

A GIANT MEAT COMBINE

Overthrows Even the Billion Dollar Steel Trust.
WILL CONTROL THE PRICE OF MEAT.
All the Leading Meat Packers Are in It—Will Be Known as the United States Packing Company—Armour and Swift at the Head—The Estimated Annual Profit on Gross Business Ten Per Cent.

Chicago, Ill. (Special).—A gigantic combination of the packing houses of the country, to be known as the United States Packing Company, with a probable capitalization of \$300,000,000, on which an annual business of from \$750,000,000 to \$1,000,000,000 will be transacted, at a net profit of from \$75,000,000 to \$100,000,000.

These are some of the details coming to the surface in Eastern financial circles of the most far-reaching of all trusts yet projected.

Notwithstanding the repeated and positive denials from Armour, Swift and other interests, the proposed combine is accepted as a certainty. It overthrows the United States Steel Corporation.

It is understood that the basis of payment by the new trust, to be known as the United States Packing Company, for the corporations and firms it is to absorb will be twenty-five times the earnings for the last year. The earnings aggregated over seventeen millions of dollars.

The reported division of capital among the principal interests in the \$300,000,000 combine is as follows:

Armour & Company, \$100,000,000; Swift & Company, \$100,000,000; Nelson, Morris & Company, \$75,000,000; Cudahy, \$25,000,000; Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, \$25,000,000; others over the United States, \$20,000,000; miscellaneous expenses, including cost of promotion, etc., \$25,000,000. Total, \$300,000,000.

J. Ogden Armour is to be chairman of the finance committee and head the financial department, and if his health will permit, Gustavus F. Swift is to be president. The full list of officers is:

Chairman Board of Directors, J. Ogden Armour, president, G. E. Swift, secretary, Edward Morris, general manager (operating department), Edward Cudahy, chairman finance committee, J. Ogden Armour.

FIVE NURSES DROWNED.

Rowboat Sunk by Steamer at Battle Creek, Michigan.

Battle Creek, Mich. (Special).—Five members of a boating party of six employees of the Battle Creek Sanatorium were drowned in Lake Gogawac. Their rowboat was run down by the steamer Welcome.

Miss Carry Crook, the sixth occupant of the capsized boat, was rescued.

Bennett had been rowing the young ladies about the lake and the party was returning to the sanatorium villa about 10 p. m., just as the little steamer Welcome was leaving her dock with an excursion party. In some way the Welcome ran the rowboat down. The small boat was struck amidships and the hull crushed. All the occupants were thrown into the water. Miss Eycok managed to catch hold of the overturned boat and hung to it until she was rescued by a person who had witnessed the accident and came out in a boat.

All of the victims, except Miss Richard, were members of the new class of nurses at the sanatorium.

FIENDISH ACT OF INSANE WOMAN.

Attempts to Kill Her Mother and Sister and Their Commis Saldice.

Cincinnati, O. (Special).—While suffering from temporary insanity, Emma Bankhardt, a spinster, 40 years of age, attempted to kill her mother and her sister Dorothy, and then committed suicide, at the home near Covington, Ky. Mrs. Bankhardt and Dorothy were asleep in separate rooms at the time, and each was dealt a terrific blow on the head with some blunt instrument, their skulls being fractured. Both probably will die.

Having dealt these blows to her mother and sister, she saturated their beds with oil and applied a lighted match. As soon as the flames began to spread she ran to a cistern in the yard and jumped in, drowning before assistance could reach her in a boat.

Hundreds of neighbors were attracted to the Bankhardt home by the fire and succeeded in rescuing the two victims of the insane woman before they were harmed by the flames.

Maneuvers Planned for Pacific.

San Francisco (Special).—The coast of California, with the Golden Gate as the center of operations, will in all probability be the scene of the next strategic maneuvers between chosen fleets of the American Navy. Naval men are discussing the proposition entertained at Washington of having the fleet maneuver on the Pacific Coast of lines similar to those which governed the late contest off the New England Coast.

