

# THE JAPANESE EXHIBIT.

## ORIENTAL FARMING PRODUCTS AT THE FAIR.

Japan's Section of the Agricultural Building is an interesting place to visit—Various Tea Exhibits—The Japanese Honey Industry—Domestic Fowls of the Country.

Agriculture is the occupation of the greater part of the people of Japan. The mountainous and volcanic nature of the country renders large portions unarable. For probably the same reason the soil is not naturally very fertile, but it can be, and is, made so by the abundant use of compost. Moreover, not even half of what is fairly fertile is under cultivation; but the amount of cultivated land is gradually increasing, and the harvests are becoming richer. But it can be readily understood that if, for any reason, the crops fail, severe suffering will be widespread. The prosperity of the country depends upon the prosperity of the farmers.



JAPANESE VEGETABLE PEDDLERS.

The front entrance to Japan's pavilion in the Agricultural Building, says the Chicago Record, is at the south end of the Japanese section. The doorway is constructed of native woods in the style of a native gateway, with a gable roof. Just inside the entrance is a booth devoted to the exhibit of tea from Shizuoka Ken (prefecture).

The Shizuoka tea is of the first quality. Its flavor has been developed through the culture of many years. The annual product is 25,000,000 pounds, of which 20,000,000 pounds are exported to the United States. A small sample package of this tea is given away, of which a tiny cup may be had in the Japanese tea house.

Mr. M. Hoshita is the overseer of the Shizuoka exhibits; Mr. T. Watanabe is in charge of the different exhibits of tea, and Mr. R. Tawara is chief of both the fisheries and the agricultural bureaus. These gentlemen are always pleased to make explanations to the visitors. The sample package is put up in paper dipped in the tannic acid of an unripe persimmon to preserve it from moisture. Mr. Watanabe is "emperor" of tea to his Imperial Majesty's Court of Japan.

Just beyond the Shizuoka booth is the exhibit of tea tea, above which is a series of pictures illustrative of the different stages and kinds of labor employed upon the leaves from picking to shipping. A group of photographs of similar scenes may also be found just over the front entrance. Tea is the name of a province famous for the ancestors of the tea. It is the place where, according to Japanese history (unfortunately not credible), Jimmu Tenno, the Japanese Romulus, in 660, B. C., laid the foundations of the Japanese empire. It is now the most sacred spot in all Japan, the seat of the ancient and popular shrines where the ancestors of the present emperor are worshipped. It is also the place where, according to tradition, the tea-plant was first discovered and cultivated.

Other important agricultural products exhibited by the Japanese are rice, barley, wheat, buckwheat, beans, sweet potatoes (dried), daikon (a large, bitter radish, which is a staple article of diet) and tobacco.

A great many kinds of jellies and sweetmeats are made by the Japanese from vegetable products and are harmless and delicious. Several varieties of bottled, boxed and canned fruits, jellies and confections are on exhibition. The sembei is a kind of wafer much liked by both natives and foreigners. The advertisement of one is a curiosity.

"The manufacture of the Awa-Ame is perfected by my house with experiments of many years and scientific principles. It contains more nutritive materials. That taste is very sweet. Persons who have tasted it always would take the cheerful feelings.

"The Okinawa, a cake, is made of the Awa-Ame again. It is most delicate in taste and especially excellent quality for tea-cake. There is no slightest danger for the change of its taste keep long.

"Both are so honorable that obtained medals at each time of National industrial exhibitions.

"Original manufactured by Oongi Kuroumon.

The Weekly Crop Report.

The weekly crop report issued at Washington, D. C., says: Pennsylvania—Alternate showers and sunshiny very beneficial to crops; corn and tobacco making excellent growth; oats ripening; outlook brightening in dry sections. West Virginia—Haying in progress; buckwheat doing well, corn clean, good color; the crop of early potatoes. Ohio—Wheat, clover, timothy and barley nearly all harvested.

—ROSELIMON, N. J., has a resident, Mrs. Martha Post, who is more than 161 years old, and has not tasted food for five weeks.

# LATE TELEGRAPHIC JOTTINGS

## BOTH FROM HOME AND ABROAD.

What is Going On the World Over. Important Events Briefly Chronicled.

Financial and Commercial.

ADA, O.—The Citizens' Bank the most prominent in Hardin county, has failed.

MADISON, IND.—The Carrollton Woolen Mill Co., has assigned with liabilities of \$7,000.

The Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway Company has declared a dividend of 14 per cent, payable August 1.

