

BOERS AND BRITONS TO BE TREATED ALIKE

English Government's Plans For Transvaal Constitution.

VOTE FOR EVERY ADULT MALE

Churchill in the Commons and Elgin in the Lords Explain the Project—Wild Scenes Follow the Speeches.

London.—In a speech of great moderation, carefully designed to propitiate his opponents, Winston Spencer Churchill, Parliamentary Secretary of the Colonial Office, in the House of Commons explained the Government's plans to confer a constitution on the Transvaal. Dwelling on the urgency of the question, he described the Transvaal as the nerve-centre of South Africa, and said the new country reproduced in miniature all the dark and tangled problems of the old-established European States.

The Government's guiding principle had been to treat Boer and Briton alike, and to make no distinction in granting the boon of British citizenship both to the men who fought loyally for Great Britain and to those who resisted the British arms with desperate courage. While the Government had been careful to secure for the British every advantage they might justly claim, South Africa's future depended on both races learning to look to the mother country as a friend. The Government decided for the principle of manhood suffrage against any property qualification. Therefore, every adult male twenty-one years old, who had been a resident six months in South Africa, except members of the British garrison, would be entitled to vote under the secret ballot system.

An animated debate followed the closing of Mr. Churchill's remarks. Mr. Balfour, who had spoken up for the Unionists, pronounced it a reckless and audacious experiment. He argued that it was too near the war to expect the Dutch to forget what they had suffered, and more than human nature could grant to expect them to be loyal to Great Britain. He said an explanation of this hurried procedure was the Government's burning desire to get rid of all its economic questions in South Africa which its past pledges of a general election had brought upon it.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Premier, answering Mr. Balfour, said that never in the course of his parliamentary career had he listened to a more unworthy, mischievous and unpatriotic speech. An exciting scene followed these remarks, the Unionists shouting "Shame," "Gag," "Apologize," "Withdraw," but the chairman promptly called a division on the question of the Colonial Secretary's salary, which was carried, 216 to 83.

While this was occurring in the Commons, Lord Elgin, Secretary of State for the Colonies, had made the same statement in the House of Lords as Mr. Churchill made in the House of Commons. While Mr. Churchill was praising the new constitution his cousin, the Duke of Marlborough, who was Colonial Under Secretary in the former Government, was denouncing it in the upper house.

Lord Harris asked what flag would wave over Pretoria twenty years hence. Lord Milner declared he saw a tragedy behind the precipitancy of the Government, and mourned that the future of the Transvaal was to be left to chance.

THREE KILLED, SIXTY HURT.

They Were in a California Car That Was Struck by a Train.

Los Angeles, Cal.—A Southern Pacific passenger train ran into a Sierra Madre electric car at the Ouenta Station crossing, near Pasadena, killing three persons and injuring sixty.

The dead and most of the injured were passengers on the electric car, which was all residents of Sierra Madre. Mrs. Hardesty, the wife of Dr. Hardesty, of Sierra Madre, was killed instantly. Two men died on their way to Pasadena.

The conductor of the electric car, who went ahead to see if the crossing was clear, did not see the train approaching around a curve and signaled the motorman to go ahead. The locomotive struck the car in the middle, lifted it from the tracks and carried it 200 feet down the tracks. Passengers were hurled in every direction. The locomotive and the first coach of the train ran into a ditch.

NEW DETROIT FRANCHISES.

Railway Agrees to Lower Fares and Sell Lines in the City in 15 Years.

Detroit, Mich.—Mayor Codd and President Hutchins, of the Detroit United Railway, have agreed to the terms of a new street railway franchise for the Detroit United Railway. The company will make important concessions, including an offer of ten tickets for twenty-five cents during workmen's hours, six tickets for twenty-five cents at all other times, and general transfers. The railway will also pay for all paving between the tracks and a two per cent. tax on its gross earnings.

All of the franchises will be extended for fifteen years. At the expiration of this period the city will buy the property.

New Cable to Japan Open.

The new telegraph cable, via Dorn, which establishes direct communication between Japan and the United States, is opened to the public, this being the first public message transmitted over it.

King Edward's Horses Arrive.

Ten Shire horses from the stables of King Edward and Lord Rothschild arrived in New York City to be exhibited in this country and Canada.

Minor Mention.

All Russian newspapers were placed under censorship.

Socialists will nominate a State ticket in South Carolina.

Walter S. Logan, once President of the Bar Association, fell dead in New York City.

The sons of Robert B. Roosevelt, uncle of the President, are at odds over his will.