Steel Company's \$10,000,000 Mortgage.

New York (Special).—A mortgage for \$10,000,000, made by the Bethlehem Steel Company of Pennsylvania, was filed with the County Register of Hudson County, N. J. It is in favor of the Colonial Trust Company, of New York, and is to secure an issue of \$10,000,000 of twenty-year 5 per cent gold bonds.

Wants the U. S. Senate Abolished.

Midwaukee, Wis. (Special).—The Social Democratic party in the state convention here adopted a platform reaffirming its allegiance to the principles of international socialism. The platform demands, among other things, a law granting suffrage over 20 years of age, who have earned less than \$1000 a year and have been citizens of the United States not less than 10 years, a pension of \$12 a month for the remainder of life; also that the United States Senate be abolished.

Said to Death by Angry Mob.

Sparks, Ill. (Special).—Ardee Wilson, a negro, who was arrested here for an assault on a young white woman, was riddled with bullets by an angry mob. The mob took him from the jail, slipped a noose over his head and swung him up to a telegraph pole, but in some manner he slipped the noose and fell to the street. In an instant he was on his feet and running away. He apparently escaped in the darkness. But a passing crowd of men overtook him several hours later within two blocks of the jail and shot him to death.

SUMMARY OF THE LATEST NEWS.

Domestic.
President Roosevelt made a triumphant journey from New Hampshire into Vermont on a trolley drawn by six horses. Enormous crowds greeted him at Cornish and at Windsor.

Robert Edwards, while coasting on his bicycle at Harpers Ferry, W. Va., collided with a stubborn steer and was thrown violently, narrowly escaping with his life.

Governor Cummins and staff, of Des Moines, will attend the launching of the cruiser Des Moines at Quincy, Mass., September 17.

Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., and party left Chicago en route to the Northwest on a hunting trip.

Alfred D. Jones, the first settler in Nebraska, died at his home, in Omaha, aged 87 years.

Three Italian workmen employed in a sewer at Schenectady, N. Y., were detained by the police.

President Roosevelt has been invited to visit Birmingham, Ala.

Of the six candidates for Senator Laurin's place voted for in the Democratic primaries in South Carolina none received a majority. The highest two, Congressman Ashby C. Latimer and ex-Gov. John G. Evans, will be voted for in the second primaries.

Rev. Leonard Radcliffe died at the Westminster Home for Invalid Clergymen, at Perth Amboy. He was 90 years old, and at one time was prominent in the American Home Missionary Society.

At Monroe, Mich., Walter Lemerand shot and killed Joseph Laborer, whom he had appointed to work on the mine. Laborer says that he and Laborer were planning an elopement.

General Manager Lord, of the American Iron and Steel Manufacturing Company, at Lebanon, Pa., refused to grant the demands of the strikers that colored nomination men be removed.

Attorney General Anderson, of Virginia, says that the law of the state is sufficient to block the proposed merger of the Atlantic Coast Line and the Seaboard Air Line.

Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., has started with H. R. McCullough, a vice-president of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, on a hunting trip in South Dakota.

Monticello, Ala., has invited President Roosevelt to visit that city next month.

A combination of the leading metal-lic iron companies is under consideration.

The capital stock of the Illinois Central Railroad was increased to \$95,000,000.

There will be no contest over the estates of either Charles L. Fair or his wife by Mrs. Fair's relatives. Mrs. Harriet E. Nelson, mother of Mrs. Fair, on behalf of herself and children, has relinquished for a sum in cash all claim to the estates of Fair or his wife.

Five employees of the Battle Creek (Mich.) sanatorium—nurses, production and photographers—were drowned in Lake Gogawac by the steamer Welcome and a rowboat containing a party of young people.

Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., left New York, accompanied by H. R. McCullough, of Chicago, vice-president of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway. He goes West for a three week hunting and fishing trip as the guest of Mr. McCullough.

The first clash between the striking anthracite miners and the troops occurred at Tamaqua, Pa. Strikers stoned the troops. A number of the strikers were arrested. Captain Gearhart, of Company F, Twelfth Regiment, was injured.