The McNamara Dry Goods Company, of Chicago has suspended. It was among the largest houses of its kind in the West.

POMOCA, CAL.—The People's Bank has reopened with plenty of coin. Only \$4 were drawn out the first hour. Deposits were liberal.

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BOZEMAN, MONT.—The Bozeman National Bank has closed.

YATES CENTER, KAN.—The Woodson State Bank has suspended.

HUTCHINSON, KAN.—The Hutchinson National Bank has closed its doors.

ASPEN, COL.—The J. B. Wheeler Banking Company and the Pioneer Bank have failed.

OKLAHOMA CITY.—The Bank of Oklahoma City and the Oklahoma National Bank have succumbed to runs and failed.

FORT SCOTT, KAN.—The First National Bank the oldest financial institution in southeastern Kansas suspended payment.

AMBLAND, KY.—The Second National Bank which suspended three weeks ago, resumed business Thursday.

CHICAGO.—The Chemical National bank will not resume business. The reasons given are the stringency of the money market and the inability of some stockholders to meet the assessments which would be levied upon them if the bank resumed.

KANSAS CITY, KAN.—The Citizens bank, the Bank of Richmond and the Farmers and Merchants bank at Oswatomie, also of Kansas, all private institutions, closed their doors.

HARRISONVILLE, MO.—The First National Bank of Harrisonville, suspended payment and is in the hands of the Comptroller of the Currency.

NABITA, N. H.—The Security Trust Company closed its doors. It promises to pay depositors in full.

ANTHONY, KAN.—The First National Bank and the First National Bank of Canoe City, Col., have suspended.

The Bank of Belleville, Republic county, Kan., a private institution with \$20,000 capital, has failed.

NATIONAL bank examiners have recommended to the Comptroller that the First National Bank of San Bernardino, Cal., which recently failed, be allowed to reopen at once, its affairs being in good condition.

NEW YORK.—Charles M. Preston, state bank examiner, reports the banks of this state to be in a good condition generally and he anticipates no failures.

CONFIDENCE RESTORED AT DENVER.

DENVER.—The financial scare here is virtually at an end. A telegram from Comptroller of the Currency Eckels, saying he believed the closed banks were solvent and that he would aid them to resume business, caused great rejoicing to-day. A few small failures occurred Friday in Colorado as a result of the recent flurry.

CAPITAL, LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL.

The National Association of Iron-Roofers is in annual convention at Piqua, O.

Over 2,000 workmen are out of employment at Ellwood, Ind., and many are suffering for the necessities of life.

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# LATER NEWS WAIFS.

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

TACOMA, WASH.—The Trader's Bank suspended. An early resumption is expected.

MILWAUKEE.—The Commercial Bank has assigned.

The Johnson County Savings Bank, Missouri, suspended Thursday. Depositors will be paid in full.

SAN BERNARDINO, CAL.—The First National Bank reopened by permission of Comptroller Eckels. The bank is in fine condition. The Farmers exchange bank will reopen in a short time. Confidence is again restored.

PITTSBURGH BANKS SOUND.—The report of the Comptroller of the Currency shows that the 29 National banks of Pittsburgh are in sound condition. The reserve held by the 7 July 1902 was 24.35 per cent. This Comptroller Eckels regards as indicating that there is no alarm or distrust in the community.

The First National Bank, of Russell, Kan., has failed.

The announcement Saturday that the First National Bank of Vernon, Tex., has failed was erroneous.

The New Hampshire Trust Company, of Manchester, N. H., one of the heaviest financial institutions in the State, has been enjoined from continuing business.

The Bank of Grand Avenue, Kansas City, Mo., on Saturday resumed business.

The First National Bank of Santa Anna, Cal., which closed four weeks ago, reopened its doors again Saturday.

The Kentucky National Bank, Louisville, a government depositary, suspended. Liabilities of \$2,742,024 01, balanced by resources.

The Milwaukee National Bank of Wisconsin and the Southside savings bank, both of Milwaukee, closed their doors.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY MINERS, employed in the Sunday Lake mine, at Wartfield, Michigan, controlled by the Schlesinger syndicate, went on strike because they had not received pay for last month.

Orders have been issued by the Pennsylvania Company to lay off 1,000 men now doing construction work between Philadelphia and Harrisburg, Pa.

U. S. marshals have served 40 injunctions on the leaders of the strikers at Weir City, Kan. The mine owners threaten to import 1,000 negroes from the south.

