THE DOUBLE CANALS

Discovered by Schiaparelli on Mars Have Not Yet Been Disproved.

DEFENSE OF FLAMMARION

Of the Theories Advanced by the - Noted Italian Astronomer.

WERE NOT EXPECTED THIS YEAR

The Milan Seer Is Plainly on Record With Euch a Prediction.

VIEWS ADVANCED BY PROFESSOR HALL

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.-Prof. Hall, of the National Observatory, to-day discussed Schianarelli's theories as to Mars, with particular reference to the latest communication from Camille Flammarion. This astronomer, in a letter just written in the Paris edition of the Herald, says:

To-day I will touch upon the great and important observations made through the grand equatorial of Mt. Hamilton Observatory, the most powerful telescope in the world. According to these observations and confirmed, but the illustrious director and confirmed, but the illustrious director of the Lick Observatory adds: "The latest observations have disproved Schiaparelli's theory that the canals in Mars are double."

It follows that double canals have not been seen. The case is the same here at Juvissy Observatory. A certain number of canals were observed, but all were simple. I will mention as examples the Nasmyth Pass, the Indus, Gauges, Gigas, Iris, Gordon, the Ci-taux Caral and Pyriphligeton, which is soon to have a different course. The observations to have a different course. The observations were the more difficult as the planet has great austral latitude and is consequently but little above our horizon, and thus scarcely emerges from mundane mists even at its meridian passage, but it is at the nearest point in its course to earth and is really a

The Theory Still Sound,

The point to which I wish to draw Prof. Holden's attention is that not having seen double canala does not contradict Schiapsrelli's observations. Why? Because they are only seen double in the spring and autumn of Mars. A little after the spring equinox and a little before the autumn equinox the geminations disappear, in summer and in winter. Now the inhabitants of the South hemisphere of Mars are in midsummer and those of the North hemispher summer and those of the North hemisphere in midwinter. The spring equinox of the South hemisphere and the autumn equinox of the North hemisphere occurred on March 20 last. The summer solstice of the South hemisphere and the winter solstice of the North hemisphere will occur October 13 next. We cannot, therefore, observe the geminations during the present observation of Mars.

next. We cannot, therefore, observe the geminations during the present observation of Mars.

It is well known that on this neighboring planet the seasons are twice as long as with Bs, lasting nearly six months instead of three. The present opposition of Mars comes nine weeks before the summer solution of the Southern hemisphere, and as in 1877, the canals appear simple, and Schiaparelli, who discovered them, was careful to warn astronomers of what would happen this year. Here is what he wrote in March, 1889. "It will not be long before these conjectures are verified, as opportunity will present itself in 1892. Opposition in that year will take place under almost the same conditions as that of 1877, and the total absence of geminations must be expected."

It is evident that our knowledge of Mars is becoming very precise, and doubtless washall soon know more of that planet's meterology than of that of the earth.

Thoroughly Understands the Subject.

Thoroughly Understands the Subject. "I think Flammarion is correct." was the comment of Professor Hall to-day on the great French astronomer's letter. "Flammarion's conclusions are shared gencrally by astronomers the world over. I quite agree with him that Schiaparelli's theory of double canals in Mars is not disproved simply because they cannot be seen

at the present time. "I see," continued Professor Hall, "that Flammarion quotes Schiaparelli as saying three years ago that a total absence of geminations must be expected during the present observation. That shows how thoroughly the Italian scientist understands

"Has any other astronomer besides Schiaparelli noticed these double canals in

"I sthink not," the Professor repli ed. "They certainly have not been seen by any American astronomers. Schiaparelli, however, is an expert so far as Mars is concerned. He has devoted the better part of his observations for the past 15 years to that planet. He claims that the atmos-pheric conditions at Milan are especially adapted for astronomical observations, and be puts this forth as the reason why he has made discoveries there that have not been made elsewhere. I think he is mistaken so far as the superiority of Milan, astronomi cally considered, is concerned, for I regard this Virginia atmosphere, as well as the atmosphere of California, as equally good, But Schiaparelli, as I say, much of his time to the study of Mars, and it is not unreasonable that he should have made discoveries there that are not shared by astronomers elsewhere."

Too I ow for Satisfactory Results. "Have the present observations of Mars been productive of any new results?" I

"No," said Prof. Hall, reflectively, "I can't say that they have. The planet lies too low on the horizon for satisfactory observation, at least from this part of the world. Now, in South America the conditions are much more favorable, because, as you see, they are further South, I am hoping that we shall hear of satisfactory results at the observatory in Peru. There is also a good observatory in the Argentine and the British Government has one at the Cape of Good Hope, which is likewise well situated at this time for taking observations of the planet.

"Mars' elevation at this time is only about 30 degrees. In 1894, however—two years from next October, to be exact—the planet will have reached an elevation of 60 degrees, which will afford unusual oppor-tunities for other observations. We expect then to add considerable to our store of

"It is true Mars will not be so close to the earth as she is now, but the difference will not be material. On the other hand the favorable conditions will more than offset the change in distance."