The Kentucky Supreme Court upholds the act of the General Assembly prohibiting the co-education of the races.

RUSSIAN MUTINY QUELLED

White Flag Raised by the Sveaborg Rebels.

Hard Fighting Ends With Victory For the Government—Bombardment by Ships Eased.

St. Petersburg, Russia.—A telephone message received by way of Viborg said that Sveaborg was still in the hands of the revolutionists, but they have hoisted the white flag in token of surrender. They had been joined by the cruisers Tsarevitch, Bogatyre and Ishmira. Further re-enforcements of several hundred civilians from Helsingfors, armed with rifles, had joined the revolutionists, who were already in full possession of four islands. They attacked a fifth and captured it after a hot fight.

Many mitrailleuses were employed on both sides. The only part of an island in the group in possession of the Government forces at the time the message was sent was the western half of Black Island, which was held by a battalion from the fortress Sarsk.

Troops sent from Willmanstrand to re-enforce the garrison had to repair the railway track all the way. Soldiers were placed on the roofs of the cars as sentinels. During the night groups of the Red Guard again destroyed the railway after the troops had passed.

There was renewed fighting between the mutinous troops and the Government forces, but the positions of the parties were unchanged when the firing ceased.

It is reported that a powder magazine held by the mutineers was exploded by a cannon shot, causing great destruction.

Loyal troops are reported to have arrived in sufficient numbers to prevent the mutineers from landing, and insuring their eventual capture. There are, however, unquestionable signs that the trouble may spread to Cronstadt, Viborg and Willmanstrand. Even the knowledge of this does not seem to perturb the authorities, who are outwardly unconcerned.

An official in an interview admitted that the position was sufficiently serious, but he said he was confident that the Sveaborg affair was an isolated one, like similar affairs in the Black Sea and at Moscow and Cronstadt. The trouble, he declared, was purely local, and the bulk of the army, as well as the people, remains unaffected by the revolutionary propaganda.

London.—A news agency dispatch from Helsingfors says that order has been restored on the island of Skautuden, where some sailors started a mutiny of their own, and that 110 sailors and eleven private persons have been disarmed. A railway bridge has been blown up near Richimaki station, which is about forty-nine miles from Helsingfors on the St. Petersburg Railway.

A St. Petersburg dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says that sixty miles of railroad has been destroyed, cutting off communication between Helsingfors and St. Petersburg. The crews of four ironclads mutinied while preparing to sail to Cronstadt.

NEW WIFE BEATING PENALTY.

Culprit Must Stand Tied to a Post Bearing Placard For a Month.

Goldfield, Nev.—Standing tied to a post for two hours each day for the next month, with a placard bearing the announcement, "Wife Beater," hung from his neck, will be the punishment of Martin Gorman, convicted of beating his wife.

This will be the first time in Esmeralda County and one of rare instances in Nevada where the letter of the law has been carried out. The statutes of the State provide this punishment. Gorman maltreated his wife. He first used his fists and then the handle of an axe.

GOV. CUMMINS RENOMINATED.

Iowa Convention Gives No Indications of a Split in State Ticket.

Des Moines, Iowa.—Governor Albert B. Cummins was nominated for re-election by the Republican State convention in a harmonious session that gave no indications of a split in the State party. The platform and the speech of Judge Horace N. Towner, the temporary Chairman, gave color to the declarations that Governor Cummins was content to side with the opposition on this issue. A full State ticket was named, most of the candidates being nominated by acclamation.

FEW MEAT INSPECTORS PASS.

Only Eight Out of Every 100 Applicants Survive Examination.

Washington, D. C.—It may be no easy matter to get the 500 inspectors required by the Department of Agriculture to carry out the provisions of the meat inspection law. Only eight out of every 100 of those taking the Civil Service examination so far have passed.

About 3600 took the examination. The returns cover only the Eastern States. Should the proportion of successful applicants from the West be no larger only about 288 of the required number will have qualified.

Stern Measures at Warsaw.

The Governor-General at Warsaw, Poland, has informed the Government at St. Petersburg that he will leave his post unless he is permitted to adopt stern measures.

Arrest of Hartje Detectives.

The feature of the Hartje divorce case, in Pittsburg, was the arrest of two of the libellant's detectives, who testified to robbing the co-respondent's trunk.

Newsy Gleanings.

France has 1,124,734 acres of vineyards.

The police force of New York City is averaging 16,900 arrests a month.

The Attorney-General of Pennsylvania has decided that snapping turtles is not terrapin.

