

The summer lemon crop of Sicily is about the average in yield; the quality is exceptionally good. The quantity for export will be about 140,000 boxes. Prices, \$1.93 to \$2.32 per box. Freight per box to New York, 30.4 cents.

The man who was largely responsible for the introduction of golf in this country, Robert Lockhart, died a few days ago in Edinburgh, Scotland. He was for years a linen importer in New York, and organized the first golf club in the United States, in Yonkers, N. Y., in 1888. It was known as the "Apple Tree Gang."

The manufacture of the oil Prunus armeniaca is an incident necessary to the subsequent extraction of the essence. While the oil is used not only for medicinal purposes, but as an illuminant, and even as a salad oil, the essence has a high commercial value, and is produced upon a large scale at Grasse, which is the world's center of perfume production.

The foreign trade of Jamaica for the fiscal year 1902-'03, is valued at \$9,688,637 for goods imported, while her exports are \$11,155,648. The United States supplied 40.3 per cent, and the Great Britain 50.1 per cent of Jamaica's imports, and the United States received 49.1 per cent, and Great Britain 19.1 per cent, of the goods exported by that island.

The Japanese advance in advertising as in all else. Here is an illustration: "Our wrapping paper is as strong as the hide of an elephant. Goods forwarded with the speed of a cannon ball. Our silks and satins are as soft as the cheeks of a pretty woman, as beautiful as the rainbow. Our parcels are packed with as much care as a young married woman takes of her husband."

The total mining production of Austria in 1880 was valued at \$17,181,200, against \$57,013,000 in 1901. The total production of the smelting works increased from \$9,289,000 in 1880 to \$19,300,600 in 1901. The mining production more than trebled, while the smelting production more than doubled during this period. The increase was principally in the production of coal, crude oil and iron.

Certain it is that primitive races have a much keener sense of smell than the members of a highly civilized race. With civilization and the art of living in an artificial manner, from disuse the senses of sight and smell become less acute. The Japanese have not embraced civilization for so long a period as to lose the qualities of a people living in a state of nature. Their sense of smell is very acute.

Since a French engineer named Gaudin planned a submarine tunnel, in 1857, various projects have been advanced for connecting England with the continent. The latest is the suggestion of Bunau-Varilla, who wants to build a tunnel to within three kilometers of England, and thence a bridge, which England (which has not favored a tunnel), could destroy at any time in case of danger of a foreign invasion, thus rendering the tunnel useless.

Japanese merchants are extending their efforts in the manufacture and export of teas, and it is possible that this may be done somewhat in the spirit of rivalry, but it must be conceded that without the aid of resident foreigners engaged in the tea trade Japanese teas would never have been introduced abroad to any considerable extent; neither would its present foreign export be maintained. The same may be said in the case of mattings and other Japanese exports.

A new equipment for the carrying of rations is now being experimented with at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., by the United States troops. It is made of canvas and contains three pocket compartments. It is held by hooks to the belt and fitted to the soldier by shoulder straps designated to distribute the weight equally on the hips. There is a large pocket for cavalry and mounted officers which fits on one side of the saddle, and the two small ones on the other. The tins carry three days' ordinary rations and two extra emergency rations.

As a Bavarian electrician was experimenting on the drying of an ingot mold in the ground by means of the electric current, he noticed that worms issued from the ground near by, writhing as if in pain and seeming in a great hurry to get away. Following this up, he has devised an apparatus to rid soil of worms and noxious insects, by means of which, by planting numerous brass electrodes in the earth at proper intervals, he has succeeded in driving all crawling things from a considerable space in a very brief time. These experiments are expected to result in much practical benefit.

The prefect of the Seine in Paris has fixed the rates for the hire of automobiles, which are furnished with cyclometers and also with Lora kilometer machines. The price during the daytime, whether inside or outside the fortifications, is, for carriages with two places, one kilometer (about three-fifths of a mile), 25 cents; each following kilometer, 10 cents. So two persons can travel six miles for \$1.25. Carriages with four places are permitted to charge 30 cents for the first kilometer and 12 cents for each following one.

GREAT ARMIES IN BITTER CONFLICT

RUSSIAN AND JAPANESE HOSTS ARE LOCKED IN A STRUGGLE TO THE DEATH.

Kuropatkin Forced to Evacuate Liaoyang—Japs Said to Have Occupied the City—Heavy Losses on Both Sides.

