

WANTS TO AVOID WAR

But if Hostilities Are Forced Upon Bulgaria She Will Accept the Challenge.

MANY DEPREDACTIONS OF THE TURKS.

The Macedonian Question Can Not Be Settled Without the Intervention of the Powers—Bulgaria's War Minister Declares That, Should Turkey Attack, the Present Army Could Hold Turks in Check.

Sofia, Bulgaria (By Cable).—According to reliable reports from Varna at the recent council of ministers presided over by Prince Ferdinand at the palace of Euxinograd it was resolved that Bulgaria should continue to maintain an attitude of the strictest neutrality in the Macedonian question, and further, that the most stringent measures should be adopted to prevent anything likely to cause a disturbance in Bulgaria's relations with Turkey.

The war minister is reported to have spoken strongly in the council against any thought of Bulgaria declaring war on Turkey—first on account of the enormous expenditure that such a war would involve, and secondly, because the great powers would never permit Bulgaria to reap the advantage if she were victorious.

Should Turkey attack Bulgaria, declared the minister, the present army could hold the Turks in check for the first few days, while the entire Bulgarian Army could be mobilized within three to twelve days. Bulgaria would never declare war, he added, but if war was declared against her she would accept the challenge fearlessly.

As an evidence of Bulgaria's peaceful intentions the council decided that upon the first symptoms of disorder on the frontier martial law would be proclaimed at Burgas, Kostendil, Philippopolis and Sofia.

The ministers expressed the opinion that the powers would soon reach the conviction that the Macedonian question could not be decided without their intervention.

The Autonomy publishes the names of fifty villages burned by the Turks in the following districts: Resen, thirty villages; Kostur, fourteen; Krushovo, six and one monastery.

The Turks burned four villages in the district of Strushkopolis and murdered the priest. The population fled to the mountains. The Turks have destroyed all the flour mills in the district of Resen and also every church.

DRUG VICTIMS FEARFUL FIGHT.

A Chicago Physician's Efforts to Care Himself.

Chicago, Ill. (Special).—In a cell-like chamber in the People's Hospital, with heavy metallic gratings over the doors and windows and all possible means of committing suicide carefully removed, a self-appointed representative of the army of victims of opiates in Chicago is passing through the terrible ordeal of being suddenly shut off from the drug he craves. Since Thursday afternoon he has been deprived of the morphine that for years has acted as a substitute for his mentality. In its stead and through the hypodermic syringe with which morphine was formerly supplied his craving system he is being given three compounds of his own preparation, with which he hopes to effect a cure and bring hope to the outcast and social pariah whose fall can be traced to drugs.

The subject of the experiment is a physician whose life has been ruined by morphine. He is a ward of the Higher Practical Education Society, a philanthropic organization. That body is behind the experiment. If the success now promised is experienced its founder, J. W. Gossard, a Wabash avenue wholesale milliner is expected to open a hospital for the cure of similar habits, to be operated in conjunction with the slum work of the society.

Twice since his incarceration the physician has sought means of self-destruction. At times his ravings fill the air, and he has been in repose scarcely a moment.

The gas in the chamber has been shut off to prevent an attempt at asphyxiation. Alternating between madness and moments when rational he has plunged over the bed and torn about the room, seeking things visible only to his fevered imagination; then turned calmly to the attending physicians and nurses, advising them as to his progress and to follow the written instructions he prepared before undertaking the experiment.

Building Collapses.

Vinton, La. (Special).—William Johnson, a laborer, was killed and five painters were injured by the collapse of the front and side walls of a two-story brick building occupied by Quinn's grocery. Several workmen were carried down in the debris. The building had been undergoing repairs for a month, and an iron support under one corner gave away. The injured: George Pitts, body and legs bruised; William Bowen, cut about head; Fred Drake, Albert Fisher and Clarence Prays, legs lacerated.

Want Regicides Tried.

