the United States.

The promoters of the combination announce: "It is not the intention of the promoters of the new company to immediately advance prices, although prices of some lines may be readjusted to secure a more even basis."

Five Ships and 100 Lives Lost.
Vancouver, B. C., Aug. 12.—Terrible have occurred during a recent hurricane off the Australian coast, according to advices received here Friday. Five ships, four of which were wrecked and over 100 lives were lost. The City of York, an iron ship, went ashore at Rottnest Island and is a total wreck. Eleven lives were lost. The wreck of the Carlisle Castle was the most frightful that occurred on the coast for two years. Thirty-three passengers are missing, and while many were drowned many more were eaten by sharks. The Augsburg and two unknown ships were wrecked during the storm and a large number of passengers were lost.

To Fight the Glass Trust.
Pittsburg, Aug. 12.—Word is brought from Philadelphia, where the window glass workers have just closed their convention, that because of their failure to arrange for a conference with the combine manufacturers, they have entered into a compact with the independents. The agreement is that the workers will receive the advance of 7 1/2 per cent, which they have been contending for, in return to work hand in hand with the independent manufacturers. More than 25,000 glass workers will be affected by the new arrangement, which practically means a fight against the combine.

Barred from the Mails.
Washington, Aug. 12.—An order forbidding the delivery of all mail matter was yesterday issued against Isaac I. Walton, the ex-Slave Petitioner's Assembly and the ex-Slave Assembly, of Madison, Ark., on the charge of operating through the mails a scheme devised for obtaining money under false and fraudulent pretenses. The department states that "Walton is an ex-slave who is at the head of an alleged imaginary organization having for its object the collection of money to be used to petition congress to pass a law granting pensions to ex-slaves."

Otis to Remain in Command.
Washington, Aug. 12.—Gen. Otis will remain in supreme command of the Philippines. Should he request to be relieved, Lawton will be assigned to duty as his successor. This is the decision reached by the president and Secretary Root.

Meekin No Longer a Giant.
New York, Aug. 12.—Jouett Meekin, the famous pitcher of the New York club, was released Friday by President Freedman. Meekin has been engaged by the Boston club. Freedman when asked why he let Meekin go said it would be the policy of New York to build up a nine from young players.

Fought a 20-Round Draw.
New York, Aug. 12.—George Dixon, the featherweight champion, and Ed Santry, of Chicago, met last night before the Broadway Athletic club for 20 rounds at 125 pounds and Referee John White declared the fight a draw.

DID NOT START THE ROW.

Recent Lynchings of Italians in Louisiana is Condemned in an Official Report.
Washington, Aug. 9.—The state department has received from the Italian authorities a copy of the report made by the Marquis Romano, secretary of the Italian embassy here, on his investigation of the recent lynching of five Italians at Tallulah, La.

The report represents the affair in a serious light. As a whole the Italian authorities view the matter of the lynching as one of unusual atrocity and without the mitigating circumstances which have been urged in previous affairs of this kind.

In describing the first affray which led up to the lynching, Marquis Romano's report states that Dr. Hodges was the first to draw his weapon, and that not until he had fired one shot and was about to fire the second one at Charles Difata, who was at that time prostrate on the ground, did the brother, Joe Difata, fire his shotgun from the store nearby. This last shot, it is pointed out, was in defense of the fallen brother and was not a wanton attack upon Dr. Hodges.

The circumstances leading up to the affray are described in detail. According to this account Charles Difata was alone when Dr. Hodges passed. There is no effort made in the report to obscure the fact that Charles Difata made the first offensive overture. But it is contended that this was not accompanied by the use of firearms, or even a movement to draw them. It is said, however, that Charles Difata upbraided Dr. Hodges in an offensive way for having killed an animal and accompanied this by a blow of his fist. Then, it is stated, Dr. Hodges shot at Difata. Whether or not the shot took effect it was not possible for the Italian authorities to learn, as the bodies of the men after being lynched were disfigured and disposed of. But at all events it is stated that Charles Difata was on the ground following the shot from Dr. Hodges' weapon. At this point Joe Difata made his appearance and, seeing his brother down and a second shot about to be fired, shot at Dr. Hodges.

Then followed the lynching of Joe Difata and Charles Difata. The mob took them before they had been arrested.