London, Sept. 2.—Thursday's news from the seat of war closed with the receipt of two dispatches giving information of a most significant character as bearing on the domination of Manchuria at the close of the present campaign.

The first came from a correspondent at St. Petersburg, filed there at 10:16 p. m., and said that Gen. Kuropatkin had withdrawn his whole army to the right bank of the Taitse river, so as to meet Gen. Kuroki's flanking movement. The inference drawn from this dispatch was that Liaoyang had been evacuated, that city lying on the left bank of the river. Nothing to confirm this was received until several hours later, when a dispatch from a correspondent at St. Petersburg, dated September 2, and timed at 1:25 Friday morning, said that "the news of the evacuation of Liaoyang and the withdrawal of the Russian army to the right bank of the Taitse river had caused intense excitement." Late Thursday night a St. Petersburg correspondent obtained an opinion from the war office that the withdrawal to the right bank of the Taitse river became necessary so that the Russians would be able to repel a blow in that direction, and that Gen. Kuropatkin's movement was the carrying out of a well-defined idea, rather than a retreat.

The same dispatch points out with notable lack of comment that the Japanese took advantage of Gen. Kuropatkin's withdrawal to occupy the city of Liaoyang.

The second dispatch, which may have a significant bearing on the campaign, is that filed at Mukden at 9:27 p. m. Thursday, stating that the train service between Mukden and Liaoyang was interrupted, and it may mean the cutting of railroad communication which would deprive Gen. Kuropatkin of an opportunity to retreat to his more northern base at Mukden. As pointed out in the St. Petersburg dispatch, the Mukden correspondent does not mention whether the telegraphic communications are open.

A dispatch from Tokio, filed there at two p. m. Thursday, said that popular estimates of the date of the fall of Port Arthur inclined to the last week in September.

Losses Enormous. It is thought here that, in view of the numbers engaged, the desperateness of the assaults and the length of the line, about seven miles, the losses in the two days' fighting cannot fall short of 10,000 on each side. Both sides are straining every nerve, realizing that the fortunes of war for a whole year are in the scale, and neither side is in the mood or the position to spare men in the effort to achieve a final victory.

One of the Greatest Battles. The battle of Liaoyang will probably rank as one of the most sanguinary battles of history. It is estimated by the general staff that the Japanese armies engaged number 17 divisions of 15,000 men each, or, allowing for inefficients, about 240,000 men. Each division has 36 guns, and there are two independent artillery brigades of 100 guns each, making a total of about 800 guns. The estimates of Russian correspondents range at from 600 to 1,000 guns per side. In the preliminary fighting of Monday the Russians captured 200 prisoners, who have already arrived at Harbin, and report persists that they captured over 40 Japanese guns Tuesday. Gen. Kuropatkin's effective forces are variously estimated at from 170,000 to 200,000 men.

One of the surprising phases of the situation is the endurance of the men. They have been engaged desperately for two days after more or less severe fighting under unfavorable conditions every day since August 24. It would seem that human endurance could not persist much longer without respite of some sort.

Liaoyang, Aug. 29.—The Russians retired from Anshanshan Saturday after a fight which commenced on the morning of August 26 and continued in a desultory manner all day and night. Arrangements for a battle had been completed by night time, when the order to retire was given on account of the situation to the east. The order was received with disappointment by the troops. The retirement was made in an orderly manner. The plain between Anshanshan and Haicheng was covered with Japanese troops who burned the bridge and shelled the railway station after the Russian retirement. The Russian losses amount to 300.

Japs Resume Fighting. The Japanese artillery resumed the battle at six o'clock Monday morning, the point of pressure again being the Russian south front. The Japanese made a forced march by night and overtook the Russians at daylight. Gen. Routhovsky was killed by the explosion of a shell.

The Conflict Continues.

Liaoyang, Sept. 1.—The second day's battle commenced at dawn. The Russians made repeated bayonet advances on the road directly south of Liaoyang, where the Japanese approached from Sanquaship and Tao, shelling the positions in the Russian lines until four in the afternoon, when the engagement, which was general throughout the south and southeast, narrowed to the main line. The Japanese advance on the

southeast was by way of the Fengwang-cheng road. Immediately in front of Chiaofantun the Japanese stubbornly attempted to occupy a round-topped hill, which was literally shaven by the Russian shells, making repeated attempts the entire day where apparently it was impossible for anything to live. The cannonading continued from this point to the vicinity of Wangpaotai until evening without apparent advantage to either side. The Japanese dropped shells within two or three miles of the railroad station and in the plain of Wentshu mountain, which is the most important eminence around Liaoyang, but the Japanese abandoned aggression there on account of the resistance they met.

