

BATTLE ON AT PORT ARTHUR

Reported That Russians Are Making Desperate Resistance.

THE CASUALTIES ARE VERY HEAVY.

The Japanese Make Desperate Rushes to Seize Advantageous Positions, and Having Captured Them, Lose Them—Whole Regiments of Infantry and Squadrons of Cavalry Reported to Have Been Blown to Pieces.

Chefoo, (By Cable).—Chinese who embarked from Liaotianshan promontory report the continuance of heavy fighting. They say the Japanese have occupied Pigeon Bay and are within striking distance of the Liaotianshan forts, which, however, are still occupied by the Russians.

According to the Chinese, the Russians at Port Arthur are making their final stand.

They declare that the Japanese position at Palungchang, from which they poured heavy fire into Port Arthur and the inner forts, has been retaken, the Japanese retiring to Shushien.

The German authorities at Singtan have sent a guard of 100 men to a point 15 miles east of that place for the purpose of frustrating an expected attempt on the part of the Japanese to erect a wireless telegraph station.

Tokio.—Major Yamoka, representing the Japanese forces besieging Port Arthur met the Russian chief of the garrison staff about 600 yards north of Shoshi Yung at 10.30 A. M., under a flag of truce and delivered to him the Emperor's offer to remove non-combatants to a place of safety. The tender included women and children under 16 years of age, priests, diplomats and officers of neutral powers.

Terms of Surrender.

The conditions of the answer required that on August 17 at 10 o'clock, the non-combatants should advance under a flag of truce. At 2 o'clock, August 17, a detachment of Japanese infantry would accept their delivery at the conference point and convey them to Dalny, together with a limited amount of baggage, the examination of which was to be optional. Non-combatants were forbidden to bring books, writings, documents and articles relating to the war. The Russians were required to answer either yes or no, and they were not allowed to alter the Japanese conditions.

General Siocessel's treatment of the Japanese Major was courteous, but his reply was prompt and characteristic. The Japanese Major then asked for a three-day truce in which to bury the dead. This was refused.

The battle was renewed at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 17th, and as the junk left it was being waged furiously on all sides. The Russian refugees expressed confidence that the fortress will hold out. They state that reinforcements from General Kurapatkin are expected within a fortnight.

Entire Regiments Blown Up.

A frightful incident of the recent fighting, the refugees state, occurred in the storming of Forts 3 and 4, on the right wing, when land mines were exploded. It is alleged that two Japanese infantry regiments, two squadrons of cavalry and one artillery company were destroyed.

The refugees further say that the warships now at Port Arthur are still in fighting trim. This statement seems hardly credible in the light of recent developments.

It is stated that Admiral Witfoths last signal during the battle of August 10 was to remember that the Emperor's orders were not to return to Port Arthur. It is presumed that superficial repairs have deceived spectators viewing the ships under the disadvantages occasioned by the order that no one be allowed to inspect them.

The Japanese loss at the taking of Takushan is estimated at 5,000. Shells falling in Port Arthur fall completely in the old town.

On the right wing it is stated that the Japanese have penetrated the abandoned Chinese arsenal, one and one-quarter miles east of the city. Most of the dockyard buildings have not been affected.

Ready to Adopt Desperate Resort.

St. Petersburg, (By Cable).—Acute anxiety prevails regarding the situation at Port Arthur on account of the desperate character of the fighting reported as taking place there though the War Office does not seem to believe that the danger of the fall of the fortress is so imminent as is generally asserted. According to advices received by the War Office, there is still an ample supply of ammunition and provisions there. While it is realized that the Japanese probably outnumber the defenders six or seven fold, the great strength of the fortifications, it is believed, will do much to make up for the disparity in numbers.

Upon one point there is absolute unanimity here, namely: that if the fortress fall, the fleet will not fall into the hands of the Japanese. On this point the Admiralty's instructions are of the most imperative character. Vice Admiral Prince Oukotsky has been ordered, should the worst come, to sail forth for a death struggle, and there is no question here that these instructions will be carried out, both in letter and spirit; but if, for any reason, a final sortie proves to be impossible, the Admiral is to destroy his ships and to make certain that their wreckage shall be absolutely irreparable.

Presidents for Peace.

La Libertad, Salvador, (By Cable).—President Escalon, of Salvador, sailed for Amapala, in the Gulf of Fonseca, where he will be met by President Bonilla, of Honduras. The two Presidents will then proceed to Corinto, Nicaragua, where they will meet President Zelaya and a conference will be held, having for its object the taking of measures to maintain peace in the Central American republics.

