

MINOR EVENTS OF THE WEEK

Items of General Interest Told in Paragraphs. COMPLETE NEWS SUMMARY

Record of Happenings of Much or Little Importance from All Parts of the Civilized World—Prices of Farm Products in Western Markets.

Peoria meeting discussed plan for organization of all Catholic societies in United States.

Menelik, expecting conflict with England, asked Marchand to come to Abyssinia.

Nattlar, Chicagoan, wounded in duel between two Parisians.

Generals directed French army maneuvers from automobiles.

Intense excitement prevailed on the New York cotton exchange as the result of Texas storm.

Railroad men believe the crippling of Galveston by the tidal wave will increase the importance of Port Arthur as a gulf shipping point.

News of coal strike postponement tended to help coal stocks in Wall street.

The apostolic delegation has received the papal brief appointing the Most Rev. Dr. Kane, formerly rector of the Catholic university, archbishop of Dubuque, Iowa.

Mr. Bryan is cheered by the students of the University of Chicago and is given a lunch by the women of the college.

Marcus A. Hanna arrives in Chicago to superintend the work of his Republican campaign managers.

Fort Wayne, Ind., is entertaining the delegates to the sixteenth national encampment of the Union Veterans' Legion. The city is profusely decorated.

Count of seventy-three cities finished by Census bureau. Extremes are Atlantic City, N. J., gain 113.24 per cent; Lincoln, Neb., loss 27.17.

Nation convention of German Catholic societies met at Peoria, Ill., to discuss plans for enlargement of parochial school system.

Disabled excursion steamer, 600 on board, run ashore by Captain on Massachusetts coast; all hands saved.

Statute of Liberty in New York harbor shows signs of neglect.

Executive committee of United Mine Workers adjourned sine die. Believed strike will be ordered in few days.

The summer of 1900 was the hottest on record in New York, which also experienced the warmest August in its history.

The Deutschland lowers all transatlantic passages by four hours and seven minutes.

Boers talk of giving up the struggle in the Transvaal and of trekking to German Africa.

The Philippine commission announced that it will devote \$2,000,000 to repair and building of roads.

A crash in cotton prices caused much excitement in New York, New Orleans and Liverpool.

Marie Corelli denies that she attacked the Roman or any other church in her latest book, "The Master Christian."

Socialists in Holland are stoned by a mob when an attempt is made to speak.

Manchester (England) cotton spinners have decided to buy no American spun cotton in September, and this may close many of the mills.

President Schwab denies reports of discussions in the Carnegie Steel company.

Charles M. Carter, former captain in army, will seek release from prison by habeas corpus.

John N. Parsons, New York, elected president National Letter Carriers' association.

Hurricane on Florida coast beached several ships; many persons may have perished.

Robbers held up Alton station at Marshall, Mo., and killed watchman.

Peorians paid \$20,000 for salted gold claims in Alaska.

Court decided American laws supreme in Hawaii.

Sultan of Oman compelled his subjects to pull down French flag and restore British.

Theodore Fried, Austrian sculptor, is dead.

DEATH OF ARTHUR SEWALL

Arthur Sewall, candidate for Vice President on the ticket with William J. Bryan in 1896, died at Small Point, Me., at 8:30 o'clock Wednesday morning from the effect of the stroke of apoplexy he suffered last Sunday. Mr. Sewall never regained consciousness from the shock. The City of Bath is in mourning and flags on all the public buildings, as well as on many business blocks and on the shipping in the harbor, are at half mast.



ARTHUR SEWALL

Chairman Jones of the Democratic national committee expressed sorrow over the death of Arthur Sewall. "He was a striking figure in politics," said the chairman. "He was a firm believer in bimetallism and the unlimited coinage of silver, and was as pronounced in his views on these questions as any one. His strong opinions had a material effect upon the people in many parts of the country."

Taken a Sall with a Maniac

Robert Weiskittel of Cincinnati, general agent of the New York Life Insurance company, who has been staying on Les Cheneaux islands, near Mackinaw City, had a thrilling experience which nearly cost him his life. Mr. Weiskittel made many friends at the hotel where he was stopping, among them being a physician from Flint, Mich. One day the doctor extended an invitation to the insurance man to accompany him in a sail on the lake. The only occupants of the vessel were Weiskittel, his host and the sailor who managed the boat. When the boat was out in the lake the doctor suddenly jumped from his seat. In each hand he held a revolver, and in his eye there was the unmistakable glare of the maniac. He declared he was going to kill the other two men. The sailor, unnoticed by the maniac, turned the boat toward land and the prow touched the sand while the doctor was still talking and flourishing his weapons. Then Weiskittel and the sailor jumped out and ran for life.