Repairs Stopped. Shanghai, Sept. 2.—Repair work on the Russian cruiser Askold and the torpedo boat destroyer Grozovoi has been stopped by order of the British minister, the dock at which the repairs are being made being owned by British citizens. China has ordered that the paroled crews of the Askold and Grozovoi return to Russia. The Japanese consul has notified the consuls of neutral nations that any ship leaving port with the crews of the Askold and Grozovoi aboard will be captured by the Japanese warships still outside the harbor of Shanghai.

PACKERS SAY FINAL NO. Refuse Application for Conference with Unions—Declare They Have All the Men They Need.

Chicago, Aug. 30.—Application was made Monday by the stockyards strikers for a conference for the purpose of bringing about peace in the industrial conflict waging at Packingtown. It was refused by the packers.

Following the refusal of the packers to grant a conference with the unions the former issued this statement:

"The packers have a larger number of men working for them in Chicago this (Monday) morning than at any time during the strike. All western plants are running to their normal capacity. It will be their policy to retain all men now in their employ and to hire former employes to the extent that they may need them and as fast as possible."

Chicago, Sept. 1.—Before the end of the week there will be a real meat famine in Chicago. The butcher workmen in the independent plants which have been supplying the local markets are ordered out on strike, thus cutting off the only source of the fresh meat supply of the city. The independent packers have been supplying practically all the local markets since the teamsters employed by the big packers joined the strike.

FORMER SULTAN DEAD. Deposed Brother of Turkey's Ruler Passes Away in Confinement at Constantinople.

Constantinople, Aug. 31.—Former Sultan Murad V. died Monday of diabetes, from which he had long suffered. The remains of former Sultan Murad were interred Tuesday in the Yenidjami mausoleum at Stamboul, where his mother is buried.

Murad V. was born in 1840 and ascended the throne after the murder of Sultan Abdul Aziz, May, 1876. In July of that year Murad was placed under the regency of his brother, the present sultan, Abdul-Hamid II., and on August 31 he was dethroned. Outwardly this act was performed legally by the council of ministers on the ground that he was insane.

The confinement of Murad has been of the cruelest character. Only his jailers were allowed to see him, and every precaution was taken to prevent any intelligence of what was going on in the outside world from reaching him. Although Murad is announced to have died from diabetes, it had generally been understood, according to the palace reports, that he was suffering from tuberculosis.

Boat Horror in Poland. London, Aug. 31.—A dispatch to a news agency from Berlin says a telegram has been received there from Lodz, Poland, announcing that a ferryboat capsized Tuesday in the River Kamien, resulting in 70 persons being drowned. Thirty of the passengers were saved. It is added that the boat was licensed to carry only 30 persons.

Committed Suicide. Detroit, Sept. 1.—James B. Hawley, a prominent politician of the river district, committed suicide Tuesday night by taking strychnine. The deed is attributed to remorse for having shot and killed his brother April 18, 1902. At that time James B. Hawley was exonerated by a coroner's jury on the ground of self-defense.