RUSSIA LOSES ANOTHER SHIP.

Cruiser Novik Driven Ashore By the Japanese.

Tokio, (By Cable).—After a severe engagement with the protected cruisers Chitose and Tsushima the greyhound of the Japanese Navy, the fleet Russian cruiser Novik has been vanquished. The fight occurred Sunday, after it the Novik, in a sinking condition, was run ashore in Korsakovsk Harbor on the Island of Sakhalien.

The details of the day's fight are not known here, but it is evident that the Chitose and Tsushima caught up with the Novik and that a running fight ensued.

Captain Sukechiro Takahashi, who is in command of the Chitose, reported the engagement in a brief telegram to the Navy Department. He says he first attacked the Russian cruiser Saturday afternoon, and that on Sunday morning he inflicted heavy damages upon her. The Novik nearly sank, but she was beached at Korsakovsk.

The imperial Prince Yohito, of the House of Higashi-Fusimi, is second in command on board the Chitose. Captain Sento commanded the Tsushima. The fate of the crew of the Novik is not known, but it is thought they abandoned their vessel and landed at Korsakovsk.

It is generally thought here that the Chitose and Tsushima steamed in close to the Novik and completed the destruction.

The news of the destruction of the Novik has been received in a curious manner by the Japanese public. From a political standpoint it is highly satisfactory, for the Novik could have been most dangerous as a commerce destroyer; but, considering the matter from a sentimental standpoint much regret is expressed at the loss.

The Novik has been splendidly handled and bravely fought throughout the war, the Japanese naval officers and the public generally have frequently expressed admiration for the cruiser, her commander and her crew.

The Novik was one of the Russian fleet that steamed out from Port Arthur on the morning of August 10 to force its way through the Japanese lines. She entered Tsingtau the night of August 11, but got away from there the night of August 12, having remained less than 24 hours. She was then erroneously reported to have been sunk 40 miles from Tsingtau.

The Novik was next reported headed for Van Dieman Strait, at the southern end of Japan, evidently in an effort to reach Vladivostok via the eastern coasts of the Japanese Islands. Yesterday it was reported from St. Petersburg that the Novik had reached Korsakovsk. From the fact that the Japanese cruisers met the Novik off the southern end of Sakhalien it would appear that the Russian cruiser had passed through the Kurile Islands and was endeavoring to reach Vladivostok by way of Laperouse Strait, avoiding the passage of the Tsugaru Strait, which was used by the Russian Vladivostok squadron when it raided the eastern coast of Japan.

Korsakovsk, the scene of the fight, is a port on the southern coast of Sakhalien, off the coast of Siberia, and about 550 miles northeast of Vladivostok.

"Lincoln Party" in Field.

St. Louis, (Special).—A number of men, designating themselves the "Lincoln party," met here and perfected the organization of a political body. The platform adopted demands freedom for every man, with special reference to the negro, Hawaiians and Porto Ricans. E. P. Pena, of West Virginia, and Judge John J. Jones, of Chicago, were nominated for President and Vice-President.

Church Destroyed by Lightning.

Sheffield, Mass. (Special).—The new Catholic church here, just completed at a cost of several thousand dollars, was struck by lightning and burned to the ground. The fire was discovered soon after it started and the villagers turned out to fight the flames. They could not save the edifice, but secured the books and some other valuables before the fire was well under way.

Killed in Dynamite Wreck.

Nevada, Mo., (Special).—Five persons were killed at Minden, a station on the Nevada and Minden branch of the Missouri Pacific railway by the explosion of a car of dynamite. A train crew on a local freight was switching some cars when they struck a car of dynamite and the explosion followed.

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS.

Minister Bowen has submitted to the State Department a full report of the seizure of the asphalt mines of an American Company by the Venezuelan government.

The fact has just been made public that Senator Fairbanks offered to resign his seat and go to the front with the Indiana Volunteers during the war with Spain.

The general staff of the Army has ordered that all troops serving in the United States, excepting the artillery corps, shall be equipped with full-dress uniforms.

More than 100 guests at the Mount Vernon Hotel, on Pennsylvania avenue, were aroused by fire. They made their escape in safety.

The President left Washington for Oyster Bay, where he will remain until September 20.