Master Out at San Francisco

The war department has issued the following: "The secretary of war has instructed Gen. Shafter, commanding the department of California, to discharge all volunteers in San Francisco. About 400 are now there, having been sent home from Manila sick or wounded. Most of them being convalescent, all such will be discharged from the service, being no longer required. This course will be followed until the volunteer regiments return for final discharge. Gen. MacArthur has been instructed to forward all sick volunteers whom the medical officers report are able to travel or who will be benefited thereby. Those convalescent when they reach San Francisco will be discharged at once; others will be sent to hospitals for treatment and will be discharged as soon as cured."

Chicago Mob Chases Negro

In an effort, at Chicago, to protect himself from the assaults of a crowd of white boys, known as the Ann street gang, at May and Randolph streets, James Booker, colored, struck one of the youths, Charles Cleaver. This brought upon him the anger of the mob of white men and women, so that it was only by shooting and by using loaded "billyes" that two police officers, barring the door of a patrol box, saved the negro from violence that might have ended in his death.

When the officers asked the crowd of 500 whites who were demanding possession of the colored man what their quarry had done some said he was a thief, others that he was a burglar, and still others that he had nearly killed some one. The negro was chased for nearly a mile, but the police rescued him.

Two Brothers, One Wife

Divorced from her first husband to marry his brother, Mrs. Emil Feldman returned to her old love again, and was arrested at Benton Harbor, Mich., with Joseph Feldman, her former partner in life's joys and sorrows, with whom she had eloped. They were taken to Chicago on one of the Graham and Morton vessels, in the custody of Detective William Weibasky. Constable Liebrant took the couple under his charge, and they will have a hearing before Justice Underwood.

Town Wrecked by Fire Flood

The town of Allin, B. C., was almost wiped out of existence by a disastrous fire, which destroyed ten of the largest and best business blocks in the town. The total loss is estimated at \$40,000, with little or no insurance. Allin has no fire department, and the fire was fought by citizens with buckets.

Montana Republican Ticket

The Montana Republican state convention in session at Helena, completed its nominations for the state ticket as follows: For Presidential Electors—L. H. Willson, Harry Kessler, Paul McComick. For State Treasurer—E. H. Edwards of Helena. For Auditor—C. C. Proctor of Great Falls. For Superintendent Public Schools—W. E. Harmon of Roseman. For Associate Justice Supreme Court—Rudolph...

DR. NANSEN IS OUTDONE

Duke of Abruzzi Goes Nearest to North Pole. TRIP OCCUPIED 15 MONTHS.

Duke and Companions Were Icebound for Nearly a Year and Suffered Great Hardship—Duke Is Cousin of Italy's King.

Dr. Nansen has been outdone. Prince Luigi of Savoy, duke of Abruzzi and first cousin of King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, is returning from his polar expedition, in which he has broken all records.

This news comes in a telegram from Christiania, which says that word has been received from Tromsøe to this effect, with the added information that Prince Luigi and his ship reached 86 degrees 33 minutes north latitude, which is 19 minutes farther north than the point attained by Nansen. The ship was caught in the ice, where it remained fast for eleven months. Great suffering was endured by the members of the expedition, three of whom died. Of these one was a Norwegian and two were Italians. When the duke's ship passed Ham-

WESTWARD THE COURSE OF POPULATION TAKES ITS WAY.



Since the establishment of the government there have been taken twelve censuses. With each census the center of population has steadily moved westward, diverging but slightly, either to the north or to the south, from a straight line. The variations brought

about by each decade display a remarkable regularity in point of the distance separating the successive centers. It has taken only 110 years for the center of population to jump from the Atlantic seaboard, near Baltimore, far towards the setting sun to the neighbor-

hood of Indianapolis, where the completion of the figures of the current census places it. Returns from the present census show that the population of the country has increased nearly 13,000,000 since 1890, or more than 20 per cent.

merfest the news of King Humbert's assassination was conveyed to him, but he did not stop at that place or communicate with the shore. The Stella Polare was injured by the ice.

The Duke of Abruzzi sailed for the north on June 12, 1899. The departure was made from Christiania, in Norway, and the then Crown Prince and Princess of Italy, now King Victor and Queen Helene, accompanied their adventurous cousin on his ship, the Stella Polare, as far as the North Cape. Some time before he sailed it was said that the prince announced that he would go farther north than Nansen or perish in the attempt. These stories the explorer indignantly denied, denouncing such a boast as altogether unworthy a scientific man. He said that he thoroughly appreciated the dangers before him, the mighty risks, and the uncertainty of all polar expeditions. The explorers suffered great hardships and when ice-bound at their sledge dogs.