Up to this point, according to the Italian report, only those two Italians had figured in the affair. The report goes on to state that throughout the occurrence the three other Italians—Frank Difata, Joseph Feducio and John Cerami—were in another street and did not know what was occurring.

It is stated that they did not take part in the attack on Dr. Hodges and that they did not even know of it until some time after, when the local officers came to arrest them. This arrest was accomplished and the three Italians were placed in jail. The report then brings out that the mob, having already lynched Charles and Joe Difata, turned their attention to these three men, Jose Feducio and Frank Difata, were first taken from the officers and lynched.

Subsequently, and some little time afterward, the mob returned and took John Cerami and lynched him. In this circumstantial way the report brings out that the mob made three distinct movements against the Italians, and that there was sufficient time for the blood to cool and the anger of the lynchers to abate.

THE PHILIPPINE WAR.

Secretary of War Root Declares that Hostilities Will be Renewed with Great Vigor by the Last of October.

Plattsburg, N. Y., Aug. 9.—The war in the Philippines is to be prosecuted with a vigor that ought to result in speedy cessation of hostilities there. A press correspondent saw Secretary Root last night in the office of the Hotel Champlain just after he had said good-bye to the president and was preparing to take the train for Washington. The secretary referred to his visit to Plattsburg Barracks in the afternoon, where he witnessed a drill of the Twenty-sixth regiment. This regiment has been recruited and organized in a little over three weeks, and it drilled like old veterans.

"The progress which the officers and men of the Twenty-sixth regiment have made in drilling in so short a time is simply marvelous," said Mr. Root. "It shows the wonderful power of the United States when ten regiments of volunteer soldiers can be recruited, drilled and equipped for active service in the field in so short a time."

"Will the war in the Philippines be prosecuted vigorously from now on?" asked the correspondent.

Mr. Root replied quick as a flash: "Yes, sir, the war in the Philippines from now on will be prosecuted with all possible energy."

"How large a force will be at the disposal of the commanding general there?"

"There will be 50,000 men there ready for active service at the close of the rainy season, about the last of October, and more will be sent there if necessary."

As to the rumor published in some papers that the president and he were not agreeable upon the policy to be pursued in the Philippines, Mr. Root said: "Of course that is all nonsense." When asked whether Gen. Otis would be relieved of the command of the forces in the Philippines Mr. Root replied that he had nothing to say on that point at this time.

FLOODS IN MANILA.

Vancouver, B. C., Aug. 10.—Manila advices received by the steamship Empress of Japan say that typhoons and rains have turned the city into an immense pond with gutters over a foot deep in water. Sanpaleok district was so completely flooded that the people were forced into the upper stories of the houses. The police barracks were completely surrounded and soldiers stood guard and carried on patrol duty in two feet of running water. Hundreds of creeks that intersect the city overflowed their banks and boats were seen on many streets.

CENSUS OF CUBA.

A Count of Noses Is to be Taken Very Soon.

FREEDOM IS PROMISED.

When Cuba Can Govern Itself Americans Will Leave.

ALL ARRANGEMENTS MADE.

Gen. Sanger Has Been Appointed to Take Charge of the Enumeration—No Count of the Islanders Has Made for More than 12 Years.

Washington, Aug. 12.—The secretary of war has directed that the census of Cuba shall be completed by January 1, 1900, and Gen. Sanger, of the inspector general's department, will be assigned to take general charge of the work. The immediate taking of the census will be under a Cuban official in each district. Each will have a force of Cuban enumerators. The final tabulation of the counts will be made at the census office in Washington.

Two conferences held Friday hastened the Cuban census problem well toward completion. The first was at the census bureau between Acting Director Wines, the chief statisticians and the geographer and the Cuban commissioners. They discussed the tentative schedules submitted, which were ordered printed.

In the afternoon Secretary of War Root, Assistant Secretary McKeljohn, Acting Director Wines and Chief Hunt, of the population section of the census, were in conference, preparatory to a conference Secretary Root will have with the Cuban commissioners to-day. At this meeting it was officially stated that the policy and purpose of the United States are to make the Cubans self-governing, a condition which, when reached, will be followed by this government's turning over governmental control of every nature to the Cubans.

Everything will be subordinated to this end and it will be a guiding factor in the census taking. While Gen. Sanger will have general charge, a civilian will be sent from here to take direct control of the entire work in the island. Victor H. Olmsted, of this city, an expert statistician with the department of labor, has been agreed on for this office.