Foreign.

Emperor William and King Victor Emmanuel reviewed 30,500 troops on the Tempelhof Field. The Emperor saluted the American generals, who will be his guests during the army maneuvers.

The approaching expiration of the time limit for the completion of the shipbuilding trust, arousing much interest and agitation in England.

The Brazilians are negotiating with the French authorities for a concession of agricultural lands on the island of Madagascar.

It is proposed to install a combined lightship and ocean telegraph station 100 miles west of the Lizard, on the English coast.

The prices of meats in Germany continue to advance, and a good steak now costs 40 cents a pound in Berlin.

The Committee of Finance proposes to meet the financial deficit by reducing the amount of untaxed alcohol hitherto allowed producers and by abolishing exemptions from the tobacco tax.

Captain von Frankenberg and Lieutenant Numbner of the First Regiment German Field Artillery, have been decorated by the Emperor for their part in demonstrations to a national duelist.

The Hamburg customs authorities will hereafter require certificates of origin in the case of grain shipped from Baltimore, New York and other American ports.

Colombia will formally demand of Nicaragua an explanation in regard to the latter country's alleged participation in the revolution. Actual war is not feared.

William C. Whitney, of New York, has founded in London the Beresford Trust in memory of Lord William Beresford and for the benefit of indigent Irishmen.

The Colombian government is concentrating troops from all quarters at Panama and Colon to meet expected attacks by the rebels at those ports.

Montagu Holburn, the English swimmer, failed in his third attempt to swim the English channel after being in the water 22 hours and 21 minutes.

Financial.

The great puzzle of the financial world: Who owns Reading? The Baltimore & Ohio will soon give a contract for 100 locomotives. The International Paper Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock.

TO END THE BIG STRIKE

Governor Stone May Call Extra Session of Legislature.
Should the People of Pennsylvania, who are Indirectly Suffering from the Strike, Make a Demand, the Governor Will Issue the Bill—He Favors Arbitration and Had a Call Drafted During the Last Session.

Harrisburg, Pa. (Special).—Persistent rumors were in circulation here that a special session of the legislature may be called by Governor Stone in the interest of legislation looking to the arbitration of the strike in the anthracite region. It is understood that should there be a popular demand for the calling of the legislature together to grapple with this question, a demand which should be imperative and unmistakable, representing the great mass of the people, who have indirectly suffered by the coal strike, the Governor would be constrained to call an extra session.

While no confirmation of these rumors can be secured from an official source, it is stated that a legislative solution to the grave situation in the strike region is possible, Governor Stone's leaning toward arbitration is pronounced and well known to the operators and miners.

During the last legislature he not only urged upon the assembly the necessity for passing an arbitration law, but he introduced a bill covering the need made and that of the coal operators and officials of the United Mine Workers. Neither the operators nor the miners, however, approved of the bill as it was framed, and the Governor knew that it was impossible to secure its passage in the face of the objections of both sides interested.

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NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS.

Growth of the Nation.
A moving picture of conditions in the United States at decennial intervals from 1800 to 1850 and annually from 1850 to 1902 is presented in a monograph just issued by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics.

The area has grown from 827,844 square miles in 1800 to 3,025,000 square miles in 1902, exclusive of Alaska and the islands belonging to the United States. The population per square mile which was 3.6 in 1810, was 26.1 in 1902. The total wealth has grown from \$7,000,000,000 in 1850 to an estimated \$400,000,000,000 in 1900 and the per capita wealth from \$307 in 1850 to \$1245 in 1900.

In 1800 the public debt was \$15 per capita; in 1840 it had fallen to 21 cents per capita; in 1852 it was \$2.67 per capita; in 1861, before the beginning of the war, \$2.74, and then mounted rapidly until it became \$76.08 per capita in 1865, gradually falling again after the war to \$22.57 in 1902. The money in circulation amounted to \$13,85 per capita in 1860, and in 1902 \$38.40 per capita, the highest point that it has ever reached.