Kill 100 Out of 120 Filipinos

The following cablegram has been received at the war department from Gen. MacArthur: "Manila, Sept. 5.—Adjutant-General, Washington: Details outbreak Bohol, developed Pedro Samson, commandant police, left Tagbilaran ostensibly inspect police various towns. This he did until heard from in Carmen, with followers threatening attack garrison at Ubay. Two detachments ordered Carmen, found town peaceful. No trace of insurrection. Detachment twenty-seven men under First Lieut. Leback, Aug. 31, were attacked near Carmen by 120 bolomen; latter nearly annihilated, over 100 killed. Our loss as previously reported. Movement in interior now in progress.

"MAC ARTHUR"

Gen. MacArthur's casualty list, dated Manila, Sept. 6, shows the following killed in action: Charles A. Wilson, company I, 37th infantry; at Paete, Luzon, Sept. 1. Sergt. Ludlow, signal corps; at Carmona, Luzon, Sept. 2. Corporal Willard L. Dittman, company C, 6th infantry; at Agutag, Panay, Aug. 24. Eldridge Harris, company C, 6th infantry; at Rio Grande, Luzon, Sept. 1.

Cities Grow in East and West

The census bureau has announced the population of cities as follows: Council Bluffs, Iowa, 25,802 21,474 29.15 1900. 1890. 26.15. Oakland, Cal., 66,960 48,862 37.25 1900. 1890. 45.25. Bridgeport, Conn., 37,175 27,412 35.62 1900. 1890. 36.84. Haverhill, Mass., 34,159 24,963 36.84 1900. 1890. 35.99. South Bend, Ind., 35,999 21,519 64.99 1900. 1890. 34.07. Chelsea, Mass., 34,072 27,909 22.03 1900. 1890. 94,969 77,996 22.23 1900. 1890. 31,026 25,448 21.96 1900. 1890. 30,720 23,264 32.05 1900. 1890. 36,676 30,217 21.37 1900. 1890. 68,513 55,727 43.94 1900. 1890. Gain.

Weds on His Deathbed

General Edward Wellman Serrell, a constructing and civil engineer of world-wide fame and a man of great wealth, was married at New York on what physicians told him might be his deathbed to Miss Maria C. Roorbach, daughter of the late Orville A. Roorbach, a publisher of that city. Two grandsons of General Serrell, his sister, one or two other relatives, and a lifelong friend gathered about the bed to witness the ceremony.

Ex-Alderman a Sledge

For twenty years ex-Alderman Frank H. Follansbee of Chicago slept with a revolver under his pillow as a precaution against burglars. Wednesday night while in the death throes of consumption he took the weapon from beneath his pillow, placed the muzzle of it in his mouth and discharged two bullets. He lived for an hour, without regaining consciousness.

Population of Five Towns

Table with 3 columns: Town, 1900, 1890, Per cent. Rows: Racine, Wis., 129,102 71,014 82.49; Portland, Me., 50,145 39,425 77.87; Scranton, Pa., 102,028 78,215 76.65; Yonkers, N. Y., 47,031 39,000 82.93; York, Pa., 33,664 29,778 88.46.

MUTINY NEARLY SUCCESSFUL

Outbreak in Bilbid Prison in Which Four Are Killed.

Manila newspapers just received at the war department give details of a desperate mutiny among the native prisoners in Bilbid prison, which resulted in the death of four and the wounding of fifteen of them. The report states that the outbreak came without the slightest warning. The commandant and other officials of the prison were going about their duties on a hot summer afternoon, July 16, when a little, wizened Filipino, serving a life term, assumed a crouching attitude and began to creep up behind the native foreman, giving utterance to a low growl like a wild beast. The effect was electrical on the other convicts. In an instant the muttering had grown to a wild roar, and every prisoner was making for the keepers with murder in his eye. The senior captain of the native guard, when he commanded the little mob to disperse, was slashed across the back of the head with a bolo. Then the infuriated men started for the gateway of the prison to overpower the guard and escape. They were met by Maj. Rogers, the commandant, and a small portion of the guard, who fired a volley into the ranks of the fugitives. Three men fell, and this seemed to check the prisoners for an instant, but their leader,

THE WAR WITH THE BOXERS.

Severe Battles in the Empire of China. MANY NATIONS TAKE A HAND.

Gen. Chaffee Reports Hostilities Practically Ceased at Peking—Stories of Torture of Women Missionaries and Children Continue—What Earl Li Says.

Wednesday, September 5.

Developments at Washington indicate international forces will not be withdrawn from Peking. Replies of powers not made public. Envoy Rockhill will not be recalled. Russia stationed eight Cossack regiments at Urga, capital of Mongolia. Seminary established there to teach Russian Oriental languages. Town treated as Russian city. England ordered another brigade to China; powers still silent; harmony among Cabinets only semi-officially maintained; Dowager Empress defiant. Stated in Berlin Russia thoroughly understands all powers have resolved to hold Peking. American army likely to winter in China.

Thursday, September 6.

