

The presence of moisture in tobacco is, the Lancet believes, of some importance to public health, since the combustion of tobacco containing a large proportion of moisture is impeded, while as the generation of vapor is increased, so are the chances of the poisonous principle being carried into the mouth.

The total shipments of oranges and lemons from Southern California for the season, November 1, 1903, to June 27, 1904, have been 25,450 carloads, which, at the rate of 360 boxes to the car, would amount to 9,162,000 boxes. The shipments for the corresponding period last season were 19,890 cars, or 7,160,400 boxes.

Kongmoon, the new treaty port of China, is on the West river, Sun-U district, in the province of Kwang-Tung, and by the river route is upward of 60 miles distant from Canton. Its population within the walled city is about 30,000. Including the suburbs its population reaches 200,000. There are no foreign residents either in Kongmoon or its immediate vicinity.

The coffee and cocoa plantations in the Congo have been greatly enlarged. In 1893 there was only about 60,000 coffee trees on the plantation and now there are 2,000,000. The production of rice has also been increased and the growth of cotton has become so flourishing, especially in the north-east, as to cause some disquiet among the cotton growers of Egypt.

The representatives of the different German steel manufacturers in London, all of whom are members of the German steel trust, have agreed upon the opening of a sales agency in London, from which to control the steel trade of the world. The English office is under the management of a limited company, and the shareholders are members of the different steel trusts of Germany.

Shipments of anthracite coal from the mines in the month of May aggregated 5,286,073 tons, which is larger than in any month ever reported, except April of this year and January of last year. This heavy movement does not include the usual volume of shipments by lake, as lake navigation is largely suspended on account of the strike; and the demand is still very active.

Statistics indicate that Great Salt Lake, the Dead Sea of America, is doomed—that it is gradually drying up. The opinion now almost universally prevails among scientists that this mysterious body of water, located at an altitude of 4,210 feet above sea level and 1,000 miles inland, and which has but a single rival, the Dead Sea of Palestine, is certain within the course of half a century to disappear from the map.

Residents of Woodbury, N. J., have adopted a novel plan of saving time for themselves and the drivers of tradesmen's delivery wagons. They hang out signal flags designed to bring the desired wagon to the door whenever it may be passing, saving the annoyance of having them stop when they are not wanted. A red flag means that ice is wanted, a white flag that milk is desired and a blue flag that bread will come in handy.

A company has recently been organized at Rendsburg, Prussia, for the purpose of distilling alcohol from peat. The company is now building a distillery which it hopes to be able to put in operation some time during the month of July, 1904. According to its process, the company will be able to distill alcohol cheaper from peat than it can be obtained from other substances, and will therefore be able to sell its product for fuel purposes. It will also be in a position to do an export business.

Prof. George Herbert Palmer, of Harvard, says that the masculine habit of rigid, logical reasoning is contradicted very early and in illustration he tells the following story: "A little boy and girl of my acquaintance were tucked up snug in bed when their mother heard them talking. 'I wonder what we're here for?' asked the little boy. The girl remembered the lessons that had been taught her and replied, sweetly: 'We are here to help others.' The little boy sniffed. 'Then what are the others here for?' he asked."

The antiseptic craze has taken possession of New York. Ever since the board of health issued its pronouncement to the barbers in the matter of towels, shaving mugs, etc., commanding that they be rendered hygienically perfect, the word "antiseptic" has clung to the roof of the mouth of every nervous Gothamite possessed of a smattering of fungi, bacteria, microbes, germs, bacilli and parasites, and untold misery has been the result. It has even prevented the eating of many foods and the enjoyment of others.

One of the great forest fires was the Miramichi fire in 1825. It began its greatest destruction about 1 o'clock in the afternoon of October 7 at a place about 60 miles above the town of Newcastle, on the Miramichi river, in New Brunswick. Before 10 o'clock at night it was 20 miles below Newcastle. In nine hours it had destroyed a belt of forest 80 miles long and 25 miles wide. Over more than 2,500,000 acres almost every living thing was killed. Even the fish were afterward found dead in heaps along the river banks.