Deposits in savings banks amounted to \$1,138,576 in 1850 and \$2,507,094,586 in 1901. The individual deposits in national banks have grown from \$200,000,000 in 1860 to \$3,111,600,000 in 1902.

The number of farms increased from 1,449,073 in 1850 to 5,730,657 in 1900; the value of farms and farm property from \$4,000,000,000 to \$20,000,000,000, and the value of their product, which was not measured until 1870, grew from \$1,038,000,000 in that year to \$1,704,000,000 in 1900. The value of farm animals was \$2,081,000,000 in 1900.

The value of the product of the manufacturing industries grew from \$1,000,000,000 in 1850 to \$13,000,000,000 in 1900; the number of people employed therein grew from less than 1,000,000 to 6,750,000.

The annual report of the Civil Service Commission has been made public. It opens with the statement that 47,075 persons were examined during the year, of whom 21,028 were examined for the department service. The service does not include merely the departments at Washington, but all the federal classified services outside of Washington, with the exception of the Postal, Customs, Internal Revenue and Government Printing services. Thus, the railway and Indian services are divisions of the departmental services. Nearly 21,000 persons were examined for the Post-office Service, or a little over a thousand less than the number examined for the departmental service. About 60 per cent, or 33,730, of those taking examinations passed and 14,959 failed. Compared with the year previous, this represented an increase of 2,112 in the number of persons examined, a decrease of 1,208 in the number who passed and an increase of 3,140 in the number who failed.

The total number of persons receiving appointments, excluding the Philippine service and the municipal service of the District of Columbia, neither of which is subject to the provisions of the civil service act, was 9,870.

In the entire executive service of the government there are, in round numbers, 235,000 places, of which number about 121,000 are classified. Of the 114,000 remaining unclassified, 72,498 are those of fourth-class postmasters. The annual expenditure for salaries for the entire executive service is stated to be about \$130,000,000, and of this, \$85,000,000, or nearly two-thirds, goes to salaries for positions subject to the civil service rules.

Ruling Upon Civil Service Law.
President Roosevelt has made a ruling upon the civil service law which apparently disposes of the case of Miss Rebecca J. Taylor, who is testing in court the right of the Secretary of War to discharge her.

The President's ruling, which has been promulgated by the Civil Service Commission as one of its own rules, is: For the purpose of preventing all misunderstandings and improper construction of any section, it is hereby declared that the term "just cause," as used in Section 8, Civil Service Rule 2, is intended to mean any cause, other than one merely political or religious, which will promote the efficiency of the service, and nothing contained in said rule shall be construed to require the examination of witnesses or any trial or hearing except in the discretion of the officer making the removal.

Since the President is the fountain head of the civil service rules this declaration has the force of a new law, and is of equal force and effect with all other rules.

Disappearance of a Disease.
The disappearance of one of the most fatal diseases to the American soldiers in the Philippines—dysentery—is causing great satisfaction to the medical general staff of the Army. Surgeon General Woodford has received recent advices that this disease, which heretofore has caused more sickness and deaths than any other disease among the troops in the Philippines, has practically disappeared.

Against Bullet-proof Cloth.
The United States Army ordinance officers, after an exhaustive test, have reported against the adoption of bullet-proof cloth shields. The test showed that the weight for weight, the shields were not as resistant as steel plate, while they were of double weight when wet.

News Items of Interest.
If Secretary Wilson would accept the place he would be elected president of the Iowa Agricultural College.

Acting President Foulke, of the Civil Service Commission, has addressed a communication to all the executive departments in regard to the past office-holders may take in politics.

The Southern Railway has increased the wages of its machinists, blacksmiths and boiler-makers.

Mrs. Kate Wagner killed her two children and herself in her home, in Little Rock, Ark.

A Chicago and Eastern Illinois passenger train was wrecked near Cayuga, Ind. The engineer and fireman were probably fatally injured. The passengers escaped with slight injuries.

Because she feared that she would become insane, Mrs. John McCurdy, of Chicago, a bride of three months, killed herself by inhaling gas.

