

RUSSIANS BOLD STROKE

The Searching of Neutral Ships on Red Sea.

HAVE NO FEAR OF COMPLICATIONS.

Diplomats in St. Petersburg Anxious to Learn the Views of Their Government on the Passage of Russian Ships Through the Dardanelles as Merchants and Their Conversion into Warships—Both Armies in Touch.

St. Petersburg, (By Cable).—The news that the Russian Volunteer steamships Smolensk and St. Petersburg, now cruising in the Red Sea, are stopping ships of neutral nations and searching the for contrabands of war is causing the liveliest interest in all circles. Russia has evidently weighed the question, believes herself to be within her rights, and neither fears nor anticipates international complications. Indeed, some of the powers may have been sounded by Russia on the subject. Nevertheless, foreign opinion is awaited eagerly, and more or less criticism is expected. Members of the diplomatic corps are keenly anxious to ascertain the views their governments will take of the passage through the Dardanelles of these vessels of the volunteer fleets as merchantmen and their subsequent conversion into ships of war. The general view in diplomatic circles, even where sentiment is not particularly friendly to Russia, is that while the passage of the Dardanelles might be considered a piece of sharp practice on the part of Russia, it is an accomplished fact, and the powers will not regard it as a violation of the Treaty of Paris, but will guard against its repetition. The diplomats think that some of the powers might insist that henceforth all volunteer vessels shall be considered as warships within the meaning of the treaty.

One of the most interesting questions in this connection, the diplomats believe, will arise out of Russia's declaration that coal is contraband of war. With prize crews on board the captured ships could be sent to Russian Baltic ports, but if short of coal they could not put in at neutral ports to replenish their bunkers. This same question may embarrass Russia when the Baltic squadron sails for the Far East.

In view of the protest made by Germany in the case of the stoppage of the steamer Bundesrath (seized in Delagoa Bay December 29, 1899) during the South African war, as the result of which Great Britain had to pay damages, much curiosity exists as to what Germany will do in the case of confiscation by the Smolensk of the mail sacks on board the North German Lloyd steamer Prince Heinrich, especially as large portions of the mail seized was undoubtedly of a commercial character.

Some British Protests.
London, (By Cable).—Almost without exception the newspapers, in editorials or otherwise, comment upon the Russian volunteer fleet steamers passing the Dardanelles, and the government is urged to take action, especially for the protection of British commerce in the Red Sea and neighboring waters.

The Daily Telegraph, concluding an outspoken protest written with traces of government inspiration, says: "There is a limit to complaisance when neutral commerce under the British flag is molested in a way to which we have been for a century and a half unused." Special dispatches from Berlin echo the feeling of irritation that exists in London.

The Standard's Tokyo correspondent, writing under date of July 17, says the Jiji Shimpo, in an editorial, expresses the hope that Great Britain will see that Turkey lends Russia no assistance by allowing steamers of the volunteer fleet to pass the Dardanelles.

The Jiji Shimpo declares that Great Britain is bound under the terms of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance to prevent such assistance being given.

Hurled to the Ground.
Cleveland, O., (Special).—Two hundred persons were hurled to the ground by the collapse of a stand at Brighton Park, a suburb of this city. A ball game between amateur clubs was in progress and the stand was crowded when, without warning, the entire crowd was thrown to the ground in a heap. Other spectators and the ballplayers set to work extricating the people from the wreckage, while calls were sent out for ambulances. When all were finally extricated it was found that ten persons had sustained broken arms or legs, while a number of others were otherwise bruised and cut.

Half Million Attended.
St. Louis, Mo., (Special).—Despite the rain of the earlier part of last week and the excessive warm weather that followed it the attendance at the world's fair for the last seven days was more than half a million persons. There was not a single special day to bring the attendance up and the result is quite satisfactory to the world's fair management. Following are the recorded admissions for the week: Monday, 74,543; Tuesday, 87,476; Wednesday, 87,175; Thursday, 82,794; Friday, 76,859; Saturday, 91,522; total, 590,359.

Met Death in Lake George.
Glens Falls, N. Y., (Special).—Miss Josephine Friedler, 20 years old, of Orange, N. J., was drowned while bathing at Hague, on Lake George. She and her maid, Anna Harrington, waded out to where the water grew suddenly deep and both disappeared. A man dove and brought up the maid and she was finally restored to consciousness. Miss Friedler's body was not recovered for several hours.