## BIG VICTORY FOR KUROKI'S ARMY

**JAPANESE AFTER HARD FIGHTING DRIVE RUSSIANS FROM FORTIFIED POSITION.**

**Kiaotung Is Captured—Losses of Russians Placed at 1,000—Japs Lose 424—Czar's Force Repulsed at Motien Pass.**

Tokio, July 23.—Gen. Kuroki, after a severe fight, occupied Kiaotung only July 19. The place had been fortified by the Russians, who defended it stoutly. In the fighting Gen. Kuroki's troops drove the Russians from their strongly fortified position on the Chi river, which is northwest of Motien pass and east of Anping, inflicting upon the enemy more serious losses than they sustained themselves. The fight began on the 18th and ended on the 19th. The Japanese lost 424 men in killed and wounded. The Russian losses are estimated at 1,000.

**Discredited at St. Petersburg.**  
St. Petersburg, July 23.—There is no official confirmation of Gen. Kuroki's report that the Japanese have captured Kiaotung. No such place as this is laid down on Russian maps, the nearest approach to it being Kantziatung, which is only 12 miles from Liaoyang on the Saimatza road.

**Japs Repulse Fierce Attack.**  
Tokio, July 19.—At three o'clock Sunday morning, a heavy fog veiling their movements, two divisions of Russians, commanded by Lieut. Gen. Keller, made an assault on the Japanese positions at Motien pass. Gen. Kuroki adds that the Russians assailed all the Japanese positions at Motien pass and in its vicinity desperately. The Japanese resisted stubbornly, repulsed the Russians and pursued them for a considerable distance westward. Kuroki in his report praises the valor of his men.

**Fixes Loss at 2,000.**  
Gen. Kuroki's Headquarters in the Field (via Fusan), July 20.—More Russian troops were engaged in Sunday's battle at Motien pass than in previous engagements. There were probably double the number of those which took part in the fight at Yalu river, while opposed to them were only one brigade and one battalion of the Japanese forces. The Russian loss is estimated at 2,000. The burial of the dead continues. The Japanese casualties aggregated 300. The engagement has conspicuously demonstrated the wonderful efficiency of the Japanese infantry. They proved incomparably the better marksmen, more initiative and they outgained and outgeneraled the Russians on every point.

**Japs Forced to Retreat.**  
Liaoyang, July 22.—The Russian eastern army Wednesday attacked the Japanese on the other side of the valley of the Liao river. Lieut. Gen. Count Keller, after a hard fight, compelled the Japanese to retreat with great loss. Gen. Herschelmann, July 19, had a successful engagement, forcing the Japanese to rapidly retreat on their main force. The Russian losses were 200 men killed or wounded. Gen. Oku, it is rumored, has resumed his advance beyond Kaichow. The Russians are expecting a battle.

### IOWA REPUBLICANS.

**State Ticket Is Nominated—The Candidates—Platform Adopted.**

Des Moines, Ia., July 21.—The following ticket was nominated by the republicans of Iowa Wednesday afternoon: Secretary of state, W. B. Martin, of Adair; treasurer, G. S. Gilbertson, of Winnebago; auditor of state, B. F. Carroll, of Davis; attorney general, C. W. Mullan, of Blackhawk; supreme judge, H. E. Deemer, of Montgomery; railroad commissioner, N. S. Ketchum, of Marshall; electors-at-large, Col. E. H. Ormsby of Palo Alto, and J. H. Wevin, of Linn. The convention was notably harmonious, every candidate but railroad commissioner being nominated by acclamation. Gov. Cummins made a speech that was unique in that he aligned himself fully for the campaign with the dominant faction in the party, which is opposed to him.