"You say you have never seen the double canale which Schiaparelli has discovered?" "No, but we may see them two years hence. I have seen the single capals, to use the distinguishing term, repeatedly. They are familiar to all astronomers."
"Why do you call them canals?" I asked. "Are they really canals in point of factthat is to say, artificial water highways,

such as we have on this planet?" A Mere Matter of Speculation "It is impossible to say what they are, but our observations show us that the surface of the planet is covered with these socalled canals, which seem to stretch across the face of the country at great distances, and which intersect each other, as might be expected in any other great system of water-wars. Whether they are simply rivers or whether they are the work

leys as we have them on earth. The density of the planet is about equal to ours, and while the force of gravity might not be so great as it is here the difference is not suffi-cient to prevent human beings from living

"Your question opens up a vast field of speculation, which Camille Fiammarion has written delightfully upon. Flammarion is the author of a number of popular works on astronomy, in which he has exhaustively treated these subjects."

"If there be human beings there what are they like?"

"There is no reason." said Prof. Hall.

"There is no reason," said Prof. Hall,
"why they should be unlike the people on
this globe. The physical conditions being
so similar, it would follow, I should think,
if Mars were inhabited that the people who
live there would be very much like our-"Do the markings in Mars change as you say they do in such of the other planets as Jupiter, Uranus, Saturn and Neptune?"

Markings of Mars Never Change, "No; the markings in Mars have never changed since our first discoveries. Christian Huyghens was the original discoverer of the physical features of Mars. He was a cele-brated Holland astronomer who lived in the seventeenth century, and whose discoveries were made 240 years ago. There have been no changes in the markings since. New discoveries have followed, but they have not changed the correctness of those first made

"Are the telescopes in use likely to be improved upon, or have we reached the utmost development in the perfection of those in-

struments?"
"We labor at present under one serious "We labor at present under one serious difficulty. The glasses now used in the best telescopes are crown and flint glasses. They are made in Paris. The trouble is that the two glasses do not give a periody achromatic lens when put together. I nope there will be some improvement in making these glasses so that we may get better results. These improvements must come before we can hope to possess better instruments than those we have.

can hope to possess better instruments than those we have.

"Some interesting experiments in this line are now being made in Germany. Who knows but what some now obscure plow-boy—some latter day Edison—may spring from the ranks and solve this problem? It must be solved before we can earry our researches any further."

THIS OPPOSITION IS NOT GOOD.

Dr. Schlaparelli Refuses to Come Over Here to Investigate Mara. NEW YORK, Aug. 8 .- Dr. Schisparelli

a weekly paper to bring him to this country to investigate Mars, as follows: Very thankful for your kind proposal, but cannot accept it. Planet too low for good observation. In my opinion next opposi-tion will give better opportunities.

has replied to the offer of the proprietor of

THREE FIERCE FIGHTS.

Coney Island Sports See Six Men in Pugi-

listic Encounters. NEW YORK, Aug. 8.-Three bouts were fought to-night at the Coney Island Athetic Club before about 10,000 people. The first bout was between Billy Plimmer, of England, champion bantam of the world, and Jerry Barnett, of New York. It resulted in favor of Plimmer, who clearly out-classed his opponent. Barnett made a game fight, however, and last the stipulated eight rounds. The men fought under Queensbury rules at 115 pounds.

The second bout was an eight-round contest at 154 pounds between Charley Kammer and Jim Sullivan, both of New York. It was a veritable slugging match and anybody's fight up to the end of the fifth round. In the sixth Sullivan weakened somewhat, but soon recovered and had the best of both the sixth and seventh rounds. In the eighth round honors were even. Both men dis-played science. The referee declared the

fight a draw.

The third bout was the fight of the night. It was a 20-round contest at 120 pounds between Eddie Pierce, one of the greatest amateur feather-weights in America, who made his debut as a professional, and George Siddons, "The Little Demon" of the South. Siddons, was seconded by Billy Durey and Jack Hicks, while Pierce was looked after by Eddie Stoddard and Mike Healy. Al Smith was referee. After 41 rounds both sides agreed to call the fight a draw.

A BISHOP MURDERED.

He Was Traveling Alone With a Large Sum of Money. ROME, Aug. 8. - Federici, Bishop of Foligno, was murdered in a first-class railway carriage, between Assisi and Foligno, last evening. Robbery is suposed to have been the motive, as it was known he had drawn considerable money from the bank on Saturday for a Southern trip. Nothing of value was left on the body. The murderer and his victim had evidently fought for several minutes, as the cushions and walls were spattered with blood, and the seat covers were torn

The Bishop held services at Assisi yes-Foligno for a trip southward to-day, he had taken with him a considerable sum of money which he had drawn from the bank on Saturday. He lett Assisi last evening with but one other person in the ompartment with him, an undersized man of heavy build, dressed in black and carry-

ing a handbag.

A description of the man was at once sent to all cities and villages which the assausi could reach. Police are out along the whole line of railways, but as yet no arrests have been made.

DEAD AND YET NO CORPSE.

A Young Man Turns Up Alive After His Insurance Has Been Paid.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 8 .- [Special.]-Peter Sheridan, whose body was supposed to be lying in the family plot at Mt. Olivet Cemetery, walked into his parents' house, on Magnolia avenue here, at 9 o'clock last night, and is around town to-day receiving the congratulations of friends. He says he has been working in Philadelphia for the past two months, and did not hear that his parents, believing he had been killed by a train at Bloomsburg, had posi-tively identified the body as that of their son Peter. The body was shipped and buried on July 15. It cost the family \$265. Peter's life was insured for \$200 in the Prudential Insurance Company, and the company paid the insurance to the young man's parents. Now, the question is, who was the man who was buried for Sheridan? The agent of the Prudential Company made a demand this evening on the Sheridan family for the insurance money, and threatened to bring suit unless it is refunded at once.

SIXTY NEGROES SHOW FIGHT.