The wireless telegraph system will be employed in government forests as a fire-alarm system.

According to reports to the State Department, the enforcement of the anti-adulteration act by American consuls in the case of wine intended for American consumption has gotten the consuls into hot water.

New Jersey will receive from the federal government the sum of \$20,251 on account of a war claim.

7 LIVES LOST IN FLOOD

Many Others Are Thought to Have Been Drowned.

AN ARIZONA TOWN STORM SWEEPED.

Globe is Situated in a Broad Valley That Slopes Down to Pinal Creek, Which Crosses the Main Street of the Town—The Flood Was Caused by a Cloudburst in Pinal Creek—Half a Million Loss.

El Paso, Tex., (Special).—It is known that seven lives at least were lost in the flood that swept through the town of Globe, Ariz., and surrounding country.

The Gila Valley Globe and Northern railroad tracks were washed out for three-quarters of a mile. Telegraphic communication with Globe is interrupted, and it has been impossible as yet to learn full details of the disaster.

Globe is located in a broad valley that slopes down to Pinal Creek, which crosses the main street of the town. The flood was caused by a cloudburst in Pinal Creek.

O. D. Wilson and Stanley Meentzer, by heroic work, saved many lives. Wilson saved a young woman whom he was to marry, and is reported to have then lost his life in trying to save another.

The property loss will probably reach half a million dollars. Large forces of men are reconstructing the railroad and telegraph line.

BATTLE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Germans Crushing Defeat the Hostile Natives—Conflict Lasts All Day.

Berlin, (By Cable).—Four columns of German troops attacked the hostile natives known as Hereros, near Hamakari, German Southwest Africa, on the night of August 11.

The fighting continued all the next day. The natives were defeated with heavy losses.

Five German officers, including Count von Arnim, and 19 men were killed.

Six officers, among them Baron von Water, and 52 men were wounded. Two are missing.

Thousands of cattle are missing. General von Trotha, sending the particulars of the battle from Hamakari, adds that his soldiers fought with the greatest bravery.

The natives, who numbered about 6,000 fighting men, under old Chief Samuel Maherero, to whom the younger leaders turned after their former reverses, were concentrated in the Waterberg Mountains. With their women, children and flocks they occupied a plain of meadowland roughly estimated at 250,000 acres, on which they had 50,000 head of cattle and 50,000 sheep and goats. The approaches to the plain were difficult passes, so that the Germans had severe work forcing them.

The number of the Germans in the fighting is not accurately known, but as nine companies and four and one-half batteries, with some irregular troops, were engaged the total probably was about 2,000 men.

Deserters from the Hereros reported that the arrival of German reinforcements at Swakopmund caused great depression in the native camp. Chief Samuel spent much time in having the Bible read to him.

General von Trotha will doubtless follow up his success and finish the revolt with the Waterberg campaign. It seems improbable that many of the natives can have escaped through the German forces holding the mountain passes.

NOTORIOUSLY SLOW.

The Turkish Government Has Come to Terms With United States.

Washington, D. C., (Special).—Inquiry at the state department confirms the Constantinople advice that Minister Leishman has taken the method of recording the promises of the Turkish government to him in the shape of a formal note recapitulating those promises, and stating that the United States accepts them as sufficient for the time and is fully confident that they will be redeemed.

Having saved the principle in this case of recognition of equal rights for the American citizen in Turkey, it is fully expected here that some time will be occupied in settling the details, particularly as Turkish diplomatic methods are notoriously slow. The department notes with gratification that the firms or permits already asked for by American educational institutions in Turkey have been provisionally granted by the local authorities, enabling them to continue their business, but it will take some time to secure action on the additional list applied for, no less than 300 in number.

Altogether, the state department officials express satisfaction with the status of the Turkish negotiations on this point.

Run Down By Train.

Richmond, Ind., (Special).—A carriage in which were four young people returning from a dance at a summer resort hotel just across the Ohio state line, was struck by a Pennsylvania passenger train. Three of the occupants were instantly killed and one seriously injured.

Mrs. Fuller Dead.

Sorrento, Me. (Special).—Mrs. Mary E. Fuller, wife of Chief Justice Fuller of the United States Supreme Court, died suddenly in this city. Mrs. Fuller was the daughter of William F. and Jane Brown Coolbaugh and was born in Burlington, Ia., August 19, 1845. She is survived by her husband and seven daughters and one son. The death of Mrs. Fuller occurred while she was sitting on the piazza of her summer cottage. Death was caused by heart disease.