The national convention of the Commercial Law League of America met at Asheville, N. C.

Reports from the wheat belt in the Canadian Northwest place the crop at 110,000,000 to 150,000,000 bushels.

NEGRO MURDERER HANGED ON DESERT ISLAND

Maryland Sheriff Adopted Ruse to Avoid Mob.

HE KILLED TWO WHITE WOMEN

White Man in Alabama Fought to Save His Life While Son Sought Habeas Corpus—Will Be Examined For Insanity.

Crisfield, Md.—William Lee, a negro, who assaulted two women in Princess Anne on June 10 last, has been secretly hanged on a desert island in Tangier Sound. The hanging was conducted by Sheriff Brown, of Somerset County, and was effected in secret to prevent the negro from being lynched by a mob.

Ever since Lee was captured, shortly after the commission of his crime, he had been confined in the Baltimore city jail because of the fear that he would be lynched if taken back to the scene of his crime. The negro was convicted and sentenced to death. Then a difficulty arose. The law provides that the death sentence must be executed in the county where the crime was committed. So the Sheriff resorted to a ruse.

Lee was spirited aboard a State fisheries steambot and placed in charge of Sheriff Brown. On the same boat was a gallow, which could be erected at a moment's notice. Expecting the negro to be brought back to the county seat for execution, a mob gathered in Princess Anne, and, according to a rumor which reached Baltimore, destroyed the gallows at the almshouse. Sheriff Brown was afraid to land his prisoner in the neighborhood of the town, so the boat, which had sailed from Baltimore, landed at the desert island. Lee was taken ashore, the gallows was set up and the condemned man was hanged.

While on the boat Lee made a confession to the Sheriff, admitting that he was guilty of assaulting Mrs. Lillian Barnes and Miss Frances Powell near Princess Anne. Mrs. Barnes' husband was on the boat, the Sheriff having granted his request to see the negro hanged, and Lee begged for his forgiveness.

"I will never forgive you, even if God does," replied Barnes impressively.

Saved From Gallows by Fight.

Birmingham, Ala.—When Sheriff Orear, of Cullman County, accompanied by several deputies, entered the jail here to secure John Williams, the aged man condemned to death for the murder of State Senator R. L. Hepp, who was sentenced to be hanged at Cullman, Williams seized a section of iron pipe, which he had torn loose from the sewer connections in the cell, and threatened to kill the first man who attempted to enter. Finally a quantity of ammonia was secured and dashed on the prisoner through the bars. The fumes of the drug overcame him and the officers were able to handcuff him.

His resistance, however, caused such a delay that the officers missed the train on which they expected to take Williams to Cullman. This gave the condemned man's son, Frank, time to secure a writ of habeas corpus to inquire into Williams' sanity. This writ served to stay the execution.

MARSHALL FIELD DODGED TAX.

Property Appraised at \$180,000,000—Evaded Dues on \$105,000,000.

Chicago.—Marshall Field's executors will be asked to pay \$2,300,000 taxes, the greatest tax ever levied against an individual.

The Board of Review fixed the personal property at \$130,000,000. The real estate is worth about \$50,000,000, making the total taxable estate \$180,000,000.

The larger portion of the assessment is for back taxes. The board has gone back seven years. For the first six of these seven years Field paid taxes on \$2,500,000 personal property annually and last year on \$2,000,000; \$17,000,000 in all. The reviewers declared that Field escaped taxation on \$105,000,000 more.

MISS GOODELL FOUND DEAD.

After Autopsy, Medical Examiners Report No Evidence of Foul Play.

Belchertown, Mass.—"No evidence of foul play" was the report of the medical examiners after they had performed an autopsy upon the body of Miss Winzola M. Goodell, daughter of Wesley M. Goodell, who disappeared from her home on July 6, and whose body was found in Upper Pond.

The physicians found no marks of violence on the body. This finding of the medical examiners is accepted as supporting the theory of the girl's father that she accidentally fell out of a rowboat and was drowned.

Freight Tie-Up at San Francisco.

A strike of freight handlers at Oakland, Cal., increased the freight congestion at San Francisco. The consignees will be appealed to to relieve the tie-up.

George Westinghouse Accused.

At the meeting of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, in Pittsburg, minority stockholders accused President Geo. Westinghouse of using the company's funds for private enterprises.

Rebellion in Russia.

Rebellion is said to have broken out afresh in the Baltic provinces of Russia. There is much lawlessness in Poland, and the administration of the Caucasus is reported paralyzed.