One point discussed at the conference with Secretary Root was the fact that the population of Cuba is probably much larger than the census of 1887 showed, for the reason that the Spanish officials who were in charge, while omitting no Spaniards in the returns, minimized the number of Cubans, for obvious political reasons. The estimates of the island's population now range from 1,900,000 to 2,500,000.

Victory Would Mean Ruin.

London, Aug. 12.—The Boer organ in London, the Standard and Diggers News, publishes a Johannesburg dispatch threatening Great Britain, in the event of war, saying the Boers are determined to wreck the mines and ruin the general body of shareholders by blowing up millions' worth of machinery, adding that war will mean the absolute ruin of Johannesburg, both as a town and as a mining center, and saying: "While it will doubtless end in a victory for England, the price of that victory will be the ruin of thousands who ought to consider the price they must pay before authorizing the government to declare war."

National Clearing House Proposed.

Chicago, Aug. 12.—The Evening Post says: "A giant clearing house to ascertain the credit of merchants and business establishments all over the country for the benefit of the banks of the United States, and uniform laws governing the charges for collecting checks are achievements for which leading bankers of this city and the east will work at the convention of the American Bankers' association to be held at Cleveland September 5, 6 and 7."

A Three-Cent Fare Ordinance.

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 12.—The common council yesterday adopted by a vote of 24 to 1 the amendments to the ordinances of the Citizens' and Fort Wayne lines changing the rate of fare from five cents to eight for a quarter. The company will undoubtedly refuse to obey the ordinance and mandamus proceedings will be commenced to force the company to show cause why it should not obey the enactments of the council.

Rockefeller Probably a Prisoner.

Washington, Aug. 12.—The following cable has been received from Gen. Otis: "From southern Luzon report comes that an American officer is held there prisoner, and description given indicates Maj. Rockefeller." Rockefeller is the officer who disappeared several months ago shortly after his arrival in the Philippines and nothing has been heard of him since.

A Poisoner's Sentence.

Carmi, Ill., Aug. 12.—Ivy Crabtree the girl who killed her brother in an attempt to poison her family, was arraigned in court Friday and entered a plea of guilty, throwing herself upon the mercy of the court. Judge Pearce sentenced her to the penitentiary for 18 years.

Street Car Drops Into a River.

Merrill, Wis., Aug. 12.—A street car ran off the Prairie street bridge Friday, dropped into the river 20 feet below. The car was completely wrecked. None of the passengers were fatally injured.

CASSINI IS PLEASED.

Russian Ambassador at Washington on Peace Congress.

Think the Conference at the Hague Has Done Some Good and Marks the Beginning of a Higher Civilization.

Although the prediction was freely made before the assembling of the international conference at The Hague that no practical results would be accomplished, it is now apparent to the president and his cabinet that several important propositions looking to the peaceful settlement of international differences and to the lessening of the hardships of war will be adopted.

The activity of the American delegates was also gratifying to the Russian government, whose representative in Washington, Count Cassini, has taken occasion to compliment.

The ambassador has insisted from the first that the outcome of the conference would be of the most satisfactory character, and before his recent departure for Europe consented to make this statement concerning the conference and the purpose of the czar in issuing his famous invitation which resulted in its occurrence:

"While perhaps the conference at The Hague will not accomplish all that the emperor of Russia desired when he issued his invitation to the powers to participate, I am confident that results will be accomplished which will be beneficial to the world at large.

"I have seen it stated in newspapers, coming from persons of more or less importance and prominence, that in making his appeal to the various nations to participate in the conference his majesty the czar was actuated by a desire to prevent impending war and to postpone hostilities until Russia was in a position, financially and forcibly, to defend herself. It has also been asserted that the Russian government desired to avert war until the great Transiberian railroad was complete. Such statements are absolutely false.



COUNT DE CASSINI.
(The Russian Czar's Ambassador to the United States.)