NEWS IN SHORT ORDER.

The Latest Happenings Condensed for Rapid Reading.

Domestic.

Property worth \$400,000, on the water-front of Duluth, Minn., was destroyed by fire, and a cook named George Smith was drowned in his attempt to escape from a tug as the flames swept over it.

Judge Bradford, in the United States Court, in Trenton, N. J., granted a preliminary injunction restraining the proposed distribution of stock by the Northern Securities Company.

A freight train ran down a handcar near Emporia, Kan. One young man was killed and his three companions, including two young ladies, were seriously injured.

Oseola Kyle, of Alabama, took the oath of office in Washington as a judge in the canal zone in Panama, and will sail from New York next week.

William E. Sugden, for 21 years president of the Hartford County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, died in Hartford, Ct., aged 83 years.

The National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association has brought charges of discrimination against 31 railroads.

The World's Fair has made the first payment of \$500,000 on the government loan of \$4,600,000.

Having secured a decree of divorce, Mrs. Ella Swoboda, of Chicago, committed suicide.

There was a large attendance at the funeral of Mayor Samuel M. Jones, in Toledo.

The minority members of the Cuban Congress refuse to meet for the purpose of passing a bill covering the proportionate distribution of the proceeds of the \$35,000,000 loan for the payment of veterans or to authorize an additional loan because the adjudication of soldiers' claims is not likely to be completed until November when it is supposed that another session of Congress will begin.

The beef packers in Chicago rejected the proposition of the union that all strikers be taken back pending arbitration, and proposed instead to retain all help employed since the strike began. The various packing houses in the West have resumed slaughtering.

President Roosevelt will receive a committee of the United Mineworkers of Pennsylvania at Sagamore Hill regarding the Colorado labor trouble petition.

George Wilson, believed to be one of the men who held up the Northern Pacific train near Bearmouth, Mont., was arrested in Spokane, Wash.

An eastbound passenger train on the Rock Island Railroad was wrecked four miles west of Havana, Ark., and 21 persons injured.

Mrs. Louise Bruseke, of Washington, committed suicide on her husband's grave, in Prospect Hill cemetery.

A conspiracy among the employees of the admission department at the World's Fair is said to have been unearthed.

Horace S. Ferree, the defaulting postmaster at Jennings, La., was brought back from Montreal to New Orleans.

French Day at the World's Fair was observed by the unveiling of an allegorical statue of the French Republic.

A block of 10-room houses at Salisbury, Pa., owned by the Merchants' Coal Company, was burned.

The judgment for \$75,000 awarded by a New York jury to Eleanor Anderson in her suit against James N. Abeel for alleged breach of promise was vacated by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, which finds that the service of summons and complaint in the case was defective.

Because of discrimination against their race by the World's Fair directors the National Association of Colored Women refused to hold its sessions on the World's Fair grounds.

William P. Scott, candidate for president of the United States on the National Liberty ticket, was arrested in East St. Louis on account of an unpaid fine.

All the union iron and steel plants in the Pittsburgh district have signed the new wage scale of the Amalgamated Association.

John W. Parker, aged 18 years, committed suicide in St. Louis while in a mood of melancholy.

New York customs inspectors seized valuable articles in the possession of the officers of the steamship Sismosa.

The Standard Oil Company announced a cut in crude petroleum.

Memphis, Tenn., is making a campaign against gambling.

Because he was discharged August Geber tried to exterminate the family of his employer, at San Francisco.

Foreign.
Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman announces that he will ask Premier Balfour to set a day for debate in the House of Commons on a vote of censure of the government in view of the prominent part taken by leading members of the Cabinet in proceedings of the Liberal-Unionist Council, during which a resolution was passed approving the fiscal policy of Joseph Chamberlain.

George A. Church, of Rhode Island, astonished the French claimants to the estate of M. Poulet, valued at \$260,000, by fully establishing his identity as the heir named by Poulet in his will.

The White Star Line steamer Germanic will be transferred to the Dominion Line, renamed the Ottawa and be placed on the Montreal-Liverpool service.

President Loubet, of France, will confer the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor upon Secretary Hay.

Mohammed El Torres, foreign minister, released the Anghera Tribesmen who have been held prisoners at Tangier and Tetuan.

The Anghera tribe is pleased with his action, which minimizes the danger of the kidnapping of Europeans.