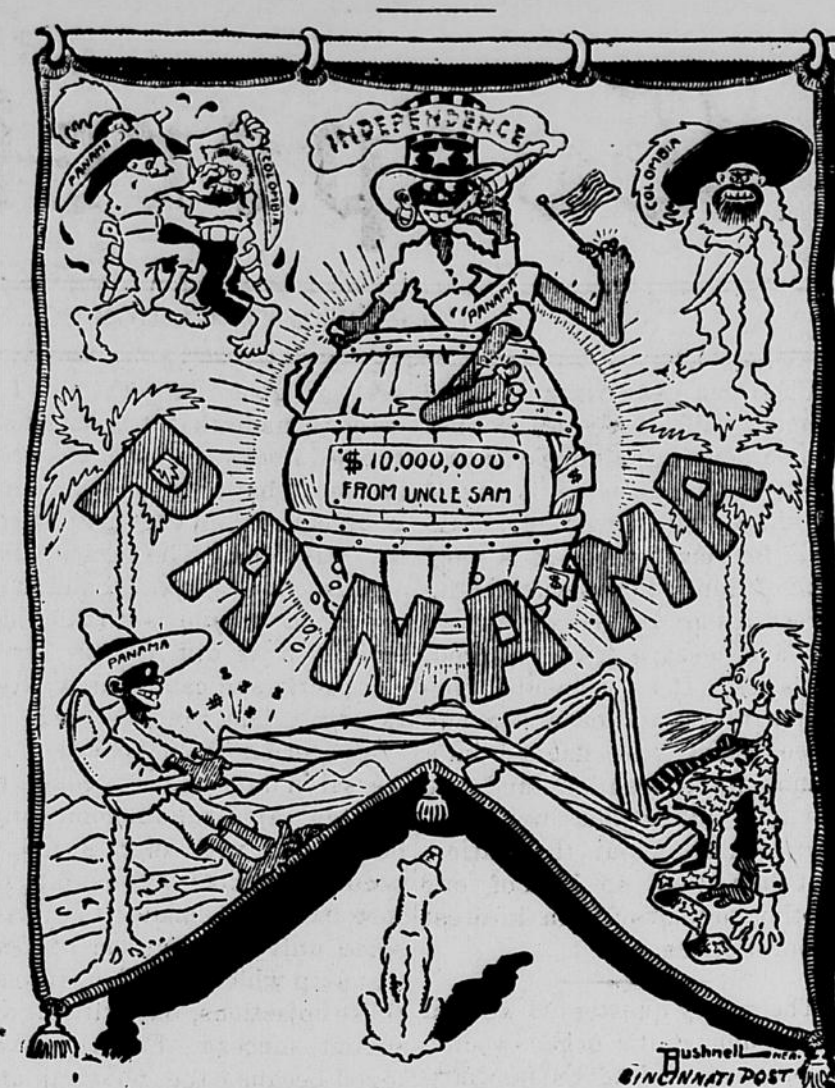
A Probable Lynching. Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 1.—A special to the Commercial-Appeal from Vance, Miss., says that a sheriff's posse is searching for Hammond Dickie, a white man, who, it is alleged, criminally assaulted a nine-year-old negro girl there Wednesday. There are open threats of lynching Dickie if he is apprehended.

Fire Was Accidental. Constantinople, Sept. 2.—An investigation proves that the fire which destroyed the American school for boys at Erzerum, Asiatic Turkey, August 29, was accidental. The school belonged to the American board of commissioners for foreign missions.

Judge Secures Nomination. Grand Rapids, Mich., Sept. 1.—The Fifth district democratic convention held here nominated Judge Vernon H. Smith, of Ionia, for congressman.

Found Dead in Bed. La Crosse, Wis., Aug. 30.—C. F. Scharf, a pioneer hardware merchant of the northwest, was found dead in bed. He was 68 years old.

HOW WOULD THIS DO?



Panama is offering a \$200 prize for an acceptable design for a coat-of-arms and national flag.—News Item.

D. B. HILL TO QUIT ACTIVE POLITICS

DECLARES HE WILL RETIRE FROM ARENA WITH THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.

Former New York Senator Says Result of Coming Campaign Will Not Alter His Decision Although He Will Work for Parker.

Albany, N. Y., Aug. 29.—David B. Hill, in conversation with friends here Sunday, announced that he intends to retire from politics January 1, next, and that no matter what the result of the coming campaign may be, state or national, he will relinquish the leadership of the democratic party in New York.

He added that in the event of democratic success this fall he would not accept any position under the national or state democratic administration or again become a candidate for election to any office whatever.

Former New York Senator Hill made these statements on the eve of his birthday anniversary, which was Monday. He was born August 29, 1843.

Makes Partial Explanation. In partial explanation he said that he had intended to take such action a year ago, but was persuaded by some close personal friends to defer doing so until after the presidential election this year. Having been engaged in active politics since his youth and having served as city attorney, alderman and mayor of Elmira, member of the legislature, lieutenant governor, governor for seven years and United States senator for six years, he feels that he has been sufficiently honored by his party, and that he has rendered political service during a period of years sufficient to entitle him to be relieved of further active political effort. He desires to devote more time to his personal affairs and professional duties than he has in the past.

Mr. Hill will continue his work in the present campaign, and to his friends said that he would always maintain his interest in democratic success, but only as a private citizen.

Many Perish in Fire.

Manila, Aug. 30.—The city of Binang, in Laguna province, in land of Luzon, has been destroyed by fire. One hundred persons perished in the flames and 5,000 were rendered homeless. The loss is estimated at \$200,000. The government is furnishing shelter and food to the people made destitute by the fire. According to the census of 1896 Binang had a population of 7,358.

Sentenced to Death.