Belgrade, Serbia (By Cable).—A number of officers of the Nish and other garrisons in Serbia have been arrested in connection with the issuance of the proclamation demanding the trial by court-martial of the conspirators who were concerned in the assassination of King Alexander, Queen Draga and their Ministry, and threatening to resign their commissions if the demand was refused.

Reported Secret Treaty.

Paris (By Cable).—A dispatch to the Temps from Sofia, Bulgaria, confirms the report that the official journal Dnevnik, which enjoys the confidence of the palace and is the organ of Minister Popoff, had published the sensational information that a treaty of alliance exists between Russia and Bulgaria. The Dnevnik claims to possess a copy of the treaty, the terms of which guarantee that in case of war between Bulgaria and Turkey the former shall have the co-operation of Russia.

THE LATEST NEWS IN SHORT ORDER

Domestic.

Francis M. Bengue, who sent a number of annoying letters to Secretary of State John Hay, was arrested in New York.

It is expected that Seth Low, fusionist, and George B. McClellan, Democrat, will be the opposing nominees in the coming New York Mayoralty contest.

Gov. John W. C. Beckham, of Kentucky, opened his campaign for re-election at Winchester, that State.

It is rumored that the life of Gov. J. H. Peabody, of Colorado, has been anonymously threatened because he ordered troops to Cripple Creek.

The International Congress of Actuaries in New York chose Berlin for the place of meeting in 1906 and adjourned.

A negro who tried to strangle to death Mrs. Margaret Gerahn, a white woman, aged 45, in her home, at Armourdale, Kan., escaped and drowned himself, fearing that if caught he would be lynched.

The United States district attorney entered suit in Knoxville, Tenn., for \$10,000 damages against Sheriff Knox and his bondsmen because the sheriff allowed Harvey Logan, the Montana train robber, to escape.

Andrew McCullough, aged 14, fired at a pipe in the mouth of his brother and shot and fatally wounded his sister at her home, in Philadelphia.

Reports from Seaford, Del., are that the acreage of tomatoes in that vicinity is so large that the canning factories are unable to pack the crop.

John L. Fisher, a constable of Lebanon, Pa., was arrested on the charge of murdering City Solicitor J. Marshall Funk.

Congressman Timothy D. Sullivan, of New York, was elected grand worthy master of the Fraternal Order of Eagles.

Harry Brooks, the "gentleman" burglar, was sentenced by Recorder Goff, in New York, to 23 years' imprisonment.

The Board of Conciliation, at Pottsville, Pa., decided to hold its next sessions at Philadelphia, beginning September 15. The board was deadlocked on the questions of a short Saturday and the payment of the 10 per cent. increase on the net earnings of miners. These questions will likely be submitted to Umpire Wright, who, it is said, favors a reconvening of the strike commission to decide the problems now piling upon him.

George H. Rambold, who claimed to be the owner of the Harvey Hotel, at Niagara Falls, and city treasurer of that place, was arrested at Louisville on the charge of passing worthless checks on the Fifth Avenue Hotel, that city.

In the trial of the directors and officials of the North Jersey Street Railway Company in Newark, N. J., on a charge of manslaughter for last February's crossing accident, the court directed a verdict of acquittal of all the defendants.

Six men were injured, nearly all of them terribly scalded, by the explosion of a boiler in the Hanson Van Winkle Company's works, at Newark, N. J.

Secretary Shaw denied in Chicago the story that he is contemplating increasing the government deposits in the national banks to the extent of \$40,000,000.

Foreign.

The situation in the Balkans is fast approaching open war between Turkey and Bulgaria.

The British Government appointed a commission to inquire into the statements that the English people, as a whole, are deteriorating physically.

Lionel Carden, British Minister to Cuba, warns English manufacturers that they are in danger of losing Cuban trade to the Americans.

Dr. Ladislaus Lukacs declined the invitation of Emperor Francis Joseph to form a Hungarian Cabinet.