The resolutions adopted are brief and include nothing to give offense to the Iowa idea minority, although the standpat majority had it in its power to do so. The resolutions indorse the Chicago national platform, the administration of President Roosevelt and the nomination of Roosevelt and Fairbanks. The Iowa delegation in congress is indorsed, and also the administration of Gov. Cummins.

**Chicago's New Directory.**  
Chicago, July 22.—The new city directory for Chicago has been given to the public. Based on the number of names it gives Chicago a population for 1904 of 2,241,000. This figure is arrived at by computing upon the census of 1899. The new directory contains 657,000 names, an increase of 3,000 over the directory of 1903.

**Dies of His Injuries.**  
Farmington, Conn., July 19.—Charles R. Rogers, of Chicago, who was injured in an automobile accident here Saturday, died at the Elm Tree Inn Monday. His skull was fractured and he did not recover consciousness after the accident.

**His Speech Completed.**  
Oyster Bay, L. I., July 22.—President Roosevelt has completed the speech he will deliver on the 27th instant, on the occasion of his notification of the action of the Chicago convention. It is about 3,000 words in length.

### TRADE REVIEW.

**Encouraging Factors Said to Predominate—Crop Prospects Reported Brighter.**

New York, July 23.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: "Encouraging factors predominate. Little definite increase is seen in the distribution of merchandise, but developments of the past week promise better things in the near future. The most important influence for good is brighter crop prospect. For the present the best news comes from the large cities, where warm weather has stimulated retail trade in light weight fabrics, and jobbers report that orders from agricultural communities are better than from manufacturing centers. There are still many complaints of slow collections. In the principal manufacturing branches there is still much idle machinery, especially at cotton mills and iron plants, while most window glass producers will not resume until September. Reports of railway earnings for July so far show only a small loss of 1.6 per cent. as compared with the same period last year. It is gratifying to note in dispatches from iron and steel making centers that the decline in quotations has ceased and consumers making inquiries which promise to result in considerable business.

"Failures of the week numbered 213 in the United States, against 191 last year, and 20 in Canada, compared with 19 a year ago."

Bradstreet's says: Good progress by most crops strengthens belief in favorable fall trade following the present season of comparative quiet and inactivity. Among the industries quietness and even dullness is still the feature, but rather more is doing in the leather trade, foreshadowing later developments in the shoe business, and the production of iron and steel is being steadily curtailed, with a resulting firmer tone to pig iron prices. Several basic industries still show little tendency to revive."

### NAMED FOR GOVERNOR.

**Joseph W. Folk Is Selected as Standard-Bearer of Missouri Democrats.**

Jefferson City, Mo., July 22.—After an all night session, marked by intervals of disorder and commotion that could not be quelled by the gavel, the democratic state convention unanimously nominated Joseph W. Folk, circuit attorney of St. Louis, for governor and adopted a platform which promises vigorous, unrelenting crusade against corruption and boodle in Missouri in the event of democratic supremacy at the polls.

Joseph Wingate Folk, was born in Brownsville, Tenn., October 28, 1869. His father is Judge Henry B. Folk, of Brownsville, and his mother is a descendant of the Estes family of Virginia. Mr. Folk is a graduate of Vanderbilt university of Nashville, Tenn., where he finished his literary and legal education. He practiced law in Brownsville for two years and then went to St. Louis in 1892. Soon he became identified with the younger element of the democratic party and first became prominent in political circles when he was made a charter member of the Jefferson club, the leading democratic organization. He served in the capacity of president of the organization in 1898. Mr. Folk became generally known to the citizens of St. Louis through the prominent part he took in the settlement of the great street car strike of 1900. As circuit attorney of St. Louis Mr. Folk successfully prosecuted a number of bribe takers in both branches of the municipal assembly.