Owensboro, Ky., Sept. 1.—Robert Mathley was Wednesday found guilty of the murder of Emma Watkins, and the penalty was fixed at death by the jury. Mathley killed James Gregson and Emma Watkins at Owensboro June 26, without provocation.

Boat Capsized.

Appleton, Wis., Aug. 30.—While rowing on the Fox river at Potato Point, three miles northeast of Appleton, Monday, a row boat occupied by Dennis Meidam and Anna Buss capsized, and both were drowned. The bodies were recovered.

Shoots Wife and Self.

Madison, Wis., Aug. 30.—George Benneway, a saloonkeeper, fatally shot his wife Monday afternoon and then killed himself. He was separated from his wife and had just returned from Colorado.

Dr. Thomas Herran Is Dead.

New York, Sept. 1.—Dr. Thomas Herran, who represented Colombia at Washington for several years and up to the time of the Panama incident, died Wednesday at Liberty, N. Y.

WISCONSIN DEMOCRATS.

State Convention Nominates George W. Peck for Governor by Acclamation—The Platform.

Oshkosh, Wis., Sept. 2.—Former Gov. George W. Peck, of Milwaukee, was chosen as the standard bearer of the democrats of Wisconsin, having received the nomination for governor by acclamation in the state convention amid great enthusiasm. Other candidates for state offices named are as follows: Lieutenant governor, Dr. H. A. Lathrop, Marshfield; secretary of state, James P. Nolan, Manitowish; treasurer, Andrew Jensen, Edgerton; attorney general, William F. Wolf, La Crosse; railroad commissioner, Edward L. Hanton, Superior; insurance commissioner, Henry Fetzer, Sturgeon Bay.

The platform upon which the nominees will stand cordially approved the principles declared by the last democratic convention at St. Louis and the nomination of Hon. Alton Parker for president and Hon. Henry G. Davis for vice president. The platform favors the creation of a commissioner to regulate all public service corporations, favors a law compelling railway companies operating railroads in Wisconsin to sell mileage books at a flat rate of two cents per mile. The primary election law passed by the last legislature is strongly opposed and the present state administration is roundly scored.

ILLINOIS POPULISTS.

State Ticket Nominated and Platform Adopted at Convention in Springfield.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 2.—The state convention of the people's party nominated the following ticket: Governor, James Hogan, Chicago; lieutenant governor, William Hess, Milton; secretary of state, N. G. Hoff, Salem; auditor of public accounts, M. W. Greer, Rushville; state treasurer, C. L. Fenton, Danville; attorney general, to be filled in by committee; university trustees, Westy Gullett, Marietta; John Tate, Blackburn; Miss Alma Braucher, Lincoln; presidential electors-at-large, Joseph Routt, Loami; D. H. Welch, Winchester; A. D. Schaefer, Peoria; O. A. Canfield, Chicago. The platform demands the initiative and referendum; an eight-hour law for all factories, workshops and mines; the abolition of child labor, and the suppression of sweatshops; opposes convict labor, denounces "government by injunction," and favors free distribution of uniform text-books to schools by the state.

Attempts Suicide.

Washington, Sept. 2.—Rosa Stern, daughter of Rabbi Lewis Stern, of the Eighth street Hebrew temple, attempted to take her life Thursday by cutting her throat and wrist with a razor. The arteries of the neck were not cut, but the blade penetrated the windpipe. The doctors said that, while the case was critical, the young woman was doing well. Miss Stern is 23 years old, and was to have been married in about two months. Members of the family attribute her act to a recent illness.

Bail Fixed at \$20,000.

New York, Sept. 2.—Bail for the release of Nan Patterson, indicted for the murder of Caesar Young, was fixed Thursday at \$20,000 by Justice Amend in the supreme court. It was said that the necessary amount would be furnished.

Killed at a Crossing.

Warren, O., Sept. 2.—Dr. Albert G. Miner, one of the best known men in northeastern Ohio, and his wife, Jennie Van Liew Miner, were killed Wednesday evening in a grade crossing collision here.

To Succeed Judge Parker.

New York, Sept. 2.—Judge Edgar M. Cullen, of Brooklyn, has been appointed chief judge of the court of appeals by Gov. Odell, succeeding Judge Alto. B. Parker, resigned.

CLASH OF TRAINS DUE TO NEGLIGENCE

CREW FAILS TO OBEY ORDERS AND DISASTER FOLLOWS ON GRAND TRUNK ROAD.