Count de la Vaulx, aeronaut, while attempting a flight in his dirigible balloon over the Mediterranean, fell into the sea, but was rescued.

The engagement was announced of Pauline Astor, daughter of William Waldorf Astor, to Capt. H. H. Spender-Clay, formerly of the Life Guards.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY

Grain Man Kills Wife, Daughter and Himself.

TEMPORARY FIT OF INSANITY.

Business Troubles Believed to Have Affected His Mind, Though His Partner Says, That So Far as He Knows, There Was No Serious Embarrassment—Had Spent the Evening at a Neighbor's.

Buffalo, N. Y., (Special).—One of the most shocking tragedies that ever occurred in this city came to light when the dead bodies of Edgar T. Washburn, a member of the grain firm of Heathfield & Washburn, on the board of trade, Washburn's wife and his young daughter Gladys, 15 years old, were found in a bedroom of their home at 83 Putnam street, this city.

Mr. Washburn had shot and killed his wife and daughter and then turned the weapon upon his own head and killed himself.

It is believed that the deed was committed while Mr. Washburn was suffering from a temporary fit of insanity. He had written a letter to relatives recently saying he was having trouble in business. As far as is known the members of the family had not had any trouble among themselves.

A letter written by Washburn to J. G. Heathfield, his business partner was received at the latter's house during the day. In this letter, which was very long, one could read the intent to commit suicide, but no reference was made to his wife or daughter.

The letter made numerous references to things going wrong in different business affairs, but Mr. Heathfield said he had been unable as yet to look into the matters referred to. That while some of their business deals had not been successful, yet on the whole their business had been profitable.

The tragedy was discovered by a relative who called at the Washburn house shortly before noon. When the police arrived they found Mrs. Washburn and her daughter lying dead, side by side, in bed, and Washburn was dead on the floor at the foot of the bed. Evidently Washburn shot the girl first as she lay in bed. When Mrs. Washburn, aroused by the shot, partly raised herself in the bed Washburn fired a second shot, the bullet entering the woman's left temple and causing instant death. Washburn then picked up the mirror and taking aim shot himself in the right temple.

TO PRISON FOR FORTY-NINE YEARS.

Mrs. Biddle's Assaults Get Full Sentence on Each Charge.

Mount Holly, N. J., (Special).—Aaron Timbers, Jonas Sims and William Austin, the three colored men who confessed to assaulting and robbing Mrs. Elsie Biddle, of Burlington, were sentenced to forty-nine years each in the state prison by Judge Gaskill.

The three men arrived here at 1:15 P. M. under guard of Company A, New Jersey National Guard, which met them at Camden. The prisoners were handcuffed to three deputy sheriffs and were marched to the courthouse, followed by several hundred persons. Only a few were admitted to the courtroom. Judge Gaskill was in waiting, and after the indictments had been read the three men pleaded guilty. The judge then pronounced sentence of forty-nine years each, the extreme penalty for the crimes.

The sentence was divided as follows: Assault, 15 years; robbery, 15 years; assaulting officers, 12 years; breaking and entering a dwelling, 7 years. The men were immediately taken to a train under heavy escort of the guardsmen and hurried to the state prison at Trenton.

The General Slocum's Victims.
New York, (Special).—The total dead in the destruction of the excursion steamer General Slocum, on June 15, is given as 928 in the final report presented to Police Commissioner McAdoo by the inspectors in charge of the investigation by the police department. Only 807 of the dead were identified, 62 were reported missing and 61 unidentified, while 180 were injured and only 235 out of nearly 1,400 on the steamer escaped uninjured. Assuming that the unidentified dead are among the missing all but one person has been thus accounted for.

M. S. Parnell's Plight.
London, (By Cable).—The financial and other difficulties of Mrs. Parnell, widow of Charles Stewart Parnell, have cropped up again in the Brighton Bankruptcy Court, where at a meeting of the creditors the testimony of a doctor was given, showing that she is so seriously ill that she never again will be able to attend court. The case, therefore, was adjourned sine die.

Michigan Town Burned.
Ironwood, Mich., (Special).—The village of Kimball, including the Kimball and Clark Mill and a large stock of lumber, was destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated to be \$75,000. Nearly every building in the village was consumed.

Ran Down a Handcar.
Emporia, Kan., (Special).—A freight train ran down a handcar on which four young persons were returning from the country. John Owens was killed and Arthur Denham, Mae and Pearl Miller were fatally hurt. The freight train, after striking the handcar, passed on without stopping, and Owens' body and the injured were not found until two hours later. Owens and Denham were roundhouse employees.