### IOWA DEMOCRATS.

**State Convention Nominates a Full Ticket—Indorses Parker and Davis.**

Iowa City, Ia., July 20.—The Parker forces were in absolute control of the Iowa democratic convention, held here Tuesday. Harmony was the keynote, and Hearst and anti-Hearst men vied with each other in nominating and seconding the candidates. The ticket is as follows: For electors-at-large, W. O. Schmidt and J. B. Romans; secretary of state, Charles A. Dickson; auditor of state, Edgar F. Medary; treasurer of state, Henry Riegelman; attorney general, Maurice O'Connor; railway commissioner, J. B. Monatrey; supreme judge, J. W. Sullivan.

The platform adopted by the convention is exceedingly brief. It declares: "The democrats of Iowa, in convention assembled, hereby ratify the declaration of the principles of the democratic national convention adopted at the recent convention at St. Louis, and indorse the candidacy of A. B. Parker and Henry G. Davis, our nominees for president and vice president, and pledge them our hearty and loyal support."

### Michigan Politician Dead.

New York, July 22.—William G. Thompson, a prominent politician of Detroit, is dead at a private sanitarium in Yonkers as the result of being knocked down by a bicycle scorching on April 12 last. Mr. Thompson was twice mayor of Detroit, state senator and always prominent in Michigan politics.

### Widow of Henry George Dead.

New York, July 22.—Mrs. George, widow of the late Henry George, the political economist of this city, died Wednesday night at her home in Monticello, Sullivan county, N. Y., at the age of 60 years.

### A Fatal Blow.

Behton Harbor, Mich., July 18.—J. A. Cook, a local manufacturer, killed Burton Grissold by striking him with his fist.

### WHERE IT WILL DO THE MOST GOOD.



The Czar Should Have That Order of Breastplates Fitted to Be Worn in This Fashion.

## BUTCHERS' TRUCE WAS SHORT LIVED

**PACKERS AND STRIKERS REACH AN AGREEMENT TO SUBMIT TO ARBITRATION.**

**Men Start to Resume Work, But Declare Discrimination Is Made in Reinstating Them and Strike Is Again Ordered.**

Chicago, July 21.—The strike of the 50,000 butcher workmen at the great meat packing plants of the United States was settled Wednesday night. Work in all establishments will be resumed this morning and the points in dispute will be adjudicated by arbitration.

By the terms of the agreement, signed by representatives of each side, all disputes pertaining to wages and working conditions will be submitted to a board of arbitration, and pending an adjustment of the controversy the men will receive the same wages that were paid just previous to the strike.

The question of reinstating the men on strike was the chief matter of dispute, and finally was disposed of by an agreement that the men shall be taken back as fast as possible without discrimination. After 45 days from the date work is resumed any former employee who has not been taken back will have the privilege of submitting his case to arbitration.

### Strike Is Renewed.

Chicago, July 23.—The stock yards strike is on again. On the charge that the packers were discriminating against certain persons in the reemployment process the union officials Friday ordered their men to quit work, and the situation at the yards is as bad as ever. The strike was renewed in other packing centers also. Strike leaders declare that unless the employers change their attitude at once, all the allied trades workmen will walk out and that a complete stoppage of work at the packing plants will ensue.

### Thousands in Prison.

Washington, July 20.—The immigration bureau has issued a statement showing a total of 44,582 inmates in the penal reformatory and charitable institutions of the United States, not including Hawaii and Porto Rico. These comprise 28,939 males and 15,643 females. There are 24,717 prisoners serving for life, 10,112 for over two years and 9,753 under that period.

### Death of Wilson Barrett.

London, July 23.—Wilson Barrett, the actor, died Friday morning. He underwent an operation for cancer July 20, and the doctors thereafter said that after a few weeks' rest Barrett would be all right and able to carry out his intention of producing a new play in September. His death is attributed to heart failure.

### Values It Highly.

Esopus, N. Y., July 22.—Former President Cleveland's published article discussing the present democratic policy and Judge Parker's leadership is regarded by Judge Parker as likely to be of great value in the campaign and as one of the strongest appeals yet made to democratic voters.

### Jurist Drowned.

Cape May, N. J., July 21.—Judge Upton Muir, of Louisville, Ky., who was spending his vacation here, lost his life in the surf Wednesday while bathing.