Collision on a Curve Near Richmond, Quebec—Nine Persons Are Killed and Twenty-Three Others Are Injured.

Montreal, Que., Sept. 1.—Nine persons were killed and 23 others injured in a head-on collision on the Grand Trunk railway near Richmond, Que., Wednesday. Trains involved were a special excursion from Montreal bound for Sherbrooke and passenger train No. 5, running between Island Pond, Vt., and Montreal. The collision, it is claimed, was due to neglect to obey orders on the part of the train crew of the excursion train, which left Richmond without awaiting the arrival of the passenger train.

The Dead.

Following is the official list of those killed: J. B. Blanchett, M. P., St. Hyacinthe; Fred Bowring, South Durham; T. H. Hackett, Montreal; unknown man from Beloeil, P. O.; W. T. Mountain, of Montreal; boy named Dufford, from Athabaska; Ephraim Gaudette, St. Theodore de Acton; Charles A. Samford, St. Hyacinthe, and A. Theodore Richard, Lisgar, Que.

The excursion train was running as the first section of the regular Grand Trunk Portland express, which usually crosses the Island Pond train at Richmond, and was running on its time. This makes it all the more inexplicable why Conductor Atkinson, in charge of the excursion train, did not wait to make the usual crossing. Atkinson disappeared shortly after the wreck occurred.

Met on a Curve.

The excursion train, made up of ten coaches and a baggage car, carried about 1,000 persons bound for the exhibition at Sherbrooke. The Island Pond train was composed of five coaches and a baggage car and had only a small number of passengers. The excursion train had barely cleared the Richmond yard when rounding a curve, it met the Island Pond train running at a high rate of speed. The engineers reversed and, with their firemen, jumped and escaped with minor injuries. The shock of the collision was plainly heard in Richmond, more than a mile away.

Both engines were locked firmly together. The baggage car of the excursion train was picked up and dropped on top of the car following it, a smoker, and it was in these two cars that the greater number of fatalities occurred.

AMERICAN WINS EVENT.

Thomas J. Hicks Captures Celebrated Marathon Race from Big Field at St. Louis.

St. Louis, Aug. 31.—The Olympic Marathon race, the third foot race contest of the kind ever held and the first ever held on American soil, participated in by 31 men classed among the fleetest runners of the world, was won Tuesday by Thomas J. Hicks, of Cambridge, Mass., who is the first American to win this event celebrated in the revival of Olympic games. Albert J. Corey, of Chicago, a native-born Frenchman, crossed the goal line second, and A. L. Newton, of New York city, crossed third. The distance of the race was 40 kilometers, equal to 24 miles and 1,500 yards. This distance was run by Hicks in the officially announced time of 3 hours, 28 minutes and 53 seconds; Corey, 3 hours, 34 minutes and 16 seconds; Newton, 3 hours, 47 minutes and 33 seconds.

Sunday School Statistics.

St. Louis, Sept. 2.—The report compiled and just issued by W. J. Semelroth, of St. Louis, chief secretary for the world's fourth Sunday school convention, held at Jerusalem in April of this year, shows a total of 260,995 Protestant Sabbath schools, 2,414,757 teachers and 23,442,998 scholars in Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South America and the islands of the seas. The United States leads with 139,817 Sunday schools, 1,419,807 teachers and 11,493,591 enrolled scholars. Greece, the lowest on the list, has only four schools, seven teachers and 180 scholars.

The Slocum Disaster.

New York, Sept. 1.—The report of the committee for the relief of survivors of the General Slocum disaster shows that 958 bodies have been recovered and that \$109,543 was collected and expended. Of 590 families who lost one or more members by the disaster 437 received aid, and provision was made for the permanent care of many of these. The sum of \$20,000 has been put aside for this purpose. One hundred and twenty men lost their entire families in the disaster, and in 12 families 27 children were left orphans.

Great Crowd on the Baltic.

New York, Sept. 2.—What was said to be the largest number of steerage passengers ever brought from Great Britain in a single vessel arrived Thursday on the steamship Baltic, which brought 2,060 passengers in the steerage in addition to 671 in the cabins, making a total of 3,124 persons on board, including the crew. Among the steerage passengers was William Riley, a well-known cattleman, who completed his two hundred and fourth round trip across the Atlantic.

The Public Debt.

Washington, Sept. 2.—The monthly statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business August 31, 1904, the total debt, less cash in the treasury, amounted to \$987,393,382, an increase for the month of \$6,611,969.