LIVE WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

Expansion of Our Commerce.

The foreign commerce of the United States in the fiscal year 1904 is the largest in its history; the exports of manufacturers are larger than in any preceding year, and the exports of domestic products exceed those of any other country.

This is the substance, in a single sentence, of the record of the year's commerce just announced by the Department of Commerce and Labor through its Bureau of Statistics. It shows, taking up the figures in detail, that the total exports during the year ended June 30, 1904, are \$1,460,826,539, against \$1,420,141,679 in the fiscal year 1903, an increase of \$40,684,860; that the imports for the year are \$990,745,084, against \$1,025,719,237 in 1903, a decrease of \$34,974,153, and that the excess of exports over imports is \$470,081,455, against \$394,422,442 in 1903, an increase of \$75,659,013 in the excess of exports over imports.

Comparing the figures of 1904 with those of earlier years, it may be said that the total exports are larger than in any preceding year except 1901; that the imports are greater than in any preceding year except 1903, and that the total commerce—the imports and exports combined—in 1904 is greater than that of any preceding year.

The total commerce of the year amounts to \$2,451,574,623, against \$2,445,860,916 in 1903 and \$2,310,937,156 in 1901, the year in which imports and exports, respectively, made higher records than those of 1904. Thus, while neither imports nor exports for 1904 reach the high record of a single earlier year the total of imports and exports combined in 1904 exceeds the total commerce of any earlier year.

Not Allowed Citizenship.
Japanese and Chinese women marrying American men do not become American citizens. Such is the dictum of Secretary Hay just made public through correspondence between the Secretary of State and United States Minister Conger, at Peking, China.

According to Secretary Hay's interpretation of the statutes only white women marrying United States citizens acquire the citizenship of their husbands. This is of especial importance at this time, when so many American soldiers and other citizens of the United States are marrying native women in the Far East. All children born of such unions, however, acquire the citizenship of their fathers at birth. Consequently children of Chinese blood, if born of American fathers, may enter the United States.

Secretary Hay was called upon to interpret the statute by cases in Hankow where American men married Japanese and Chinese wives. In replying to questions from Mr. Conger, Secretary Hay replied: "As we construe this act, it confers the privilege of citizenship upon women married to citizens of the United States if they are of the class of persons for whose naturalization acts of Congress provide. The previous naturalization act existing at the time only required that persons applying for its benefits shall be a 'free white person.'"

Want Postoffice Restored.
Another chapter was added to the long controversy over the Las Vegas (New Mexico) postoffice, when mandamus proceedings were instituted in the District Supreme Court to Compel the Postmaster-General to re-establish the former postoffice in Las Vegas.

The petitioners are Margarito Romero, Mayor; Jesus M. Tafoya, Reorder, and Ignacio Iquibel, Martin Delgado, Felipe Delgado and Bowman M. Williams, trustees, and Elmer E. Veeder and John D. W. Veeder, residents of the town of Las Vegas. It is alleged that in violation of the law the postoffice at the town of Las Vegas March 31, was abolished and discontinued and consolidated with the postoffice in town of East Las Vegas, now called the City of Las Vegas.

The gross postal receipts for the 50 largest postoffices in the United States for last months as compared with June, 1903, were \$5,467,498, an increase of more than 6 per cent. The highest increase was 21 per cent. at Peoria. Decreases were reported by Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Rochester, Columbus, Worcester and St. Joseph. New York's receipts increased almost 6 per cent.; Chicago increased over 8 per cent. The receipts at St. Louis, where the Exposition has swelled the postal business, increased 17 per cent.

Slaughter is Now On.
O. E. Cook, who found the Guatemalan boll-evil-eating ants, has wired the Department of Agriculture from Texas that the new ants are destroying cotton boll worms and are attacking similar injurious insects with even greater avidity than they do the boll weevil.

Another important fact is that the ants do not injure at all the ladybird larvae, which are beneficial insects. Mr. Cook reports that the agricultural value of the ants now depends chiefly upon acclimatization and rapidity of propagation. These questions are being investigated.