They Surround a Foreman and a Regular Battle Follows.

WILKESBARRE, PA., Aug. 8.-A serious fight occurred on the new railroad known us the Lehigh and Eastern Railroad at Smithville to-day. A number of negroes recently employed by the contractors who brought the men here showed signs of discontent and desired to quit work. As four of them were about to leave work the fore man stopped them from going at the point of a revolver. Later on about 60 of the negroes all armed

whether they are the work of human agency is, of course, a mere matter of speculation. I hope that our observations in 1894 may shed new light upon the subject."

"Do your researches, Professor, justify the belief that Mars is inhabited?"

"While we have nothing upon which positively to base such a theory it is by no means improbable. The physical features of Mars are not unlike those of this planet. They have great continents and seas, and former are mountain ranges and val-

POLITICAL FIGURING

Upon the Appropriations of the Present and Last Congresses.

POSITION OF THE REPUBLICANS

Explained by Allison, Who Fays Neither Body Was Extravagant.

HOLMAN MAKES CLAIMS OF ECONOMY

[SPECIAL TELEGRAN TO THE DISPATCH.] WASHINGTON, Aug. &-A special suplementary edition of the Congressional Record will be issued to-morrow morning, containing a unique series of speeches on the appro-

priation of the late session of Congress, prepared respectively by William S. Holman, Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, from a Democratic standpoint, and by William S. Allison, Chairman of the Senate Committee, from a Republican standpoint, together with speeches covering substantially the same ground by Representatives Sayers and Dockery, Democrats, and Representatives Henderson, Dingley and Grout, Republicans, from the House Appro-

priation Committee. The edition is now running through the resses of the Government Printing Office, in secondance with a compact entered into between the authors of the various speeches last Friday, when official leave was accorded them to print their remarks in the Record without orally delivering them. Each of the speeches will be accompanied by elaborate statistical tables and comparative statements of the appropriations made by this and the last Congress, and they will doubtless be used extensively as formidable campaign weapons in the coming contest by stump orators of both parties. Mr. Allison in a interview with THE DISPATCH correspondent to-night, outlined the substance

of his speech upon the subject: No Reductions Worth Considering. "The savings made by this Congress, said Mr. Allison, "or what they call sav ings, are found only in reduced appropriations for rivers and harbors; for the construction of the navy, for fortifications and, of course, fewer deficiencies because of the sufficiency of former appropriations. These are the only items of importance in the regular bills. We made some extraordinary appropriations two years ago which were counted against us, \$5,000,000 or \$6,000,000 for the census, the refunding of the direct tax, and large ap-propriations for the construction of the navy. Many of these appropriations are not yet expended, and so the work goes on without similar appropriations at this session. But this Congress has made no re-ductions worth considering in any of the great departments of the Government, or

upon any of the great bills other than I have suggested.

"The same Legislative expenses have been provided for; the same for the Agricultural Department; the same for the regular conduct of the Navy, for West Point and Indian service. There have been increases in the appropriations for the Postal service. So that the Democratic party, having scrutinized anew all of these appropriations instifles the appropriations of these appropriations. have suggested. priations, justifies the appropriations of the great reductions can be made in the general ordinary expenses of the Government.

The Deficiencies Not Large, "They say that these increases of appro-

"They say that these increases of appropriations were necessary because of the laws of the last Congress, and they quote the pension act and the sugar bounty law. Yet they do not propose the repeal of the pension laws or of the sugar bounty."

Mr. Allison said that he did not consider the appropriations of the present session of Congress at all excessive. There might be small items which were extrawagant, he said, but they were too small and composed said, but they were too small and composed too small an aggregate to be enumerated. The deficiencies of this year, he said,—the unpaid debts of the last Congress—were not large; in fact they were not so large as

"There was a deficiency in public printing," said Mr. Allison, "and in the Department of Justice, and sundry deficiencies here and there also; but the aggregate was not large. There are always unforeseen expenditures which have to be met in this

In snewer to a question, Mr. Allison said that he expected that the appropriations of the next session of Congress would be greater than those made at this session. The natural increase in the business of the country, together with the increase in the pen-sion appropriations, which was to be expected under the present law, and the inpresse in the postal expenses made it most nevitable that appropriations would be increased.

The Democratic Idea of Economy.

Judge Holman's speech is headed: "Appropriations reduced \$33,529,291 98," and starts thus:

propriations reduced \$33,029,291 98," and starts thus:

The appropriations made at this session of Congress, including permanent appropriations, show a reduction of \$33,329,291 98 under the appropriations made at the last session of the last Congress, or a reduction equivalent to \$100,000 to each Congressional district in the United States, but for purposes of comparison the amount of the river and harbor bill, \$21,83,818, should be deducted from the appropriations of this session, for the reason that no river and harbor bill was passed at the last session of Congress, against the appropriation of which those made at this session should logically be controlled without the river and harbor bill.

The appropriations of this session are \$34,682,909 98 less than the whole appropriations made at the second session of these Fifty-first Congress. In verification of these and other observations that I will make touching the subject of appropriations. I will submit at the conclusion of my remarks a table prepared from the official records, showing the statistical history of the appropriations made at the second and first sessions of the Fifty-first Congress. By this table it will be seen that the appropriations, annual and permanent, made by the last Congress, were as follows:

The Figures for It.