Sporting Brevities.

The Connecticut State golf championship was won by R. N. Sanford.

The Philadelphia cricketers were victorious over New York in the inter-city match.

In one of the best races ever sailed on Long Island Sound the schooner Queen defeated the Elmina.

The loss of the Grand Challenge Cup in the Henley regatta to the lightweight Belgian crew represented the Club Nautique of Ghent has filled England with woe from the Lizard to John O'Groats.

WIDOW GETS SAGE MILLIONS

Each Blood Nephew and Niece Bequeathed Sum of \$25,000.

Not a Cent to Charity—Mrs. Sage's Fortune "Absolutely and Forever"—Will is Dated 1901.

New York City.—Not a cent of Russell Sage's money goes to charity!

By the terms of the will filed in the Surrogate's Court of this county, Mrs. Sage, the widow, comes into absolute control of the immense fortune amassed by the late financier.

The only specific bequests besides are one of \$10,000 to Mrs. Sage's sister, Mrs. Chapin, who is now dead, and provision that each of his nephews and nieces, of whom there are about a score, shall receive \$25,000, or about \$650,000. Apart from these comparatively trifling bequests the entire fortune is willed to the widow "to have and to hold the same absolutely and forever."

The will names Mrs. Sage an executrix and Dr. John P. Munn, Charles W. Osborne and Almon Goodwin executors. Mr. Goodwin has since died. A gentleman who has been in close touch with the business affairs of Mr. Sage, who desired that his name be not used, said that the value of the estate was between \$70,000,000 and \$80,000,000. Of this amount, he said, about \$30,000,000 was in loans and the rest in real estate and securities.

This was corroborated by Charles W. Osborne, manager for Mr. Sage, who is one of the executors. "The fact that no bequests to charitable or educational institutions were made by Mr. Sage did not surprise any of his friends or business associates. On the contrary, the will was just what all who knew the family had expected, because it was generally supposed that Mr. Sage would leave everything to his wife with the understanding that she would attend to the work of giving away."

"The will is a credit to the old man," said a friend down town. "He was not interested in charities. His wife is and is qualified to do the right thing at the right time, and Mr. Sage did well to leave to her the fortune and the credit of distributing it. The will is not miserly, it merely shows that Mr. Sage was bidding for post mortem eulogies."

The will is dated February 11, 1901, and was drawn up by Almon Goodwin, of the firm of Goodwin, Vanderpoel & Thompson. It is witnessed by Edward Townsend and Richard W. Freedman.

Talk of a contest will now probably dissolve into thin air. It was mostly based on a guess that the will to be filed was of very recent date. It is not likely that any one will set up the proposition that Russell Sage was not in full possession of his mental faculties five years ago.

Mr. Sage in his will specifically cuts off the bequest of any person who "objects to the probate of the will or directly or indirectly contests the same."

PULAJANES FALL IN BATTLE.

General Wood Reports Clash in the Visayas—One American Wounded.

Washington, D. C.—General Wood, in command of the Philippines, cabled the War Department that another fight had occurred between the Twenty-fourth Regiment of United States Infantry and the constabulary and 360 Pulajanes. General Wood says that the information is from the Department of the Visayas. In the engagement the enemy's loss was 150, while the American loss was only one constabulary sergeant wounded, indicating the utter rout of the rebels. General Wood adds that there is no occasion for anxiety.

The Twenty-fourth Regiment of Infantry is a negro organization and the fact that it was successful over Pulajanes is expected to have a very good effect, because of the fact that the natives have heretofore looked with disdain upon the negro regiments and have discounted their fighting ability. Wood's dispatch also tells of the Leyte Island clash:

"Sudden outbreak Pulajanes occurred Island Leyte a few days since. Two constabulary detachments defeated. Loss twelve in one instance and thirteen in other with arms. One constabulary lieutenant killed."

PRISON FOR AUTOMOBILISTS.

G. W. Bryant, Convicted of Reckless Driving, Appeals Case.

Yonkers, N. Y.—Geo. W. Bryant, of Manhattan, was sentenced to a two months' term in the Kings County Penitentiary and to pay a fine of \$50 by City Judge Joseph H. Beall. Bryant's chauffeur was sentenced to a two months' term in the penitentiary. Both were arrested on July 1 after having collided with a trap owned by Mrs. S. M. Odell, a resident of this city. Mrs. A. Hewison, her daughter, and former Supervisor Thomas A. Browne, who were driving a pair of horses, were injured.

Bryant was released on appeal, as his chauffeur has been. He will carry the case to the highest courts if necessary.