The Chinese authorities agreed to the trial of the reformers on the newspaper Supao by the mixed court.

A French fleet will be ordered in readiness to proceed to Turkish waters, and it is said similar preparations have been made by Italy, Austria, Russia and Great Britain.

An alleged American priest who gave his name as Guetinski was arrested at Gletwitz, Poland, on the charge of enticing young girls out of the country.

Seven hundred Serbian officers were concerned in a plot against the army conspirators who were responsible for the coup at Belgrade last June.

A force of troops were kept in Budapest during Emperor Francis Joseph's visit there yesterday because of the disturbed political situation.

President Loubet of France had a conference with King Leopold of Belgium, presumably upon the conditions in the Congo State.

Count von Deym, the Austrian-Hungarian ambassador to Great Britain, died in Silesia of heart disease.

DASH FOR THE POLE

Commander Peary Will Lead Another Expedition.

WILL BE THOROUGHLY AMERICAN.

The Intrepid Explorer Secures a Three Years' Leave of Absence, and His Enterprise Highly Commended by President Roosevelt and Acting Secretary Darling—The Essential Features of the Plan.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Commander Robert E. Peary, U. S. N., the well-known Arctic explorer, will make another dash for the North Pole. Leave of absence for three years has been granted him, with the permission of the President, by Mr. Darling, Acting Secretary of the Navy, and he has been assured of the hearty sympathy of both these officials in his new venture. In his letter of application for leave of absence Commander Peary briefly outlines his plan of action.

In a suitable ship built in one of our best shipyards, reinforced and strengthened to the maximum degree and fitted with American engines, "so that she may go North as an exponent of American skill and mechanical ability," Commander Peary hopes to start with his expedition about the first of July next.

Upon arriving at the Whale Sound region he will take on board a large number of Eskimos and establish a permanent base at Cape Sabine. Thence he will force his way northward to Grantland, where he hopes to establish winter quarters on the northern shore.

As far as practicable along the route he will establish caches. The following February, with the earliest returning light, he will start due north over the polar pack with a small, light pioneer party and followed by a large main party. In his letter of application to Acting Secretary Darling for leave of absence Commander Peary says:

"I should expect to accomplish the distance to the Pole and return in about 100 days or a little more, an average travel of about 10 miles a day. Returning, I should break the ship out late in the season and return home.

"If ice conditions the first year were such as to prevent reaching the northern shore of Grant Land I should winter on the ice. In this event the expedition would be gone two years."

Distinctive features of Commander Peary's plans are the use of individual sledges with comparative light loads, drawn by dogs; the adoption of Eskimo methods and costume; and the fullest utilization of the Eskimos themselves.

Commander Peary believes the advantages of his plan and route are a fixed land base 100 miles nearer the Pole than any other route; a more rigid ice pack extending further poleward than is to be found on the opposite side of the Pole; a wider land base on which to retreat, and a well-beaten line of communication and retreat from winter quarters to comparatively low latitudes, which is practicable at any season of the year.

Acting Secretary of the Navy Darling, a close student of Arctic work and an enthusiastic believer in the ability of American pluck and daring to find the Pole, says in his letter to Commander Peary granting him three years' leave of absence, from April 1 next, that he thinks he is better equipped than any other person in the country to undertake this work. He pays a high compliment to Mr. Peary's courage and ability.

"In conclusion," he says, "I am pleased to inform you that the President of the United States sympathizes with your cause and approves the enterprise."

The following are the Arctic records made by explorers:

Year.	Explorer.	Latitude Reached.	Miles from Pole.
1596	Barentz	74.00	713
1607	Hudson	80.23	654
1700	Phipps	80.48	635
1806	Scoresby	81.30	587
1827	PARRY	82.45	500
1876	Nares	83.20	450
1882	Greely	83.24	438 1/2
1895	Nansen	86.14	280
1900	Abruzzi	86.33	241

TO FOUND MODERN ETHIOPIA.