The Figures for It. cond session-Total, as stated in official tables, \$525,018,672 55. Add amount estimated by Treasury under indefinite items in sundry civil act, for pay and bounty claims, \$985,000 Add amount estimated by Treasury, as required under indefinite appropriation to retund direct tax, \$15,227,000. Total, \$541,250,672.58.

refund direct tax, \$15,227,000. Total, \$341,230,672 33.

First session—Total, as stated in official tables, \$463,308,510 79. Add expenditures reported by Treasury under indefinite items in sundry civil act, for pay and bounty claims, \$1,362,059 16. Add expenditures reported by Treasury under the remnant appropriations made during the last Congress and not included in official tables, \$29,695. 678 70. Total, \$494,455,248 65. Total appropriations, Fifty-first Congress, \$1,035,886 291 29. Average appropriations by the Fifth-first Congress, for each of its two sessions, \$577,843,469 60.

The total appropriations made at this session amount to \$507.701,380 57, including the river and harbor bill, being \$33,529,291 28, less than those, made at the last session of Congress, and deducting the river and harbor bill, the reduction is \$45,683,009 39; and in contrast with the average appropriations for the two sessions of the last Congress the reduction is \$10,141,089 02.

The II regular bills which make appropriations for the essential conduct of the several departments of the Government are grouped in the table so as to show the totals of the whole.

Administration Estimates Reduced.

Administration Estimates Reduced. The noticeable features of this grouping the House, made a reduction in the estimates submitted by the administration of \$27,883,-792 is. Second, that they were increased by the Second in the sum of \$13,725,881 35; and third, that as they finally became law they appropriated \$22,083,724 23 less than the estimates, \$12,97,613 less than as they passed the Senate, \$26,423,863 10 less than was appropriated for the last fiscal year by the last Congress, \$10,712,764 71 less than the average of the same appropriations made by the last Congress, \$10,712,764 71 less than the average of the same appropriations made by the last Congress, \$10,712,764 71 less than the average of the same appropriations made by the last Congress, \$10,712,764 71 less than the average of the same appropriations made by the last Congress, \$10,712,764 71 less than the average of the same appropriations made by the last Congress, \$10,712,764 71 less than the average of the same appropriations made by the last Congress, \$10,712,764 71 less than the average of the same appropriations made by the last They allow interest on deposits.

They allow interest on deposits.

and \$5,783,067 % more than was proposed and deemed sufficient by the House.

Deduosing the sums given for pensions, including deficiencies therefor from the grand totals given in the table of all appropriations made at this session and during the last Congress, including permanents, rivers and harbors, deficiencies and miscellaneous, the following results are reached: The total appropriations made at this session would be 2853,229,638 57, being \$59,435,625 69 less than the eastimate submitted by the administration, including \$58,004,900 for rivers and harbors, \$13,405,381 33 less than as they passed the Senate, including miscellaneous and permanents, as finally charged, \$25,300,500 64 less than was appropriated by the second session of the last Congress, \$17,587,181 73 less than was appropriated by the first session of the last Congress, \$20,338,386 18 less than the average of appropriations for both sessions of the last Congress, and \$70,-891,829 more than was proposed by the House, including the miscellaneous and permanents, as finally charged.

A Difference in the Per Capita.

The Building Trades Strike in New York Very Quietly Ends.

A Difference in the Per Capita. The average annual appropriations made by the last Congress, exclusive of pensions and deficiencies therefor, were \$378 678,584 75, or a per capita of \$5 77 for the average population of the country during the fiscal years of 1891 and 1892. The whole appropriations made during the present session of Congress, exclusive of pensions and deficiencies therefor, amount to \$353,259,698 57, or a per

therefor, amount to \$353,259,698 57, or a per capita of \$5 26 for the population as it is estimated for the fiscal year 1893, showing a reduction of \$44,221,000 on a per capita basis for the year under appropriations made by the Fifth-first Congress.

The following appropriations made at this session of Congress, or charged under permanent appropriations, are pursuant to requirements of law during the last Congress.

For foreign mails—\$350,290. For Indian depradation claims—\$478,220 92. For collecting sugar bounty—\$250.890. For increase of Judicial salaries—\$85,000. For increase of Judicial salaries—\$85,000. For mint at Philadelphia—\$620,500. For pensions (estimated)—\$48,000,000. For diplomatic and consular officers' salaries—\$26,000. For redemption national bank notes—\$9,500,000. For repenses treasury notes—\$125,000. For refund direct tax—\$250,000. For refund direct tax—\$250,000. For redemption national bank notes \$9,500, 100. For expenses treasiry notes \$125,000. For refund direct tax—\$225,000. For payments to importers \$5,000,000. For debentures of drawbacks \$5,000,000. For bounty on suear—\$10,000,000. For snag boats, Ohio river—\$25,000. For colleges for agriculture and mechanical arts—\$33,000, for the World's Fair—\$3,201,330. Total, \$79,527,500 \$2.

602 62.

In other words, but for laws enacted during the last Congress the appropriations at this session would be \$79.527,602 62 less than they are, and they would amount to only \$425,173,777 95, or \$115,005,694 60 less than the appropriations of the last session and \$56,292,479 70 less than the appropriations of of the first session of the last Congress.

A NORTHERN ZEPHYR.

Blows Down Houses, and Doss a Million Dollars' Worth of Damage-A Wide twath Cut From South Dakota to Min-

ST. PAUL, MINN., Aug. 8.-Last night's hall, wind and rainstorm was very severe locally, but the greatest damage was done in other parts of the State. The storm was widespread, extending from away over in South Dakota clear across this State Into Wiscensin. Trees were blown down, houses were wrecked, grain flattened to the ground or washed out, and altogether some hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of damage done.