British miners have refused to have their differences with mine owners arbitrated, and the record breaking strike is more probable than ever.

Denver miners passing through Hastings, Neb., describe the suffering in Colorado's mining regions as something appalling.

Contractor Charles B. McCormick, of St. Louis, notified his journeymen carpenters of a reduction of 23 cents an hour Saturday, and 10 struck. The Carpenters' council anticipates that other contractors will follow McCormick's example, and is making preparations for a lockout.

The Aragon Mine Company of Norway, Mich., operated by the Schlesingers, is said to owe its employees wages for three months amounting to \$50,000.

The Oxford Iron and Nail Company of Belvidere, N. J., has applied for a receiver. Three hundred and fifty men are thrown out of employment. The liabilities are estimated at \$225,000, assets, \$150,000.

The number of unemployed men at St. Paul, Minn., now 4,000 is constantly increased by arrivals from the mining districts. The few Michigan mines still running will reduce wages or shut down soon. This will add 14,000 to the unemployed in Michigan.

WEATHER.

The heat at Huron, S. D., was so intense Saturday that work in barley and rye harvest fields was abandoned. The thermometer has ranged from 96 to 106 during the last five days.

For some days at Fort McKinney, Wyo., the temperature has been 112° in the shade, at Buffalo, Wyo., the mercury in the sun stood 130° to 150°. This is the hottest weather recorded for eight years. Not a drop of rain has fallen for nine weeks.

FOREIGN.

The exportation of hay, straw or other fodder from Austria-Hungary is now prohibited.

A special from Mazatlan, Mex., states that yellow fever has broken out there with great virulence and that many deaths occur daily.

CHOLERA ADVICES.

A dispatch from Rome states on good authority that there is no cholera at Naples. There are several cases of suspicious sickness at Cuneo, 55 miles southwest of Turin. The sick persons are pilgrims who are returning to France.

DISASTERS, ACCIDENTS AND FATALITIES.

George Hickey, fireman, of Sheffield, Ill., and Engineer Henry D. Strong, of Blue Island, 30 horses and many hogs were killed in a freight wreck at Tikilwa, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Governor of California appointed ex-Governor George C. Perkins United States senator, to succeed the late Senator Stanford.

Exhaustive experiments have convinced the Agricultural Department that peach yellows cannot be prevented by fertilization of the soil.

A COSTLY FIRE.

Flames on Long Island Sweep Away Almost \$1,000,000.

Fire destroyed two blocks at Long Island City, L. I., Friday. The new St. Mary's Roman Catholic church, just completed at a cost of \$300,000, was totally destroyed. The costly new parochial school was also destroyed. A number of business houses, dwellings and tenements were burned.

More than a hundred families have been rendered homeless. The loss is about \$800,000, only partly insured. The water lasted until the fire was nearly under control and then there was a great shortage.

Hail Sweeps a Clean Path.

A hailstorm almost totally destroyed the grain in two townships six miles east of Wheaton, Minn. Information is not very complete, but indicates that from 5,000 to 10,000 acres were totally destroyed.

# AND AGAIN HE SAYS HE LIED.

## FAT GALLAGHER RETRACTS HIS LATEST CONFESSION.

A Conscience Which He Claims to Have Led Him to Make a Retraction Just as the Same Conscience Moved Him to Swear That He Perjured Himself at the Trials of Dempsey and Beatty.

Patrick Gallagher, the self-confessed poisoner and perjurer, now serving his sentence in the penitentiary at Pittsburg, Pa., seems to have an elastic conscience since he acquired the habit of confessing, and it expands and bursts his head every time he makes a new statement. Thursday he confessed that his last statement was false and that the only reliable one was that which he made on the witness stand in the trials of Hugh F. Dempsey and Robert J. Beatty.

He says he passed a sleepless and wretched night after making the sworn statement relative to the innocence of Dempsey and Beatty on Wednesday. Thursday morning he sent this note to Warden Edward Wright:

"Will you see me as soon as possible, as I have something I think you ought to have, for I have suffered the tortures of hell since yesterday, and I don't want another such night as last night was. What I have I want no one to see but you for the present. You can tell after you see who the proper party is to get possession of it. A 207."

HIS VERY LATEST CONFESSION.