New York Broker Starts to Make Abyssinia a Nation for Negroes.

New York (Special).—William Henry Ellis sailed from this city on board the steamship Lucania, bound on a remarkable mission to Abyssinia. It is the purpose of Mr. Ellis, who is a millionaire several times over, to commercialize Abyssinia and make it the great country of Ethiopians prophesied in the Bible.

Mr. Ellis was accompanied by his bride, formerly Miss Maude Sheymond, to whom he was married a few days ago, and an emissary of King Menelik II, who came to New York recently to consult with the broker toward the fulfillment of his remarkable plans.

Among other things Mr. Ellis intends to establish an Abyssinian bank, bring about friendly commercial relations between all countries of the world, train the natives to the highest standard of modern warfare and systematize the laws and government. In this he expects to have the full co-operation of King Menelik.

With these preliminaries completed Mr. Ellis will proclaim Abyssinia as the modern Ethiopia, where all negroes of the world will find refuge among their own. In this way he believes that he can solve the great race problem once and for all, drawing the world's color line about the boundaries of Abyssinia.

Mr. Ellis will move on the Abyssinia capital with impressive pomp. He will engage a great caravan and a force of several hundred servants.

A Trolley Car Wrecked.

Wilkesbarre, Pa. (Special).—A trolley car on the Wilkesbarre and Harveys Lake Railroad returning from the lake was wrecked in a mountain gorge five miles from this city and plunged down a 30-foot embankment, killing 1 passenger and injuring 11 others.

The wreck was caused by a stone, believed to have been maliciously placed on the track, at a sharp curve. The forward end of the car rested in a creek below, and the passengers were injured by jumping out of the car when it went over the embankment.

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS.

No Change in Treaty.

Secretary of State Hay has sent a long telegram to United States Minister Beaupre at Bogota, directing him to reiterate to the Government of Colombia the statement made previously by him that the United States will not accept any modification or amendment of the Panama canal treaty. Mr. Beaupre was told to make it clear that President Roosevelt, by whose authority the instructions were sent, was obliged to be guided by the limitations of the law authorizing the construction of the canal, and that he regarded the terms given by the United States as the most liberal that could be obtained by Colombia within the scope of the law.

The spirit of the instructions is that Colombia can accept the rejected treaty as it stands or lose the opportunity of having the United States build the canal in its territory.

Dr. Thomas Herran, the Charge d'Affaires of Colombia, is to be asked by the State Department if he was correctly quoted in the assertion attributed to him in a newspaper interview that if he had attempted to make such representations to the United States Government in regard to a matter pending before the United States Senate as were made to the Colombian Government by Mr. Beaupre, the American Minister at Bogota, concerning the Panama canal treaty, his passports would have been given to him by the State Department.

Should Dr. Herran admit that he was correctly quoted, he will be politely but emphatically admonished that the sentiment expressed by him is offensive to the United States and its repetition will not be tolerated.

Salicyclic Acid in Wine.

The first instance of the Government's refusal to admit to this country adulterated wines under the Pure Food act was noted when entry was refused of a shipment of white wine from Bordeaux, France.

Upon analysis this wine, it is said, was found to contain salicylic acid. Under the Pure Food act entry may be refused to any article of food, wines, etc., where sale and consumption of the same are prohibited in the country whence imported.

In this case it is shown that on February 23, 1881, the French Government expressly prohibited the sale of any food substance, solid or liquid, in the composition of which there enters any quantity whatsoever of salicylic acid or its derivatives.

Pay for National Guard.

The War Department has published a decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury, in which he holds that any portion of the organized militia that shall engage in actual field or camp service for instruction, and the organized militia of any state or territory that shall participate in any encampment, maneuvers and field instruction of any part of the Regular Army, at or near any post or camp on lake or sea coast defenses of the United States, are entitled to pay, subsistence and transportation allowance for the entire period from the time when such militia shall start from their home rendezvous to the time of their return to their home rendezvous.