Full reports have not been received, but the loss seems likely to reach well up to \$1,000,000. In Lincoln, Yellow Medicine and Lyon counties alone the damage is estimated at considerable more than \$500,-000. Marshall reports a tornado at 5 o'clock this morning, going over the same course as the blow of last Friday, when Cumming's house and other buildings were demolished. That day a gang of 25 of his brother carpenters rebuilt his house from foundation to ridgepole, and all his house hold effects were moved in Saturday. This morning the new house was crushed like an egg shell and all his effects ruined. The injured family were in another building.

Near Cummings the Icelandic Lutheran Church, built last year, was picked up. Church, built last year, was picked up, turned bottom up and, striking on its roof, was thoroughly demolished. Several barns and small buildings were crushed and overturned and innumerable trees blows down. Nearly all the glass on the north side of the street was smashed, including the handsome cathedral windows in the Congregational and Methodist Churches.

In the northern part of town the ground was covered with hailstones, the size being an inch and a half in diameter, but many were much larger. Two Polanders are re-ported killed in Marshall. In St. Paul and Minneapolis a number of houses were struck by lightning and more or less damaged by the fire that followed it, while the damage by the wind and rain was very great. Reports from other parts of the Northwest are to the same effect. Many sections report the grain in many fields is so badly damaged as to be unfit for

outting. HARD ON THE CATTLE MEN.

They Are Put to Great Expense in Moving Their Herds From Oklahoma EL RENO, OKLA., Aug. 8 .- The three troops of cavalry camped at Enid are proceeding very slowly towards ejecting the great herds of cattle that have been grazing in that vicinity. Summary action on the part of the soldiers has been delayed because the cattlemen are making all haste to remove their herds.

The orders of Governor Humphrey and of Governor Seay to the Sheriffs of the border counties of Kansas and Oklahoma has worked a hardship upon the cattlemen which they did not calculate on; necessitating, as it does, the shipment of their herds by rail. Since Friday morning the Rock Island has shipped nearly 100 train loads from Enid, Pond Creek and Bird's Point, and Stockman Tuttle said this Bird's Point, and Stockman Tuttle said this morning at Pond Creek there would be 30,000 head transported to Kansas City by Tuesday night. Some of the herds that started West from Enid for the Panhandle were driven back on account of the intense heat and will be shipped, the owners claim, at a considerable loss

MARRIAGE OF R W. BARTLETT.

Well-Known Pennsylvania Newspaper Man Becomes a Benedict in Ohio. A telegram to a friend in this city last evening announced that Mr. Emery W.

Bartlett, of Indiana, Pa., well known in the newspaper circles of Pittsourg, where he was formerly connected with THE DISPATCH, was married yesterday at Deavertown, Morgan county, Ohio. The bride is Miss Annie W. Havenet, of Columbus, the accomplished

Havenet, of Columbus, the accomplished daughter of Mr. A. D. Havenet, ex-Sherift of Morgan county.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. N. C. Patterson at the home of the bride's grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas L. Gray, on the 56th anniversary of the day. Gray, on the 56th anniversary of their mar-riage. After a few weeks' sojourn at some of the summer resorts in the vicinity of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett will reside in Indiana, Pa., where he is editor of the Gazette, a prosperous local newspaper.

AFTER QUALE'S MILLION.

His Widow and Son Want to Know Why He Gave It to Others.

EAU CLAIRE, WIS., Aug. 8.—George Quale, President of the Ideal Land Company, to which the late & Quale for unknown reasons gave his estate of \$1,000,000 has been ordered to appear in Probate Court August 16, and account for it. The widow of the deceased and a boy born after Quale's death will sue to recover the whole property.

Reat Kills the Aged, HILLSBORO, ILL., Aug. 8.—The intense

Mrs. Eliza Cooper, aged 72, mother of County Judge Cooper, and James Dingle, aged 93, the oldest person in the county.

heat here has caused the death to-day of

THE BUSINESS WORLD.

A Flouring Mill Trust Springs Up on the Pacific Coast.

MILLIONS ITS CAPITAL.

FIRES, PAILURES AND RAILWAY NOTES

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 8.-Ten millions of capital stock of a big flouring mill trust formed here to-day. It includes six big milling companies which have a capacity of 6,000 barrels per day. It includes among others the Golden Gate Mills, of San Francisco, and Sperry & Company, of Stockton.
The paid up capital is \$5,800,000. Horace
Davis is President and George B. Sperry
First Vice President. The new concern
will be called the Sperry Flouring Company, and it will endeavor to so cheapen
the manufacture of flour as to enable it to lay down as far east as New Mexico for less than flour can be brought from the East. The other large mills which Starr & Co, control will be given the export trade on condition that they will not interfere with

CROPS BADLY SCORCHED.

lot Weather in Kansas Injures the Corn-Even With Cool Air Only Balf the Usual Amotht Will Be Harvested-Illinois Wheat in a Poor Condition.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 8.-Hot winds ontinued in Kansas to-day to the great injury to the corn crop. Grain men here have advices from the State which lead them to the belief that only half a crop can be harvested now even under good conditions for the rest of the season. A continuance of the hot winds for two or three days will still further reduce the yield. The Associated Press has reports from various points in the State on the condition and prospects of corn. The following are sam-

Coffeeville, Kan.—Corn is in very bad condition. No rain has fallen in two weeks.