The idea of holding the conference suggested itself to the emperor before he ascended the throne, and is in accordance with the views entertained by his illustrious father. The czar should be given the entire credit of putting the subject in practical shape. It is emphatically not the notion of others put forward under the guise of the emperor. I have had the honor of a number of audiences with his majesty, and he has always surprised me by his broad grasp of all important matters and his astonishing fund of general information. As his subject, I may be excused for my evident partiality, but the truth of what I say will be attested by those who have talked with him at other times. In his astuteness I may liken the czar to his father. Seven years ago China was of little importance to the world. When appointed to the post at Peking at that time I was informed by the late Czar Alexander that he had sent me to a most important station; that China would become the absorbing question of the future. And certainly recent events have amply justified his conclusions.

"To return to The Hague conference. Believing that it would be to the interest of the governments of Europe and the world as well to limit armaments, to soften the hardships of hostilities, to agree upon a plan for the peaceful settlement of disputes, etc., the emperor drew up his famous invitation to the world, of which the conference is the first fruit. The czar knows the great expense inseparably linked with the race between the governments of Europe to outstrip one another in the matter of providing more effective armaments for their troops. Thus in one country an invention of a destructive rifle is made to-day and that state is immediately equipped with this new weapon. Tomorrow another country becomes the possessor of even a more effective gun and her army is at once supplied with the new arm.

"To prevent itself from being at a distinct disadvantage in case of war, the first government is compelled to discard the weapon but barely supplied and to buy the better arm of the rival. The greater the expenditure the more severe, of course, the burden upon the people and the inoffensive husbandman; and it was in the interest of these humble toilers, as well as in that of their frequently hard-pushed governments, that the czar was induced to suggest a conference agreeing upon a limitation of such armaments. I have seen the word disarmament frequently used in connection with the czar's proposition, but that is an error. What the czar desires is to apply the brake to the train of events which is carrying the nations of Europe to destruction or bankruptcy in anticipation of war."

A SHOTGUN CAMERA.

Take Sight, Pull the Trigger and Get a Picture of the Swiftest Bird in Flight.

In the study of the problem of mechanical flight, an investigation of the methods of birds on the wing is looked upon as of great value, but because of the difficulties in the way but little can be learned. Photography is regarded as the only means by which the subject can be reached, and the Aeronautical society some time ago offered liberal money prizes for good pictures of birds in flight. This has brought out many pictures, but for satisfactory observa-



SHOTGUN CAMERA.
(In Position for Taking Picture of Birds in Flight.)

tion a great number is necessary. A serious drawback in securing such views is that it is necessary to take these pictures in a haphazard way and at long distance, so that it frequently happens that the camerist does not get the subject on his plate at all, or, if he is successful in this respect, the object is so small that it is not of much value.

A camera mounted on a gunstock, the invention of Benjamin D. Sheffield, of Livingston, Mont., promises to remedy all this. By its use moderately large views of birds on the wing will be secured, and there will not be the least difficulty about getting the object squarely on the plate. A student going after these views will start out just as the gunner does, except that his cartridges will be sensitive plates, but he would enjoy all the thrill and delight which the gunner experiences without any of the horror of taking life.

This gun camera, of course, is applicable to any moving object as well as birds, but it is in this latter field that it will be of the greatest scientific value. It is operated in every way like a gun, having two sights and two triggers.

One of the latter sets the shutter, while the other makes the exposure. As it can be accurately aimed a narrow-angle lens can be utilized, by means of which the object on the plate is greatly enlarged as compared with a picture taken with the ordinary lens.

WILL GOVERN MANY.

Youngster Who is Destined to Rule Over Three Million or More Subjects in India.

If this handsome boy lived in the United States he would be bothered with nothing more than winning a football game or breaking some athletic record, but as he lives in India it chances that he is worried with care of 3,000,000 subjects. His highness Maharaja Siwai Jey Singh of Ulwar—or Alwar, according to the modern spelling—was born in 1882, and succeeded his father ten years later. Descended from the great ruling house of Jeypore, and through his mother from that of Kutatao, he is also connected by marriage



MAHARAJA OF ULWAR.
(This Pretty Indian Boy Rules Three Million People.)

with the Rahtor family of Kishengharh and the Jareja family of Jamnagar. Ulwar, in the north of Rajputana, a few hours by rail from Delhi, and still nearer to Jeypore, is a prosperous, well-managed state, noted for its schools and Lady Dufferin hospital, and still more for two excellent regiments, one of cavalry and one of infantry, raised by the late chief for imperial service. Well-planned stables, gardens and orange groves, with an ancient palace of much beauty in the city, possessing a valuable armory and some rare eastern books, are also features of the place. English officers who are fond of sport speak with rapture of the tigers and other game to be met with in Ulwar, and of the shikar parties the late maharaja used to organize most happily for the entertainment of his visitors. The present chief has inherited his father's sporting instincts, is an excellent rider and fond of polo and cricket. Having been educated with great care under the superintendence of an English guardian, it is to be hoped he will prove a good ruler when his minority comes to an end.