In the Departments.

The present conditions in Turkey have given rise to efforts to revive the pro-Armenian agitation on broader lines, contemplating the intervention of all Christian powers.

A State Department official practically admits that hope of the Colombian Congress ratifying the canal treaty is abandoned.

The Government has refused to admit a consignment of white wine from Bordeaux, France, because analysis showed the presence of salicylic acid.

Minister Leishman reports that the Turkish government has furnished several special guards for the American Legation, but that several of the European powers have landed marines at Constantinople for similar purposes.

Thomas V. McAllister, collector of customs at Vicksburg, Miss., has resigned, and Albert L. Pierce, of Mississippi, has been appointed to the vacancy.

The federal grand jury adjourned without making a report in the pending postal cases.

German P. McPherson has been appointed United States attorney for the Southern district of Ohio, at Cincinnati, succeeding William E. Bumby, deceased.

Dr. Herran, the Colombian charge, will be asked as to the truth of his reported criticism of Minister Beaupre's activity at Colombia.

Secretary of Labor Commissioner Cooley is working out regulations for the laborers in the government service.

LIBERTY BY DYNAMITE ROUTE.

Five Convicts Tried It—Four Shot and Two May Die.

Birmingham, Ala. (Special).—Four convicts were shot at Pratt-Mines Prison in an attempt to escape, the wounded man being "Tom" Fay, John Brewer, Richard Kinnebeck and Thomas Melzer. Brewer and Kinnebeck probably will die.

All are white and were serving terms ranging from two to twenty years. They had secured a quantity of dynamite and blew an opening in one end of the Prison. They ran through this and hurled sticks of dynamite at the guards. The latter opened fire with Winchesters and succeeded in preventing what might have been a wholesale delivery. J. H. Emery, serving 20 years, was the only one to escape. The crowd was led by "Tom" Fay, who was the youngest member of the famous Miller-Duncan gang of safe-breakers.

Train Robbers Foiled.

Great Falls, Mont. (Special).—What is believed to be an attempt to hold up express No. 151 on the Great Northern Railroad almost within the city limits of Great Falls was foiled by the engineer, who ran his train by the spot where it was to have been halted, so fast that the robbers could not get at him. Just east of the city the engineer saw figures by the side of the track in the darkness. Someone shouted something, but the engineer paid no attention.

CRANK AFTER PRESIDENT

Secret Service Men Believe He Was Bent on Assassination.

HE CARRIED A LOADED REVOLVER

Seized and Disarmed, the Assailant Openly Avowed His Purpose to Murder, but Later Assumed a Different Air and Pretended That He Expected to Marry Miss Alice Roosevelt—Sent to Insane Asylum.

Oyster Bay (Special).—A demented man, who was armed with a fully loaded revolver and whom the secret service operatives believe intended to slay President Roosevelt, was arrested here after making three attempts to get to the President.

The man is Frank Weilbrenner, the son of a German farmer living at Syosset, about five or six miles from Sagamore Hill.

He was arraigned before a magistrate and then turned over to insanity experts.

Dr. George A. Stewart and Dr. Irving S. Barnes conducted the examination. Weilbrenner was declared by them to be insane. He was placed immediately in the custody of Sheriff Johnson, of Nassau county, and taken to Mineola on an evening train.

Shortly after 10 o'clock Weilbrenner drove to Sagamore Hill in a buggy. As he approached the house he was stopped by the secret service operative on duty. Weilbrenner said he had a personal engagement with the President and insisted on seeing him. As it was long after the hours when visitors are received the officer declined to permit him to go to the house and turned him away.

Soon after Weilbrenner returned and again insisted that he be allowed to see the President if only for a minute. This time he was ordered away and warned not to return.