Production of Minerals.
The United States Geological Survey sends out the following statement, subject to revision, of the value of the production of the following minerals and other substances in the calendar year 1903:

Pig iron, \$344,350,000; iron ores, \$66,356,000; salt, \$5,150,196; phosphate rock, \$2,986,824; coke, \$66,450,623; bituminous coal, \$351,094,209; anthracite coal, \$152,036,448.

PAUL KRUGER DEAD

Career of the Great Leader of the Boers is Ended.

WAS SOLDIER AND STATESMAN.

The Peasant Boy Who by His Shrewdness Won His Way to Be President of the Transvaal Republic—His Devotion to His Country and His Service to It—Proved a Great Stumbling-block to British Designs.

Clarens, Switzerland, (By Cable).—Paul Kruger, former President of the Transvaal Republic, died here at 3 o'clock A. M. from pneumonia and supervening heart weakness. Mr. Kruger lost consciousness Monday. His daughter and son-in-law were with him at the time of his death. He had been out only once since his arrival, at the beginning of last month. The post-mortem examination showed that Mr. Kruger died of senile pneumonia, caused by sclerosis of the arteries, which made rapid progress during the last few weeks. The ex-President's state of health was kept a secret.

The ex-President's body was embalmed and in the afternoon was placed in a vault pending funeral arrangements. Application will be made to the British Government for authority to transport the body to the Transvaal. In the meantime it will be temporarily interred here.

On several occasions Mr. Kruger had expressed a desire to be buried beside his wife in his own country.

Pathetic Figure At Mentone.
Paris, (By Cable).—The death of the ex-President of the Transvaal, Paul Kruger, at Clarens, Switzerland, aroused wide-spread regret here, owing to French sympathy for the Boer cause and personal admiration for the ex-President.

When he recently left Mentone his health was gradually failing through old age, constitutional disorder and throat troubles, which threatened to extend to the lungs. However, his personal physician, Dr. Heymann, did not apprehend a speedy crisis, and Mr. Kruger himself resisted the idea that his physical powers were failing.

Mourning in Transvaal.
Pretoria, (By Cable).—The announcement of Mr. Kruger's death called forth general expressions of regret, especially because the ex-President died among foreigners.

The flags on all the Government buildings are at half mast. Mr. Kruger will be buried beside former Presidents of the Transvaal unless his will has provided otherwise.

Memorial services will be held in all the Dutch churches. Memorial services will be held in all the Boers shall wear mourning until after the funeral which, it is expected, will be attended by representatives of every district of the Transvaal.

Kruger's Life in Outline.
Born October 10, 1825, at Colesburg, Cape Colony, of German parents.

In 1846 with his parents in the great "trek" northward from Cape Colony to found the new Dutch Republic. In the same year he killed his first lion.

In 1838 he was fighting, with his father, against the negroes.

He became a leader among the Boers early in life and at the age of 17 was made a magistrate.

Taking part in the conflicts among the Boers themselves he became noted for his great strength and prowess.

In 1860 he headed the movement against President Schoeman.

In 1863 he was chosen commandant-general of the republic. He put down civil strife and defeated negro tribes.

As vice-president under President Burger's administration Kruger in 1877 led the protest against annexation to Cape Colony.

In 1880 he was chosen vice-president of the reorganized republic, and was prominent in the war that followed, in which the Boers won back their independence under a British suzerainty.

In 1883 Kruger was elected president of the Transvaal over General Joubert, being re-elected in 1888, 1893 and 1898.

Kruger became practically dictator, so great was his influence over his countrymen, and stoutly opposed British aggression.

In 1895, when the Jameson raid occurred, Kruger turned over Dr. Jameson to the British for punishment, but for four years thereafter he was busy preparing for war with Great Britain and placed the Transvaal in a splendid condition for defense.

In 1899 war was declared against Great Britain.

On June 5, 1900, Pretoria fell, and Kruger fled to Portuguese territory, and on October 4 sailed for Europe.

In 1901 took up his residence in Holland.

On July 21, 1901, the second wife of Kruger died in Pretoria.

In October, 1902, published a volume of memoirs bitterly assailing Cecil Rhodes and other Englishmen of South Africa.

For several years past Kruger had lived at Mentone, France, where he went for his health.

Died July 14, 1904.

Shot Army Sergeant Dead.
Plattsburg, N. Y., (Special).—William Syphert, shot and killed Sergeant Samuel Philpot, also of the Fifth Infantry, stationed at Plattsburg. There had been bad feeling between the men because of the alleged attention Philpot had been paying to Syphert's wife. Syphert's home is in Fort Monroe, Va., and Philpot enlisted from a small town in Fairfax county, Virginia.