Decrease in National Banks.

The latest returns of the national banks show that there are 202 fewer of such institutions than there were at the opening of 1894.

OLD SUNDIAL CLOCK.

Erected Seventy-Eight Years Ago at New Harmony, Ind.

In Spite of Its Age and the Weather It Still Tells the Time—Only Town Clock of the Kind in the Mississippi Valley.

New Harmony, Ind., is probably the one town in the Mississippi valley that has a sundial town clock. It is probably the oldest and most reliable time-piece in the country. It has been turning off the minutes and hours and days since 1821 without over 50 cents' repair. It never runs down, never goes on a strike and as long as the sun does business it is reliable. To-day it is something more than a time-piece—it is a curiosity. It is historical—probably having an edge over any other time-piece in Indiana in this respect. New Harmony was a colony settlement. The building on which the dial is placed was built by the colonists and was used by them as a barracks. It was erected in 1814. There were no railroads in those days and as everything was local there was no need of anything but sunlight. The whole world ran on the same schedule then. For several years the colony operated by a number of sundials and hour glasses, but this became unsatisfactory and at last George Rapp, the leader, conceived the idea of having a town clock.

He was probably the first to endow any Indiana town with such an adjunct. He went to the forest and cut the solidest black walnut tree he could find. He finished it down to six-foot lengths and made a facing six by four feet. A strip was nailed across the top to throw off the rain. He then had the colony blacksmith turn out a piece of steel wire. The date of the construction—1821—was printed across the top in letters of fire—in other words, burned in, as were also the hours. At the top and in the center is the figure of the sun—a thing of glory, with a man's smiling face and rays jutting from all sides. From the nose of the sun the



OLD SUNDIAL CLOCK.
(Erected at New Harmony, Ind., in the Year 1814.)

steel wire was run, coming to a point and then fastening directly below the sun. The sun was then put to work and the hour markings were defined.

Of course the 12 noon hour was where the wire ended at the bottom of the board. On the east side—from the top—the hours ran down in the following order: 6, 7, 8, 9, 10. Eleven was on the bottom of the board, between 10 in the corner and 12 in the center. On the west side of the dial, running down the side, were placed 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, and 1 was on the lower edge, occupying a position on the west which 11 did on the east. It will be seen that there were two sixes. It was the beginning and ending of the day. Other markings until the sun went down could be reckoned on the wall very readily.

Though the storms of 78 years have beat against the dial, it has not begun to show the wear. The figures are as distinct as though they were placed there yesterday. The colony passed, another one took its place and passed and New Harmony became an ordinary town. Generations have passed and babies have grown old and died, but still the old clock knocks off the hours just as reliably as it did in 1821, when it was put into place. The old building is now occupied by a merchant who has shown good business judgment by utilizing the surrounding space on the walls by signs setting forth his line of wares.

Sundials are curiosities now. Probably less than one Chicago person under 35 years out of every 1,000 population ever saw one, except it be the flower dial in Garfield park, Chicago, which is most reliable and is built on correct lines for a "horizontal." Still it has been but a short time since the sundial regulated affairs, and though watches were used they took their time from the dial. Up to 1869 there was no uniform time. In that year Prof. Charles F. Dowd first took active measures for establishing a standard time. He sought the railroad managers as the persons best adapted to bring such a plan into general service. In that year in this country alone there were about 75 different standards—all of them on the sun basis.

The Origin of Whist.

The game of whist originated in England. It is believed to have developed from the older game of triumph, or trump, which was played as early as 1350. In fact, in that year sermons were preached denouncing the game as one that tended to take the mind off the truths of religion. In 1421 whist is first mentioned in English literature.

Monks as Tradesmen.

Most of the monks at King William's Town, Cape Colony, are tradesmen, and do their own carpentering, bricklaying, blacksmithing, etc., besides teaching school. All the buildings they occupy were erected by themselves.