NEWS IN SHORT ORDER.

The Latest Happenings Condensed for Rapid Reading.

Domestic.

Corporation Counsel Tolman, of Chicago, has given an opinion that the packing-house companies have no legal right to lodge workmen in the buildings in the stockyards. Mayor Harrison turned the communication over to the police department.

At Louisville, Ky., Mrs. Lydia A. Monroe, of Riverside, Cal., was chosen supreme chief of the Rathbone Sisters. Her competitors were Mrs. Belle Quinlan, of Galesburg, Ill., the incumbent, and Mrs. Emma Young, of Zanesville, O.

The three children who disappeared at Oak Park, near Chicago, were found three miles from their home. They had run away, fearing that their stepmother would whip them.

In Chicago Judge Dunn released on a technicality Charles W. Spalding, a former bank president, who was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment for embezzlement.

St. Louis was visited by a sudden windstorm, which played havoc in the northern part of the city. Two men were killed and several were injured.

Fish Rock Camp, owned by Isaac Seligman, of New York, and located on Upper Seranac Lake, was burned. Loss, \$75,000.

At Columbus, O., Knapp confessed before going to the death-chamber that he had assaulted two girls.

Another cut in steamship rates has been made by competing transatlantic companies.

August Anderson, an Indiana farmer, died from the effects of a mosquito bite.

In an attempted general jail delivery at Camden, N. J., six prisoners escaped.

At Boston General Wilmon W. Blackmar, of Massachusetts, was elected commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic by acclamation.

Negroes are leaving the country around Statesboro, Ga., in consequence of lynching and whippings. Fear is expressed that there will be a scarcity of labor in harvesting the cotton crop.

J. W. Midgely, of Chicago, has been employed by big railroad interests to demonstrate the practicability of applying the clearing-house system to railroads.

A passenger train was wrecked near Altamont, Mo., by the spreading of rails. Seventeen persons were hurt, two probably fatally.

At Ziegler, Ill., the meat strikers fired upon a train filled with laborers. Two men were wounded.

Three children have disappeared mysteriously from their home at Oak Park Ill.

Tobacco and other crops in Lancaster county, Pa., were injured by a storm.

Philip Weinsheimer, the labor leader who is at the head of the union organization in the present building trades strike in New York, was arrested on a warrant charging extortion. The complainant is George J. Essig, plumber, and the amount named as extorted is \$1,000.

The new United States steel sailing ship Cumberland was launched at Boston. She was christened by Miss Pauline Morton, daughter of the Secretary of the Navy.

An Italian who, it was charged, attempted to kidnap a five-year-old girl in Pittsburg, had a narrow escape at hands of a crowd which was anxious to lynch him.

At the meeting of the Society of Friends in Toronto, John W. Graham, of Manchester, England, spoke on the life of Christ.

Some of Chicago's passenger steamers will be supplied with gas lifebuoys which will display a brilliant light for use at night.

The American Water Purifying Company has been incorporated at Trenton, N. J., with a capital of \$1,000,000.

Emilius Pierre Trenchery, a blind musician, who was prominent 50 years ago, died at Alton, Ill., aged 91 years.

George Sweitzer, of Philadelphia, snatched two boys from the approach of five horses, tossed them out of harm's way and was so badly mangled that he died four hours later.

Newsboys from all over the country were admitted free to the World's Fair. They held a meeting and organized a national association.

At the session of the Society of Friends in Toronto philanthropic work and treatment of animals were subjects under discussion.

High government officials, including Secretary of the Navy Morton, Attorney General Moody and General Corbin, made tours of inspection at Newport.

Valmy W. Foster, a prominent business man of Chicago, and a former president of the Union League of that city, is dead, aged 53 years.

The Standard Oil Company has declared a dividend of \$5 per share, the three dividends of the year aggregating 28 per cent.

Foreign.

Frank Wylie, a fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford, was married in Paris to the daughter of Edmond Kelly, the well-known American lawyer of that city.

The Italian cruiser Amerigo Vespucci has been sent to Dermah, Eastern Tripoli, to demand an apology for insult to the Italian consular agent.

Minister Bowen has requested Venezuela to remove Mr. Carver, the receiver appointed for the New York and Bermudez Asphalt Company.

Franz Schneider declared in London that he had been hired to rob a person he believes to have been the late F. Kent Loomis.