Former Secretary of the Treasury Hon. John G. Carlisle made the annual address before the American Bar Association at Saratoga.

St. Thomas Lipton has promised the Chicago representatives his influence with the British in the interest of the Olympic games.

DUST COVERS ISLANDS

The People of Guadeloupe Are Panic Stricken.
ASHES ARE HURLED OUT TO SEA.
Detonations Heard from the Direction of Martinique—Heavier Showers of Dust Fall Upon Dominica Than at Any Time Since the First Eruption of Pelee. A Dark Cloud Shaped Like a Ring of Fire.

Pointe a Pitre (By Cable).—This entire point is covered with a cloud of fine dust, and the populace is panic-stricken. Fine ashes are falling continually in a slight drizzle. Semidarkness is over the sea and the ships in the harbor seem to be enveloped in a cloud of smoke.

Advices from Basse Terre, Island of Guadeloupe, assert that since daybreak the entire island has been covered by a cloud of dust coming from the southward, the direction of the Island of Martinique.

The population of Basse Terre is greatly alarmed.

St. John, Antigua.—Many loud detonations were heard here from 9 o'clock to midnight.

Basse Terre, St. Kitts, B. W. I.—A series of loud reports were heard here from 7 until 9 o'clock.

Rosario, Dominica, B. W. I.—A thick mist which enveloped Rosario Saturday was taken, as it approached, for a rain-storm. The dust is still falling, although lightly, but during the night the quantity of dust which fell here was greater than upon any previous occasion since the first eruption of Mont Pelee.

A severe eruption of Mont Pelee, Martinique, was reported to have occurred at noon August 21. This report was brought to Guadalupe, Island of St. Lucia, by officers of the French steamer, the Gaudin. This eruption was followed by total darkness five miles away from the volcano.

A dispatch received from St. Thomas, D. W. I., said that between 10 o'clock in the morning and 3 in the afternoon of August 25 clouds of dust were seen in the direction of Mont Pelee from the Island of Dominica. Detonations, however, there were light showers of volcanic dust on the island.

A dispatch from Paris dated August 28 said the latest dispatches received at the ministry of the colonies from Fort de France, Island of Martinique, were dated Monday, August 25. They made no mention of the reported eruptions of Mont Pelee. The Paris dispatch also said that the cables to Martinique, both north and south, continued to be interrupted.

Efforts made to communicate by cable direct with the Island of Martinique have proved unsuccessful. Telegraphic communication with that island from New York is still interrupted.

REVOLUTIONISTS REFUSED.
Made Stubborn Attack Upon the Town of Caripano, Venezuela.

Kingston, Jamaica (By Cable).—The German steamer Polaria, which arrived here from Venezuelan ports, reports that while at Caripano, Venezuela, 700 rebels attacked that place stubbornly and got inside the town, where they were met by 1000 Government troops under General Voluntini. Severe fighting, lasting the whole day, followed and ended in the disorderly retreat of the rebels, several of the latter being killed or wounded.

Bullets repeatedly struck the steamer, and the lives of her crew being in danger, Captain Hoff, her commander, communicated with General Voluntini and asked for protection. The General replied that the Polaria must clear out, as she had no right to be there. Her captain refused to leave the port and telegraphed to the German cruiser Gazelle, Captain Graetzel, at La Guayra, asking for immediate protection.

The Gazelle arrived at Caripano Saturday morning and protected the Polaria while the latter proceeded to take in cargo. This work was completed Monday night, and the Polaria sailed under the protection of the German cruiser, which also left Caripano.

When the Polaria left Caripano the Venezuelan Government officials were in fear of another and more serious attack on the place. Trade was completely crippled and many atrocities were reported.

A dispatch from Willemstad, Island of Curacao, announces that details had been received there of the recapture of the port of Caripano, Venezuela, by the Venezuelan Government forces. It would therefore appear that the fighting referred to by the Polaria followed an attempt on the part of the insurgents to recapture Caripano.

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