Junction City—Hot winds blew all day yester day and the temperature was 100 as 5 o'clock 2. z. Considerable damage must

result.

Winfield—Drought and hot winds have lowered the status for corn. There is not more than half a crop and with a continuation of present weather, it is simply a question of how much smaller the fraction of a crop will be crop will be.

Odell—No weather in 16 years has been so severe on the corn crop as that which has prevailed for three days past. The corn is perishing under it.

A dispatch from Springfield, Ill., says:
The crop bulletin issued by the State
Board of Agriculture shows that, with an
area of 1,895,148 acres of winter wheat, the
average yield per acre throughout the State
was 18 bushels. The total winter crop was
32,381,718 bushels. In the Northern division of the State 8 per cent of the area seeded was winter killed; in the Central division 4 per cent and in the Southern 3 per cent. The quality of the grain is unusually good and most of it will grade No. 2. The average yield per acre of spring wheat is 15

With a late fall it is believed that much more of the corn than had been expected will yield a fair return. The growth is ex-ceedingly uneven and it is difficult to form a correct estimate as to what the result will be. Results from all over the State indi-cate 73 per cent of a sessonable condition at this time. The condition of the crop is 65 per cent in the Northera, 73 per cent in the Central and 81 per cent in the Southern division of the State.

CARRIAGEMAKERS' CONVENTION.

They Prepare to Transact Business of Importance to Their Order.

-[Special.]-The Carriage and Wagonmakers' International Union of North America convened to-day with representatives present from the leading cities of the country. The usual committees were appointed and the reports of officers submitted. President Kremer could not be present owing to his duties as turnkey at the Allegheny jail. He sent his report, which shows that there are 13 anions, with a membership of 1,700. He recommends a standard initiation fee throughout the whole International Union, as in some cases the initiation fee is so large that some journeymen cannot raise the amount and are thus compelled to be non-union men, and in a great many cases

trouble arises. Secretary and Treasurer, John P. Staud, reported that six new charters were granted during the year. Although the constitu-tion provides that the President shall travel and organize, the financial affairs during the last six months have been in such a condition that this expense could not be met, so the President did not travel. On Februso the President and not travel. On Pebru-sry first the Secretary became a Master Carriage Painter and decided to withdraw from office, but was retained in that posi-tion until this session, when his successor will be chosen. During the meeting here, which will last about four days, action will be taken recommending the theory. be taken recommending the adoption of a system to co-operate with the bosses in their attempt to secure good roads in the country, and business of importance to the order will be transacted. On Wednesday night local Union No. 1, of Columbus, will tender a banquet to the visiting delegates.

EXCITEMENT AT MONTREAL

Over the Reported Withdrawal of the Re-

bate on Canal Tolls. MONTREAL, Aug. 8 .- A dispatch from Ottaws stating that the Government proposed to withdraw the rebate on all grain oming through the Welland Canal caused great excitement in trade here. Steamship men, forwarders and grain shippers all agree that this simply adds little more than half a cent a bushel on all grain coming via the St. Lawrence route. Inland and ocean navigation companies will have to pay this between themselves, but it is not thought the

tween themselves, but it is not thought the volume of business will be materially affected. Ogdensburg, however, is now on an equal footing with Kingston.

Many in the trade cannot thoroughly believe the report true, as they say that an order in Council granting a rebate was passed for the entire season. An example of the effect was shown to-day in a dispatch received from a firm of Chicago shippers offering a large line of grain, but stating that the shipper here must guarantee canal tolla. A steamship company here was offered this grain at Saturday's freight minus canal tolls.

BUILDING TRADES STRIKE OVER.

Walking Delegates Meet With Defeat and the Men Go Lack to Work. NEW YORK, Aug. 3.-A general strike of

the building trades which was begun two weeks ago in sympathy for the union material deliverers who had been locked out by the Building Material Dealers' Association the Building Material Dealers' Association because they refused to deliver supplies to the buildings for which the iron league held contracts will probably end to-day. The Walking Delegates have met defeat in a strike involving nearly 20,000 laborers. It was rumored that the Board of Walking Delegates held a meeting either on Saturday or Sunday and that they had decided to call the strike off. This morning the Framers Union comprising nearly 2,000 msn decided to give up the struggle and returned to work and allied trades are about resuming.

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the steamers Alpena and Mackinae from the Detroit and Cleveland Steam Naviga-tion Company and will run them next year between Cleveland and Buffalo. The De-troit and Cleveland Company will build two new steel steamers to take the places of

these boats on their Lake Huron division.

BUSINESS BREVITIES.

THE Spanish Government has concluded ionn of \$10,000,000 with the Banque de Paris. Ball worms are playing havon in many fields in Texas, and nothing can be done to stay their ravages.

It was announced in New York yesterday that negotiations were completed there last week by the State of Tennessee for the sale of \$1,500,000 15 year 4 per cent at par. The proceeds will be used to retire the outstanding 6s, 54s and 5s.

President Duenen, of the Dueber Watch Case Company of Chicago, will, it is expected, begin in the course of a few days another heavy suit against the watch trust. He says that such a proceeding is in contemplation, but will give no particulars. Tunauction sale of California fruit brought to England by the steamer Majestic, being the first consignment of such fruit shipped to this country, was concluded yesterday. Bartlet pears sold for from 7s 3d to 7s 6d per box. Crawford peaches brought from 5s 9d to 6s 9d per box.