Great precautions have been taken to guard Prince Obolensky, the new governor general of Finland, from assassination.

Grand Duke Michael, brother of the Czar, has been betrothed to the Princess of Montenegro.

Papers were read before the various sections of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, in session in Cambridge.

ON GUARD AT SHANGHAI

United States as Protector of the Neutrality of China.

JAPANESE SQUADRON ARRIVES THERE.

Standard Oil Company and Other American Interests Appeal to the American Consul for Protection—Russian Consul General Refuses to Disarm Russian Warships or to Order Them to Leave the Port.

Shanghai, (By Cable).—Shanghai was thrown into a fever of excitement Sunday afternoon by the arrival of a Japanese torpedo boat, which was sighted coming in from the south at 4:30 o'clock. She passed the Woosung at full speed and started up the River Ju for Shanghai. The United States torpedo-boat destroyer Chauncey slipped her cable and followed the Japanese destroyer. The Japanese boat was cleared for action. She anchored off the Cosmopolitan dock, where the Russian cruiser Askold is undergoing repairs. The Chauncey came to anchor practically between the dock and the Japanese destroyer. A foreign pilot ship reports having seen a Japanese battleship and two cruisers 60 miles outside of Woosung.

There are at present no Chinese men-of-war in this port, but the Taotai has telegraphed that a Chinese cruiser be sent immediately. The Russian consul general here flatly refuses to disarm the Askold and the Russian torpedo boat destroyer Grozovoy or to order them to leave the harbor.

Appeal to American Consul.

The Taotai has notified American Consul Goodnow, who is dean of the consular body, that China cannot protect the foreign settlements. He contends that Russia ignores the orders issued by China, and that China has not the means of making her obey them.

Consul Goodnow has called a meeting of the consular body to take joint action for the protection of foreign inhabitants. The Askold has docked adjacent to the warehouses here of the Standard Oil Company, which are valued at over \$1,000,000. The Standard Oil Company has demanded protection for its property from Consul Goodnow.

The dock where the Askold lies is owned by British interests. On one side of the dock is German and Dutch property, and on the other side American property.

There are eight American, one German, two British and four French warships here.

Japanese Squadron Sighted.

The steamer Hatin, which just arrived here reports having sighted a Japanese squadron off Gutsellaf Island, about 65 miles southeast of Shanghai. The squadron showed no lights.

The United States monitor Monadnock and two torpedo-boat destroyers have been ordered to be ready to protect the neutrality of Shanghai.

It is believed the foreign consuls will arrange means to strengthen the hands of the Taotai in dealing with the matter of the Russian warships here.

Later reports declare the Japanese squadron to be 20 miles from Woosung. Woosung is the outside harbor of Shanghai.

TRIED TO REACH PRESIDENT'S CARRIAGE.

Unknown Man of Athletic Build Creates a Scene in New York.

Oyster Bay, L. I., (Special).—In a blaze of red fire the special train bearing President Roosevelt and party drew into the Oyster Bay station Saturday at 9.12 o'clock.

An unpleasant incident occurred in New York when the presidential party reached the corner of Sixth avenue and Twenty-fourth street. A big, athletic man sprung into the street in advance of the crowd and, dodging the mounted police which surrounded the President's carriage, tried to reach the carriage. Secret Service Officer Taylor, one of the President's personal guards, sprang from a cab in which he was following the carriage of the President, and seized the man before he could reach the carriage step. Taylor forced him back to the sidewalk, warning him not to attempt again to reach the President in so unceremonious a manner.

What the man's object was nobody knows. The President suggested that he was "just a bit too enthusiastic."

HEAT MELTS THE STREETS.

Western Provinces of Spain Suffer Severely From Sun's Rays.

Madrid, (By Cable).—The western provinces of Spain are sweltering in heat of record intensity. Already there have been 100 victims and there is no doubt the number will be swelled.

In many towns the water supply has been dried up, and as a result sickness is on the increase. Crops, too, have been destroyed in many sections.

At Seville the thermometer registered 50 degrees centigrade (about 128 degrees Fahrenheit) in the sun and 49 degrees centigrade (120 degrees Fahrenheit) in the shade. The asphalt in the streets melted from the extreme heat. Eight persons were asphyxiated by the noxious gases arising from the melting asphalt.

Those thus stricken included an unknown tourist, said to be an American.

Killed By Overtaking Car.