WOUND UPON LOOMIS' HEAD.

The American Must Have Met With Foul Play.

London, July 17.—Reports to both the Press Associations and the Central News assert that a further examination of the body of F. Kent Loomis, which was found yesterday at Warren Point, some 15 miles from Plymouth, has given rise to grave suspicions on the part of local officials that Mr. Loomis met with foul play.

The wound behind the right ear is described as being circular, large and clean, and it is thought that it was inflicted before death. It is surmised that Mr. Loomis' body fell into the water near the Eddystone Lighthouse.

Joseph G. Stephens, American consul at Plymouth, in response to a telegram sent by the Associate Press tonight asking him if the local reports of foul play had any basis, or if he had any ground for suspicion regarding the death of Mr. Loomis, replied: "I regret I cannot make any statements prior to the inquest, which will be held tomorrow. The wound on the head back of the right ear is the size of a half-dollar. The body is fairly preserved, especially about the top and back of the head, considering the time it has been in the water."

A GREAT STRIKE BEGINS.
Packing-House Conflict Threatens to Injure 90,000—Famine Prices Likely.

Chicago, (Special).—Business interests aggregating \$100,000,000 were practically tied up Tuesday at the Union Stock Yards, when the first step was taken in a strike which threatens to throw 90,000 persons out of employment and take away the opportunity of making a livelihood from many more who are dependent upon the operations of the big meat plants.

When the noon whistles blew 20,000 men in the local yards responded to the order of President Michael Donnelly, of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters' Union, and a strike, which promises to be one of the bitterest in the country, was on.

St. Joseph, Mo., Kansas City, East St. Louis, Sioux City and St. Paul, the other important meat centers of West, fell into line, and the yards in those cities were palsied.

One hundred and fifty commission houses are out of business. They have telegraphed their patrons far and wide to cease shipments. Many animals may have to be shipped back to the farms to save them.

Inquiries at packing houses reveal that the supply of dressed meats on hand is sufficient to last only a few days. After that famine and fancy prices are likely to come. Already the high, through manipulation of the beef combine, prices to the consumer promises to reach a point that is prohibitive save to the few who look upon luxuries as necessities.

TEXAS BRONCHOS FOR JAPS.
Report That 100,000 Ponies Are to Be Bought By Japan.

New Orleans, (Special).—Creole ponies from the prairies of Southwest Louisiana and bronchos from the plains of Texas may be fighting the battles of Japan within two months. It is learned that a Texas firm has been approached by Minister Takahira, of Japan, with a view to securing 100,000 head of horses of the type now used by the Japanese cavalry.

The Creole ponies and Texas bronchos, with wonderful staying qualities, easily feed and kept, are considered ideal mounts for the Japanese sabermen, and it is understood that negotiations have been opened with the traffic department of the Southern Pacific Railroad for a large amount of stock cars, so that everything may be in readiness to rush the ponies to San Francisco, thence by ship direct to Korea.

Conducted Strike Illegally.
Victoria, B. C., (Special).—The jury in the case of the Center Star Mining Company, Limited, vs. the Rossland Branch of the Western Federation of Miners awarded \$12,500 damages to the company on the ground that the federation had used illegal means in conducting the strike and had wrought detriment to the company's business to the amount granted as damages. This is the first case of the kind tried in this province. It is probable that the federation will make an appeal.

Mormons Make a Stand.
Chattanooga, Tenn., (Special).—President Benjamin E. Richards, of the Southern States Mission of the Mormon Church, purchased substantial buildings in this city for the permanent establishment of headquarters for the Mormon Church in the South. All the Southern States will be in his jurisdiction and missionaries will be sent out from here. These headquarters are moved here from Atlanta.

BI. Robbery in Santiago.
Santiago, Cuba, (Special).—When Cashier Tejada went to his office here he found the Custom House safe open and \$68,000 missing. The safe was uninjured. The robbery apparently was the work of an expert in safe-lock combinations.

FINANCIAL.
Rock Island's net earnings in April decreased \$610,156.

Western floods made wheat jump a cent a bushel over night. Later it fell again when the sun came out in Kansas.

New York banks gained during the week by the chief movement of currency \$9,850,800.

Union Pacific, which only pays four per cent dividends, now sells as high as Missouri Pacific, which pays six.