Pon the first time in the history of the country Mexican bonds have been placed at par. The loan, which is for £800,000, was taken by English and French capitalists, and is payable in two years. It was made necessary by bad crops and the high rates of exchange caused by the low price of silver.

THE city of McKeesport has at last been recognized by the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-road Company, which has just issued an im-portant notice authorizing all conductors and engineers to cease the terrible nuisance of unnecessary blowing of whistles in the city limits. Besides this the company has de-cided to erect a fine depot here and greatly improve its facilities.

THE representatives of the United States Rubber Company, which includes nine of the largest rubber boot and shoe manufac-turers in the country and was recently or-ganized, have decided that the combination shall go into effect November I. Charles T. Johnson, secretary and treasurer of the L. Candee Company of New Haven, Conn., is to have charge of all the sales. The capital stock of the trust is limited at \$50,000,000.

RAILWAY INTERESTS.

THE rate war for passenger business between Louisville and Chicago continues, and yesterday the St. Louis Air line announced a rate o: \$4 50 via Princeton, Ind.

Again the tonnage statements show a falling off in eastbound shipments last week. The total by all roads was 52,745 tons, against 55,572 for the preceding week, a decrease of 1,177 tons.

It is announced at the Wabash offices at St. Louis that that company will at once begin the construction of new terminal facilities outside the city of Chicago to ac-commodate the increase of travel. F. C. DOWALD and Oscar G. Murmy, selected to arbitrate differences between the Atchi-son road and Chairman Caldwell, of the

Western Passenger Association, have chosen as the third arbitrator & H. Holding, attorney of the Big Four road at Cleveland. ARRANGEMENTS have been perfected with the United States for the free entry of World's Fair exhibits. Exhibitors who consign their property through any author-ized lorwarding house will be required to pay the usual brokerage fee.

In is announced that the annual meeting ern Railway Company will be held at Sinckheville, Ili., on Tuesday, September 6, 1892, for the purpose of electing four directors and for transaction of various other business as may properly be brought before the meeting.

THE FIRE RECORD.

Memphis—Four stores on Mulberry and South streets burned. Loss, \$30,000. Insur-ance, \$20,000.

New York—The premises occupied by Tar-rant & Co., importers and jobbers of drugs at 278, 280 and 239 Greenwich street, were damaged by fire vestorday morning to the extent of about \$100,000. Penn avenue—No. 8 engine company answered a still alarm yesterday, for a slight fire on the roof of a house occupied by John Scott, on Penn avenue, it was extinguished with a Babcock.

guished with a Babcock.

Bellaire, O -Yesterday morning at 6 o'clock the Deyarmon block, occupied by Andrew Eern, larcy queensware and tinware, J. C. Morrison, whole-sale paints and oils, and G. W. Deyarmon, wall paper store, was burned. The fire originated in the paint and oil department. The building is a total wreck, while the entire stock of the three firms is a total loss. Loss building and stock will be in the neighborhood of \$20,000. The building is fully insured while the stock is only partially.

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is only partially.

Baltimore—Fire broke out yesterday morning in John Chatterton & Co.'s furniture factory, No. 13 South Frederick street. Green & Co.'s "Hope Brass Works" soon was burning in the third story. A three story brick building, occupied by Oppenheimer as a solder factory and warehouse, also caught fire. Fleischmann & Co.'s building, No. 11 on the north, a three-story building, was also licked by flames. The estimated loss on the buildings and stock will reach \$200,000. The burned buildings and stock will reach \$200,000. The burned buildings and stock were well insured, Green & Co. had \$15,000 in the building and stock distributed among six companies. There was \$2,500 on stock of Chatterton & Co. with Connecticut, of Hartford. On the stock of H. Oppenheimer there was \$3,500.

Prizes for Republican Murching Clubs. LOUISVILLE, Kv., Aug. 8 .- President Clarkson, of the National Republican League, has sent out a confidential circular, requesting the clubs to organize marching campaign clubs August 16, at 7:30 P. M. He wants bicycle clubs, cavalry clubs and women's clubs formed also, by way of novelty. A prize is offered of a standard of American colors to be given to the State League which will send to the National Convention at Buffalo the best and most drilled campaign clubs.

The Welsh Will Support Gladstone, LONDON, Aug. 8.-The Welsh member. of Parliament met yesterday and deeided to support the home rule bill provided Mr. Gladstone gives Welsh disestablishment the next place in the programme. The bimetallist members, under the Presidency of Ducks Gibbs, decided to postpone bringing the bimetallist question to the notice of Parliament until the next session.

the next session.

A Very Useful Tree. Oue of the most useful of all trees to the South Sea Islander is probably the breadfruit tree. The fruit is the size of a melon, and the edible part is very white, greatly resembling fresh-baked bread. It also tastes like wheaten bread, although a little bit sweet. From the inner bark of the tree cloth is manufactured; the leaves are used for towels and table cloths, and also to wrap

The Manufacture of Pear's,

Artificial pearls, of which strings of pearl beads are made, are manufactured from the scales of fish called bleak. The fish are so small that it takes 4,000 of them to produce a pound of scales, and fishermen in parts of France devote their entire time to catching the little fish. From the scales is obtained the so-called essence of pearls, which gives the luster resembling a real pearl.

SHOT IN THE HEAD.

Tragedy at a Campmeeting - Lucian Blair Oljects to John Dongherty's Attentions to His Wife and Kills Him-The Murderer Arrested.