Just before 11 o'clock the man returned a third time and demanded of the officer that he should be permitted to see the President at once. The officer seized the man and pulled him from the buggy, believing now that the fellow meant some harm.

Weilbrenner was taken by the big six-foot secret service man to the stable back of the Roosevelt house. Two stablemen were given revolvers and sat guard over the captive while an investigation was made.

The first thing found was a fully loaded .32-caliber revolver, which Weilbrenner left in the buggy. Footprints near the house aroused the suspicions of the secret service man that Weilbrenner had companions. A telephonic message was sent to Oyster Bay, and the entire squad of secret service men there—five in number—sprang upon horses and galloped top-speed to Sagamore Hill.

A complete search of the neighborhood failed to produce other developments.

Weilbrenner talked rationally to the officers on all matters concerning the mission on which he desired to see the President.

After midnight he was brought to Oyster Bay and locked up.

President Roosevelt was aware of the trouble. After the man had been turned back the second time, despite his insistence that he had an engagement with the President, the officer, to make assurance doubly sure, inquired of the President about the fellow. Mr. Roosevelt was in his library, only a short distance from the spot where the officer had stopped Weilbrenner's horse. He told the officer he had no engagement with anybody.

When Weilbrenner returned the third time and the officer seized him and drew him out of the vehicle over the front wheel, the scuffle attracted the President's attention. He appeared at the door overlooking the driveway from the veranda, but returned to the library almost immediately.

The Weilbrenner incident is the first serious occurrence of the kind during the President's summer sojourn at Sagamore Hill. It heretofore demonstrated completely, in the opinion of officials here, the wisdom of the close and systematic guard which is maintained at all times over the President. He is exposed frequently, it is true, to assault, but every care that human agencies can devise is exercised constantly to insure his personal safety and immunity from danger.

Personally he was not perturbed by the Weilbrenner incident, but, although the maintenance of the guard is often distasteful to him, he thoroughly realizes the necessity in the circumstances of having made as certain as possible the personal safety of the President of the United States.

TO COMPETE WITH BEEF TRUST.

An Independent Packing Concern Formed by Stockmen.

Kansas City, Mo. (Special).—Twenty-five stockmen from different parts of the Western grass country met in this city and arranged to perfect the organization of a packing company to compete with the alleged Packers Trust. The new company was named the Independent Packing Company.

The company will have a capital stock of \$2,000,000 and will be incorporated under the laws of Arizona.

Of the total capitalization 61 per cent. will be so disposed of as to be held in escrow by the board of directors of the company. This will insure stockmen who interest themselves in the plan that the company will always be controlled by stock interests. The rest of the stock will be sold to stockmen, if possible, although no purchase will be barred. Two million dollars of the stock will be issued at first and the rest will be put out later.

Mrs. Molneux Divorce?

Sioux Falls, S. D. (Special).—Mrs. Roland B. Molneux has left her Sioux Falls permanently, it is thought. The testimony in her divorce case is reported to have been taken last July before a referee at Castlewood, Hamlin county, and the decree is said to have been granted a few days ago, presumably by Judge Whiting, of Desmet. All papers relating to the case, it is said, were carefully suppressed. Mrs. Molneux is said to have gone back to New York.

OUTCOME NEVER WAS IN DOUBT

Reliance Wins Her Third and the Deciding Victory.

New York (Special).—The Reliance, the American cup defender, Thursday won the third and final race and the series for that famous sea trophy, the America's Cup. In a dense fog, which prevented vision beyond 200 yards, she finished the race at 5,30.2 amid the acclamations of the assembled fleet.

Shamrock III, after running for more than an hour in the fog, missed the finish line, passed by it and then returned to it from the opposite direction.

As the Reliance was then being towed through the fleet, yacht ensigns fluttering from her truck and spreaders in celebration of her victory, the Shamrock III did not cross the finish line. As often said of the historic race when the America won the cup, there was no second.