### MRS. MAYBRICK FREED.

**She Is Released from Custody and Leaves England for France—A Famous Case.**

Truro, Cornwall, England, July 21.—Mrs. Florence Maybrick is free. She left here at 11:43 a. m. Wednesday on her way to France. Mrs. Maybrick's imprisonment was not terminated with the clang of doors, the last sound which remains in the ears of so many of her fellow prisoners who had preceded her to liberty from Yalesbury prison, where she spent more than 14 years of her life. It closed before the arched doorway of the white convent of the Sisterhood of the Epiphany, of this little town, with the black-robed sisters softly uttering their blessings and good wishes for her future.

Mrs. Maybrick, who was Miss Florence Elizabeth Chandler, a member of a well-known and prosperous southern family, was married July 27, 1881, in St. James' church, Piccadilly, to James Maybrick, of Liverpool. She was then 18 old. Her husband was over 40 years of age. In the spring of 1889 Mr. Maybrick became ill and in a few days he died. His brothers investigated his death and charged Mrs. Maybrick with the murder of her husband. A long trial followed, and a number of doctors swore that the deceased died of arsenical poisoning. The defense proved that for 20 years Mr. Maybrick had been a confirmed user of arsenic and that he daily took doses large enough to have killed a dozen ordinary men. Mrs. Maybrick was eventually sentenced to death by the judge, Sir Fitz-James Stephen, who spoke for two days in charging the jury. He said it was impossible for them to find her not guilty in the face of the medical evidence. The judge died some time later in a mad house. From the time of Mrs. Maybrick's conviction her mother, Baroness de Roques, was unremitting in her efforts in behalf of the prisoner. She succeeded in having the death sentence commuted to penal servitude for life and finally has obtained the freedom of her daughter, to whose release from prison she had devoted her life. The baroness was aided by influential friends on both sides of the Atlantic.

Oyster Bay, L. I., July 21.—President Roosevelt Wednesday afternoon received an official dispatch sent to notify him of the release of Mrs. Maybrick.

### RADICAL CHANGES.

**Favored by Mr. Bryan in His Plan for Reformation of the Democracy.**

Lincoln, Neb., July 22.—W. J. Bryan's plan for the reformation of the democracy was given publicity Thursday. In it Mr. Bryan favors radical changes, but advocates the election of Judge Parker for president as a good beginning. In opening his statement Mr. Bryan says: "Now, that the leadership of the party devolves upon another and I bear only the responsibility that each citizen must bear, namely, the responsibility for my own opinions, my utterances and my conduct, I am free to undertake a work which until now I have avoided, namely, the work of organizing the radical and progressive element in the democratic party."

Mr. Bryan declares for state ownership of railroads, government control of telegraphs, abolishment of the private monopoly, favors the income tax and election of federal judges by the people.

### St. Louis Lawyer Dead.

St. Louis, July 23.—Edward T. Farish, one of the oldest members of the St. Louis bar, died Friday at the age of 70, from a stroke of apoplexy. Mr. Farish was at one time city counselor, during which he drafted the bill which separated St. Louis from St. Louis county. Some 20 years ago he conducted the prosecution against the Missouri state lottery, when, after a long and bitter struggle in the courts, the anti-lottery law was upheld.

### Old Wisconsin Grocer Dead.

La Crosse, Wis., July 21.—George Bauer, the oldest grocer in western Wisconsin, died Wednesday, aged 72. He started a grocery store in La Crosse in 1850.

## ENGLAND ANGRY AT RUSSIAN POLICY

**SEIZURE OF SHIPS STIR UP A PROTEST FROM THE BRITISH CABINET.**

**Matter Put So Strongly to Russia That She Releases Seized Steamer, Apologizes, and Says She Won't Do It Again.**

St. Petersburg, July 21.—Sir Charles Hardinge, the British ambassador to Russia, Wednesday afternoon, in behalf of his government, presented a strong protest to Russia against the seizure in the Red sea and detention of the peninsular and oriental steamer Malacca. The ambassador also presented a general protest against the action of the Russian volunteer fleet steamers in the Red sea.