While Superintendent Slack, of the Homeopathic Hospital, was taking his dinner night before last a message was handed him which read: "Have ambulance at Baltimore and Ohio station for train 104; man shot." The message was signed by Dr. Anderson, of Monongahela City. The train should have arrived at 8:40 P. M., but train should have arrived at 8:40 P. M., but did not get to Pittsburg until after 9 o'clock. A colored man whose name was John Dougherty was removed to the ambulance from the train and taken to the hospital. He was accompanied by a friend named Simmons who was told by the doctors at the hospital that it would be much better for him to let the man have periest quiet during the night and for him to return in the morning. Upon examination it was found that the colored man had been shot in the head just above the right eye and was unconscious. He never regained consciousness and died at 12:20 o'clock without being able to give a statement of what happened.

without being able to give a statement of what happened.

In the morning Simmons came to the hospital and told in substance the following story to Superintendent Slack: He said that John Dougherty was employed as janitor in the People's National Bank at Monongahela City. He was a single man, who, it is said, had been attentive to the wife of a Lucian Blair, a resident of the same town. This state of affairs was aggravating to Blair, as he was in a position to see all that was going on, being at work in a coal mine at Anderson station, which is quite near Monongahela City.

It is said that some time ago Blair disappeared and left a note which read: "I am leaving you, like a dream. You are a widow now, and can do as you please." Nevertheless Dougherty's attentions to the wife made Blair's blood boil, and there have been all sorts of sensational rumors

Nevertheless Dougherty's attentions to the wife made Blair's blood boil, and there have been all sorts of sensational rumors among the colored circles of the town.

The colored people of Monongahela City and vicinity have been holding campmeeting at Anderson Grove, near Anderson station, on the Baltimore and Ohie Railroad. There was a large attendance Sunday, and all day long vehicles were pouring in from Monongahela City. Lucian Blair, the man who did the shooting, was among the first to arrive. Some time after, in strolling about the grove, he espied his wife in company with Dougherty and Thornton Jackson driving about the grounds. He controlled his rage until the party started to go home, when he could not contain himself any longer. He went up to the carriage and ordered his wife to get out. She refused to obey, and Blair threw a stone Into the vehicle, but did not atrike anyone. Dougherty then started to get out of the carriage, but before he reached the ground Blair drew a revolver and fired, hitting hfm in the forehead. Dougherty fell over on the road. Blair then shot twee again at the man, but neither shot took affect. He then turned to Jackson with the again at the man, but neither shot took effect. He then turned to Jackson with the effect. He then turned to Jackson with the remark that he ought to have had the same medicine. He did not attack Jeckson, however, but started in pursuit of his wife, who had meanwhile alighted from the carriage, and was running into the grove. He shot once at her and was about to shoot again, when he was stopped by Officer Glee. His aim was bad and he did no damage.

Blair then surrendered and was taken to the Washington county jail. Thornton Jackson was also taken into custody. The shooting occurred in front of Dr. Anderson's house, and the injured man was taken in there, where his wound was cared for. Dr. Anderson is a promisent coal corrector and Anderson is a prominent coal operator and does not practice medicine regularly. His wound was dressed and he was taken to the Homeopathic Hospital by Simmons as re-lated above. After Dra Shield and Rinehart held a post mortem the body was re-moved to the morgue, from where it was sent to Monongaheia City.

Coroner McDowell was notified, and will

inquire into the case. The Coroner says the inquest will be held in this city, as the man died here, but the time has not been set yet, as he has notified the District Attorney of Washington county and is now waiting advice from him. It will not be before Friday, however, as the Coroner is going away to-morrow or next day to stay notif then. The Coroner will carrife the until then. The Coroner will certify the case to the District Attorney of Washington county, where Blair will be tried for murder.

INFANT FEEDING.

Its Influence Upon Life During August.

Causes and Prevention of the Fearful Cholera Infantum.

Nearly Eighty Per Cent of Babies Dying From Faulty Nutrition.

No summer in a long while has seen so many

desths from cholers infantum in this and other States. Fresh air funds and excursions by the score do ot seem to mitigate the evil. It is the little children and the bables, in city and country, whom this hot weather carries off so

In New York city the number of deaths of little

children for the last several weeks has equaled the number of births. In one week the Bureau of Vital Statistics in that city recorded 1,336 deaths, in increase of more than a third over the average number, and 900 were of children under 5 years. From other cities and the towns, where mortality returns are kept, there come similar reports.

And it is all because mothers, through ignorance weaklings properly fed. Out of 1,117 deaths investigated in New York

tate, 79 per cent occurred in children affected with iseases arising from defective or faulty nutrition! It was found that children who got sufficient and ealthful breast milk, or, falling in that, were fed upon lactated food, which is the best known subtitute for pure mother's milk-it was found that cases of cholera infantum in these cases were so extremely rare that it could be emphatically said that improper feeding was principally the direct and partly the co-operative cause of the great mor-

Lactated food is beyond question the safest and most nourishing food for infants next to pure pother's milk, and should be used whenever the nother begins to bring up her child "by hand." It contains the same ingredients as mother's mick, and is as pure and healthful as the air among the Vermont hills, where it is made. It may be bought of any reliable druggist, and it is as conomical as it is good. For 25 cents a package may be bought sufficient to make 10 pints of nourhing food, and a package that sells for \$1 con-

tains enough for 150 meals. The greatest care should be taken with the baby this month, and the infant's food calls for the most

Highest of all in Leavening Power.-Latest U. S. Gov't Report.



ABSOLUTELY PURE