The warden visited Gallagher and freed him from his two rolls of manuscript, which Gallagher said had been prepared by Beatty and delivered by a rascal man, who is also a convict. The first roll was received by Gallagher on Monday, and it contained full details of the confession Beatty thought Gallagher ought to swear to. It contained suggestions which the writer said if carried out would liberate all imprisoned in the poisoning cases. The second roll was delivered to Gallagher Thursday morning and it also contained sundry suggestions for Gallagher to incorporate in his confession.

Gallagher informed the warden that everything he testified to on Wednesday was false, and that the testimony was given in pursuance of a plot whereby the four men expected to be liberated. He hadn't eaten or slept since Wednesday evening, he said, and then he broke down and cried. He begged the warden to send for District Attorney Clarence Burleigh and the others who had taken his statement. He said he wanted the testimony taken Wednesday destroyed if possible, and asserted that under no circumstances would he sign it, as he was informed he was expected to do. The warden then drew up the following, which Gallagher signed:

"The statement, under oath, by Patrick J. Gallagher in the interest of Dempsey and Beatty was false in all parts, and now on the 24th day of July, 1902, at 12 to 12:30 p. m., I deny and retract the same, and claim that my evidence given at the trial of the same people is the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. This statement is made to ease my conscience, and in the interest of justice to all.

PATRICK J. GALLAGHER."

This was witnessed by John Esley and D. L. Wright. After taking this the warden telephoned for District Attorney Burleigh who, with L. K. Porter and a notary and stenographer, went to the prison. Gallagher was sworn again, and he testified that his deposition of Wednesday was false, and was brought about by many written documents sent him by Beatty. These gave full instructions what to swear to, and Gallagher swore literally as directed. Some of them he had destroyed and others he sent back to Beatty. The only ones he saved were the two rolls of manuscript he gave to Warden Wright. He never received any letters from Beatty, but had talked with him while they were employed in glazing. He did not say that Dempsey talked to him on the subject. The scheme of all concern d, he said, was that he was to contradict all the evidence he had given, and that pardons were to have been obtained for all.

The testimony he gave at the trial he said was true in every particular, and no one had asked him to give false evidence, but on the contrary he had been cautioned to tell the truth. He was guilty of poisoning, he said, and Dempsey and Beatty were guilty also, as the jury had found. Under cross examination by L. K. Porter he said he was unable to tell what possessed him to make the statement he did and he regretted it before he was out of the room five minutes. He reiterated that all he had said Wednesday was false.

Warden Wright was sworn and he told how Gallagher's retraction came about. He said no one but prison officials had seen Gallagher since he had made his statement on Wednesday. District Attorney Burleigh, who gave out the foregoing account of Gallagher's very late confession, thinks this effectively disposes of the case, but would not say what would be done with Gallagher for his false swearing. Porter thinks this will help the case before the pardon board, for it will show how utterly unreliable and devoid of truth Gallagher is.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

Comparative Figures on Both From the Bureau of Statistics.

The chief of the bureau of statistics at Washington, reports that the total value of the exports of merchandise from the United States during the six and twelve months ended June 30, 1902, as compared with similar periods during the corresponding periods of the preceding year were as follows: Six months ended June 30, 1902, \$588,155,440; same period in 1901, \$479,152,952; 12 months ended June 30, 1902, \$1,030,285,147; same time in 1901, \$1,030,285,145. The values of the imports were as follows: Six months ended June 30, 1902, \$493,095,701; same period in 1901, \$431,725,741; 12 months ended June 30, 1902, \$827,402,462.

A BREAD PILL.

Thus Talmage Sizes Up What Congress Will Do.

Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage is at the Auditorium in Chicago, speaking of the financial situation. He said:

"Greater crops will be harvested this year than ever before, and this more than anything else will create a condition of complicity. Congress will meet and give the country a bread pill, just as a physician would administer a harmless pill to a patient suffering from imaginary disease. Next winter will, I believe, be a season of great plenty and commercial activity, for prosperity always accompanies such a reaction."

A Yellow Fever Vessel at New York.

The schooner Nasmyth has arrived at New York from Santos James Fisher, of Greenock, seaman, died of yellow fever and was buried at sea. Thomas Roberts and Walter Scott, seamen, were taken sick with the fever. Roberts died and Scott was sent ashore at Rio Janeiro. The Nasmyth was detained at quarantine for observation and fumigation.

SEVEN MEN ATTEMPTED TO HOLD UP A ST. LOUIS MULE CAR MONDAY NIGHT, BUT WERE FRUSTRATED BY THE DRIVER'S BRAVERY. THE CAR WAS FILLED WITH MEN AND WOMEN RETURNING FROM THE RACES.

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