### The Czar Displeased.

St. Petersburg, July 21.—Emperor Nicholas, in an interview with Count Lamsdorff, the foreign minister, expressed his displeasure at the turn events had taken and at the possibility of complications with Great Britain arising out of the detention of British ships by the Russian volunteer fleet steamers in the Red sea. This pacific attitude, if the report be correct, will doubtless lead to an immediate and amicable adjustment of the difficulties.

### Preliminary Reply Made.

London, July 22.—The press learns that Count Benckendorf, the Russian ambassador, at a conference with Foreign Secretary Lansdowne Wednesday afternoon, made what may be considered to be a preliminary reply to the British protest against the seizure of the steamer Malacca. He assured the foreign secretary that his government had no intention of infringing on the rights of Great Britain or any other neutral power and that if a mistake had been made in the seizure of the Malacca unquestionably the steamer will immediately be restored and damages would be paid.

### Protest Is Effective.

Washington, July 23.—Spencer Eddy, the American charge d'affaires at St. Petersburg, Friday cabled the state department that the British embassy there had been officially notified that the steamer Malacca has been released and that in consequence the existing tension has been relieved.

St. Petersburg, July 23.—The Russian reply to the British protest was handed to Ambassador Hardinge Friday afternoon. Russia agrees that the Malacca shall not be brought before a prize court and undertakes that no similar incident shall occur in the future. As a matter of formality the Malacca's cargo will be examined at Suda Bay, Island of Crete, in the presence of the British and Russian consuls, the Russian government having ordered her to stop at Suda Bay for that purpose.

### Attitude of Hostility.

London, July 21.—Many prominent persons connected and in close touch with the government were interviewed relative to the seizure of British vessels by steamers of the Russian volunteer fleet in the Red sea. As a result of these inquiries there is shown to be a remarkably hostile feeling against Russia of a strength and bitterness almost without precedent since the Crimean war. The warlike tone of such papers as the Times, the Standard, the Morning Post and the Daily Telegraph which in national crises hitherto almost invariably advised caution has had its inevitable effect. There has been stirred up a storm of indignation among all classes in the United Kingdom and the strength of which the government itself can scarcely gauge.

### FORMALLY NOTIFIED.

**Prohibition Candidates Are Told of Their Nomination, and Both Accept Honor.**

Indianapolis, Ind., July 23.—Dr. Silas C. Swallow, of Harrisburg, Pa., and George W. Carroll, of Texas, prohibition candidates for president and vice president of the United States, were formally notified of their nominations Friday. A. F. Wolfenbarger, of Lincoln, Neb., chairman of the recent national convention, which met here in the same hall that witnessed the notification exercises, delivered the notification address to Dr. Swallow, and Homer L. Castle, of Pittsburg, notified Mr. Carroll. Responses of acceptance were made by both candidates, and National Chairman Stewart delivered the closing speech. The occasion brought many prominent prohibitionists of the country here.

### More Ordered to Leave.

Victor, Col., July 23.—The Portland mine is operating with a new force of engineers and firemen in place of those arrested by the military authorities, who asserted they had discovered a conspiracy among the men in the mechanical department at the mine to walk out in a body. Ten of the 40 men arrested have been ordered by the military board to leave the district, and the remainder have been released.

### Committee to Meet.

St. Louis, July 22.—Hon. James K. Jones, of Arkansas, chairman of the democratic national committee, who is in the city, has issued a call for a meeting of the committee to be held at the Hoffman house in New York at noon Tuesday, July 26, for the purpose of organizing.

### Convention Date Set.

Oshkosh, Wis., July 20.—The date for the democratic state convention to select a state ticket has been fixed for August 31 in Oshkosh.