This successful result was achieved only after four futile attempts to sail off the final race and after the outcome had been admitted by even Sir Thomas Lipton to be a foregone conclusion. Thursday's was the eighth attempt to sail a race.

After one fluke the Reliance won the two following races, one by seven minutes and three seconds and the other by one minute and nineteen seconds. A week ago the first attempt to sail the third race failed, and attempts have been made every day since.

On two occasions the Reliance led the Shamrock to the finish line by about two miles, but failed to reach it before the expiration of the time limit of five and a half hours. Thursday's victory means that the cup is destined to remain in America until England is able to produce a genius equal to Herreshoff in yacht designing.

Rarely if ever has there been a more spectacular finish than the Reliance Thursday. After racing for more than an hour at terrific speed through a blinding fog, the Reliance burst through the wall of mist upon the visions of the spectators on the fleet assembled at the finish line and, heeling under a great bellying balloon jib topsail until her lee rail was awash, fled across the finish line almost before the spectators could determine for a certainty that it was she.

Once more the Yankee boat had added to the long string of victories in contests for the honored old silver trophy that carried with it the blue ribbon of the sea.

A fleet of less than thirty vessels went down to the familiar waters of the international course to witness this fifth effort of the Reliance to cover the course of thirty miles within the time limit. It had become a race of the American boat against time instead of a contest of two well-matched craft.

THE OTHER POWERS LAND MARINES.

United States Cruisers Brooklyn and San Francisco at Syrian Port.

Beirut, Syria (By Cable).—The United States cruisers Brooklyn and San Francisco have arrived here.

Washington (Special).—Minister Leishman has cabled the state department that owing to the disturbed conditions in Constantinople an additional cavalry or detective force, had been stationed at the American legation. This action was taken on the suggestion of the Turkish government, which has assured the American minister that it will use every precaution to protect all foreigners but has warned the different embassies and legations that it would be well to strengthen the force inside the buildings.

The disposition of the cruisers Brooklyn and San Francisco, of Admiral Cotton's squadron, which arrived at Beirut, has not yet been finally determined by the administration. No orders regarding the future movements of the vessels have been sent to Admiral Cotton, and much will depend on the character of the report he makes concerning conditions in and about Beirut, and on the representations which may come from the minister to the necessity for the presence of American war vessels in Turkish waters to look after the protection of the interests of the citizens of the United States in the Sultan's dominions.

In case a necessity develops it is probable that the Turkish government will be requested to allow the United States to send a detachment of marines from the squadron which arrived at Beirut. Minister Leishman has not yet made such a request of this government. The United States has no authority to send a warship through the Dardanelles, and would have to have the consent of Turkey and also that of other European powers to do so.

BIG YIELD OF WHEAT.

Farmers Daughters Went Into the Fields to Save the Crop.

Topeka, Kan. (Special).—The farmers of Rush county, Kan., this year raised 615,30 bushels of wheat for every man, woman and child in the county. The State Board of Agriculture believes that is the largest per capita in the world.

The population of Rush county is 5,500. The wheat yield was 4,000,033 bushels. At 60 cents a bushel the present Rush county crop is worth \$2,400,033, or \$436.23 per capita.

The yield came from 180,000 acres. This fall the farmers will sow 300,000 acres. Six years ago Rush county had only 25,000 acres of wheat. Ten years ago it had only 5,000 acres.

Rush county is in Western Kansas, in what was termed the semi-arid region. Now the wheat belt includes Rush county, which has raised a wheat crop of such importance that the State Board of Agriculture is issuing a bulletin about it.

Twenty Insurgents Killed.

Manila (By Cable).—The Jolo constabulary have come in conflict with a body of insurgents in the Province of Cavite, near the Laguna de Bay, and killed 20 of them during a sharp engagement. The constabulary had one man killed during the fight. Reinforcements have already left Manila for the scene of the disturbance to subdue the insurgents, who have taken up a strong position in the mountains which flank the Laguna.