The Business Outlook.

Bradstreet's Report says: Trade, industrial and crop reviews generally continue highly optimistic.

SAND SINKS INTO LAKE.

Thirty-seven Acres Disappear and Farmers Are Afraid.

Sheboygan, Wis.—Thirty-seven acres of cultivated land on the border of Long Lake in Fond du Lac County sank and now is covered with deep water. The sinkage is supposed to be due to slight earthquake shock.

Farmers in the neighborhood are alarmed and afraid to go near to investigate.

The National Game.

Harry Lumley is Brooklyn's only 300 batsman.

George Stone, of St. Louis, leads the American League batsmen.

Hal Chase and Laport use short, heavy bats up to regulation diameter.

Doc White has done the most effective slab duty for the Chicago American team.

Police Prosecutor Austin, of Toledo, said recently: "The police court docket is always small following a Sunday ball game."

CENTRAL WRECK UNIQUE IN RAILROAD HISTORY

The Small Loss of Life Considered Remarkable.

JOHN CARSTENS WAS THE HERO

Twenty Men in Smoking Car Escaped When the Entire Bottom Was Torn Out—Flagman Killed While on Duty.

Fishkill Landing, N. Y.—A blinding rain which caused a landslide was responsible for the wreck of the West-bound Pacific Express on the New York Central, ten miles south of Poughkeepsie.

Because of the small loss of life the complete destruction of the engine and the baggage car and the small damage to the five cars following the ones wrecked, the accident is considered one of the most remarkable in the history of American railroading.

The locomotive went partly into the water and the body of Wellington Warner, the fireman, of New York, was found floating in water in the cab. William Wells, the engineer, of Albany, was alive when picked up, and he lived until an hour after he had been received in the Highland Hospital in Matteawan.

Twenty men in the combination smoking and baggage car came through the wreck with their lives, although the entire bottom was torn out of the coach. The car was next in line behind the locomotive. When the engine went toward the river the car was lifted almost on end, and, then turning almost at right angles, toppled down with one end projecting from a low bank over the river. Joseph Shine, of Poughkeepsie, was in the forward end of the smoker. When the floor was splintered he fell through into the river. The water was about eight feet deep, but he swam ashore and was uninjured. Dr. B. E. McCambridge, of Poughkeepsie, was thrown through a window, and with a friend fell upon an upturned side of the tender, which was half covered with gravel. The two men were only slightly bruised, and, climbing down, they took up the work of rescue.

John Carstens, a baggage man, of New York, was the hero of the wreck. An artery was severed in his wrist by a piece of broken glass. He managed to stop the flow of blood by winding a strap around his arm below the elbow, and he started to prevent other trains running into the wreck. He found two lanterns and sent a passenger north with one, while he went to the south. Although terribly bruised and weak from loss of blood, Carstens continued along the track until he came to a signal tower. He managed to climb up into it and from there telephoned the news that stopped all trains and brought relief.

A dozen injured were taken to the Highland Hospital, and two hours after the wreck those who came through unhurt went aboard one of the relief trains and were taken to Albany, from whence they continued to their destination.

Those most seriously injured were Mrs. Warren Reynolds, Rome; Edward Kelly, Poughkeepsie; John Carstens, baggage master, New York City; George Carpenter, Utica; William Nicholas, Poughkeepsie; Ralph McArthur, Schenectady; G. Warren Peckskill; F. N. Nealy, Poughkeepsie; Mrs. Warren Heath, Schenectady; Oxford Peterson, Schenectady; Harry Taylor, Poughkeepsie.

New Hamburg.—Thomas Mulford, a flagman on the New York Central Railroad, was struck and instantly killed by the Empire State Express while flagging trains to prevent them from running into the wreck of the Pacific Express.

PROOF AGAINST BURLINGTON.

County Attorney to Prosecute Railroad For Burning Evidence.

Greeley Centre, Neb.—All proofs of the burning of the incriminating records of rebating by the Burlington Railroad, which destroyed two carloads of its private papers at a siding near here, have been placed in the hands of County Attorney Howard, who has asked the Attorney-General for permission to bring two different charges against the railroad and its officials. One of these is for giving rebates and the other is for destroying evidence in cases which might be pending. Mr. Howard says:

"Enough letters and rebate vouchers blew away and were picked up by farmers to offer damaging proof against the Burlington and I am only awaiting instructions from the Attorney-General before beginning action against the company. I am confident that an official investigation will be held immediately, and from the proof we have there is no doubt that the company is guilty."