Camden, N. J., (Special).—One person was killed and seven were slightly injured by the overturning of a car on the Camden and Trenton trolley line at Hatches Corner, near Delair, N. J. As the car approached the sharp curve the brake chain broke. The car jumped the track and toppled over. Conductor Robert Holloway fell underneath the car and was crushed to death. The injuries to the passengers consisted of slight bruises and cuts from flying glass.

PARAGUAY INSURGENTS.

They Make Prisoners of the War Minister and His Aids.

Buenos Ayres, (By Cable).—The Paraguayan insurgents have seized another steamer, which had on board the minister of war and a small escort. The minister and his companions were made prisoners.

The vessel was towing four lighters loaded with 190 bullocks for the garrison. These were confiscated.

At the conference on board one of the insurgent steamers after bombardment of Asuncion last Wednesday between the minister of Argentina, Brazil, Italy and France and the insurgent leaders the latter said that after the ministers left the vessel they would fire two more shots, one at the residence of President Ezcurra and the other at the church, concealing the battery, in order to demonstrate the excellence of their artillery.

The shots were fired and both the President's residence and the church were hit.

No further bombardment has been reported.

The insurgent commander, with 2000 land forces, is approaching Asuncion.

One of the insurgent steamers has sailed for the Villa Hayes, north of the capital. The Villa Hayes is the only point which can now be communicated with. Asuncion is completely isolated.

The foreign ministers have offered their intervention, to which offer the insurgent leaders replied that they would permit President Ezcurra to continue in office, but would demand the resignation of other high officials of the government.

The insurgents' terms were conveyed to the government officials and promptly declined.

The insurgents then sent an ultimatum demanding the surrender of the capital within twenty-four hours, saying that should this demand be not granted the bombardment of Asuncion would be resumed.

A dispatch from Buenos Ayres August 12 said that the insurgents had captured a steamer commanded by the government, and that the acting minister of war, who was on board the steamer, attempted to escape by jumping overboard and swimming to the river bank. He was, however, taken prisoner before reaching the shore. The name of the acting minister was not given.

The minister of war is Col. Antonio Caerres, who was appointed when President Ezcurra assumed office in 1902.

FATAL LIGHTNING.

Kills a Farmer and His Team and Sets Houses on Fire.

Winnipeg, Man., (Special).—Reports of a disastrous storm have been received from Pierson and Moosemin, but so far nothing has been heard from the intervening country, a strip of land 70 miles wide.

At Moosemin, Archie Latimer, a farmer, was instantly killed by lightning. The same bolt killed his team. For violence the storm surpassed anything ever seen in this neighborhood. It is impossible to state the extent of the damage done to crops in the district.

Lightning struck Lyttleton, causing a fire, destroying six stores.

A heavy thunder storm accompanied by hail passed over Melita. Crops suffered considerably. The house of the manager of Union Bank here, situated several miles north of town, was struck by lightning and wrecked.

RUSSIA WILL AGREE.

More Than Probable That Czar's Government Will Meet America and Great Britain.

St. Petersburg, (By Cable).—It becomes more and more probable that Russia will meet the view of the United States and Great Britain regarding foodstuffs as a contraband of war by agreeing that foodstuffs bound to a belligerent's unblockaded port and consigned to private firms or individuals when the ship's papers leave no room for suspicion, be not regarded as contraband. The subject is now under consideration.

The Emperor's government appears to be desirous of adjusting the question of the flour on board the Arabia, confiscated by the Vladivostok prize court, but it is pointed out that the decision of the court makes it difficult to adjust it diplomatically, and it is suggested that the case should be appealed to the admiralty court here.

Lockstep Abolished.

Cedar Rapids, Ia., (Special).—Warden Hunter, of the state penitentiary, at Anamosa, has abolished the lockstep among convicts. United States military tactics will hereafter be used. The reform is made from a humanitarian standpoint.

Dead at 104 Years.

Chicago, Ill., (Special).—Isaac Meyers, of Neponset, Ill., is dead at the age of 104 years. He had used tobacco since he was 12 years old.

FINANCIAL.

The bears and bulls are having their troubles in wheat.

Little attention is being paid to the affairs in the far East.

There is a good undertone to the market and the reactions are healthy.

Commission houses report an increase in business, with brighter prospects.

The Southwestern and Southern stocks are the most active and strongest.

J. P. Morgan is bullish on the future, both in regard to an advance in stocks and an increase in general business.