Banquets For Secretary Root.

Dispatches from Rio Janeiro state that the reception and banquet in honor of Secretary Root have surpassed in magnificence all previous social or political affairs in Brazil.

Lynching of Negro Prevented.

Two attempts near Washington, Pa., to lynch the negro who killed a woman and her two children were frustrated.

French Company Sued.

The Venezuelan Government is suing the Compagnie Francaise des Chemins de Fer Venezueliens for \$10,000,000 damages for non-fulfillment of contract.

Sick Marines From Panama.

The cruiser Columbia arrived at Quarantine in New York Harbor with a score of marines ill with fever contracted at Panama.

The Labor World.

The working hours at the British royal dockyards have been so arranged as to secure a uniform forty-eight hour working week all the year.

The American Federation of Labor, from its headquarters in Washington, issued an appeal to organized labor to become active in independent politics.

One hundred union workmen quit the repair work at Stanford University because nine non-union carpenters are employed on the chemistry building.

Large Fall and Winter Orders.

As results on the farm become assured there is a growth of confidence that brings out large orders for fall and winter delivery of all staples. Few fills in the Northwest are running night crews, new coke ovens are in course of construction, and there is a general disposition to extend facilities in order to keep pace with expanding needs.

Monte Elected President.

Pedro Monte was elected President of Chile for a five-year term to succeed Jermain Riesco.

BOLD HIGHWAY ROBBERY BY THREE YEGGMEN

Boston Merchant Beaten, Shot and Robbed.

TWO THIEVES ARE CAUGHT

Third Man Escapes With \$200 and Valuable Papers—Panic in the Streets at Midday as the Revolvers Flash.

Boston, Mass.—Patrolman Herman Shield is a cripple for life and Thomas Hickey, of Wakefield, a coal merchant, lies seriously wounded at the Relief Hospital, the victims of a trio of robbers, or "Yeggmen," as they are known to the Massachusetts police, who, in broad daylight, held up, robbed and shot Hickey in his office at Charlestown and engaged in a street battle with the police, in which Shield was maimed by bullets fired by the desperadoes.

So bold a crime has not occurred in Boston for years, and the police directed every effort to the capture of the third of the criminals, the other two having been arrested as the climax of the struggle with the authorities. Hickey was robbed of \$200 in cash and valuable papers, and money which is said to have been a part of this was found upon the two men taken into custody, who are George W. Everson, twenty-seven years of age, of New York City, and Fred Sacchetti, thirty years of age, of Bridgeport, Conn. The police have a good description of the missing robber.

Hickey was alone in the office of his coal wharf, at No. 125 Cambridge street, bending over his desk writing when three men entered the place. Almost before he could move the coal man was covered by a revolver by one of the men thought to be Everson, who said: "We want your money and we want it quick! Now, don't give us any bother!"

At this moment the other two strangers caught the merchant from behind. Hickey swung around and managed to give one of the men a blow which knocked him to the floor. The man in front fired, and blood began to run from Hickey's head, but although a bullet had punctured his left ear and the back of his neck Hickey continued to fight until the man in front, having pocketed his revolver, helped his companions to overpower the merchant. The men went through Hickey's pockets and got all of his cash. The small crowd which had assembled at the sound of the revolver shot, scattered quickly at the sight of Everson's revolver, which the man flourished as the trio pushed their way down the street.

Patrolmen Brady and Crowley appeared and took up the pursuit. The increasing crowd stunk back against the buildings and into side streets as Everson at sight of the two patrolmen again turned and fired repeatedly. Both the patrolmen resorted to shooting, but all bullets went wild.

The robbers were taken to the station and shortly afterward were transported to the relief hospital, to which Mr. Hickey and Patrolman Shield previously had been carried. The two men who were wounded men might formally identify their assailants. It was announced at the hospital that Everson and Sacchetti had been identified.

A BILLION BUSHELS OF WHEAT.

Diggest Yield That Has Ever Been in Prospect on This Continent.

Chicago.—There is no question now that there will be an abundant yield of wheat. The reports of the prevalence of black rust in the Northwest, while true to a certain extent, were exaggerated. The present promise is for an enormous yield. Only a calamity can change the result, and there are no unfavorable conditions yet. If the crop matures the railroads will be taxed to their utmost capacity to handle the grain.

The United States and Canada have the promise of nearly a billion bushels of wheat. No such outlook has ever been in prospect on the American continent. It should be a great year for manufacturers, railroads, retailers and farmers.