Washington informed that France is

favorable to Russia's position; Germany will keep troops in Peking; Italy and Austria side with Germany; England expected to follow suit. Kaiser replied to Russian proposal deciding to keep troops in Peking. Viceroy urged England to open peace negotiations. Reported 2,000 Boxers killed. Believed in Washington United States will recommend withdrawal of ministers to Tientsin, allies to retain force enough in Peking to maintain order. German warship landed mixed detachments of troops at Shanghai. All Eastern telegrams delayed.

Friday, September 7.

Vienna paper published St. Petersburg dispatch saying powers, not czar, have changed regarding China. Russia regards Waldersee's mission as purely military. French government requested United States to define its position regarding future action in China to enable France to answer Russia. Reported Conger wrote letter stating without help of American missionaries defense of legation would have been impossible. Reported Li Hung Chang wants to go to Peking with American escort. Three transports carrying troops to China sailed from Bremerhaven. Waldersee arrived in Colombo, Ceylon.

Sunday, September 9.

President McKinley will order American forces to leave Peking. Has decided not to wait for powers, fearing entangling complications. Prince Ching on way to Peking, where he may be envoy of emperor. Cologne Gazette declares Waldersee has no diplomatic authority.

Monday, September 10.

Dr. Morrison, London Times correspondent, cites instances of Chinese treachery during siege of legations in Peking. Reported Great Britain and Germany agreed not to evacuate Peking. McKinley deferred signing order withdrawing troops from Peking.

Connecticut Republican Ticket.

George P. McLean's nomination for governor ended the Connecticut Republican state convention, which was held at New Haven. After the Simsbury man had been nominated the remainder of the state ticket was selected speedily and without opposition. The remainder of the ticket is as follows: For Lieutenant Governor—Edwin O. Keeler of Norwalk. For Secretary of State—Charles G. R. Vinal of Middletown. For State Treasurer—Henry H. Gallup of Norwich. For State Controller—Abraham Chamberlain of Meriden.

Once Noted Clown Dead.

A man who died at the St. Louis Hotel, St. Louis, Mo., where he was known as Charles Russ, has been identified by friends who knew him years ago as Charles Russell, a famous acrobat and clown, at one period P. T. Barnum's leading attraction. Russell was known as the "Human Arrow." He died in poverty.

Hurricane Strikes Coast of Florida.

The tropical hurricane which devastated shipping and other property in Jamaica and Cuba reached West Palm Beach Wednesday and belated returns of the damage are just coming in. It is feared that there has been considerable loss of life among sailors, as a number of small vessels are unaccounted for. The gale still continues, and crippled craft are struggling into port badly damaged and in some cases missing members of the crew.

England Follows United States.

Red, white and blue, though the colors of the union jack, were not used generally in England as marks of patriotism before the queen's diamond jubilee, three years ago. The old colors were red and white, and the innovation is said to be due to some dealer's importing a large stock of French decorations left over from the French national fete. Englishmen are cheering the three colors now, however, as vigorously as though they were Americans or Frenchmen.

Future Led to Success.

M. Plehon, the French minister to Peking, in his youth intended to be a physician, but was prevented by his failure to pass the examination for a degree. He drifted into the diplomatic service from editorial work.

IN SIZZLING YUMA.

TEMPERATURE RISES AS HIGH AS 125 DEGREES.

And People for 10 Months in the Year Sleep Out of Doors—The Town the Hottest in the Entire Country—All Business Suspends at Noon.

People in the east who complained of the great heat of August should congratulate themselves that they are not forced to live in Yuma, Ariz., the banner hot town of the United States.

Fancy an everyday temperature varying from 105 to 125 degrees in the shade for four or five months at a stretch. Imagine a village of several hundred adobe, stone and brick squat one-story houses and store buildings, all with clumsy porches in front, strewn along a dreary red brown roasting bank of a drowsy, muddy stream; where rude thoroughfares straggle up and down a naked hill shimmering under the fiercest, emptiest sky you ever saw. Such is Yuma.

Imagine a region thousands of square miles in area, of yellow sand, quiet cacti, whitened boulders, not one commanding mountain or shapely prominence—a desolate, ghastly desert waste under a fiery sun—and you have the setting of Yuma. Imagine yourself on some vantage spot and looking over a frontier town paralyzed in overwhelming sunlight, where scantily clad, swarthy Indians sprawl fast asleep on hot earth in a patch of shade, no white person in sight, not a sign of activity anywhere, stores shut, houses bolted and blinded, not a sound heard save a rustling of dried sage brush. And that is life in Yuma during a midsummer afternoon, writes a correspondent on August 10.

The summer thus far this year in Yuma has been an average one. From May 14 to May 30 the temperature every afternoon ranged from 93 degrees to 101. Then there was a week of comparative coolness; the mercury never rose above 90. From June 7 to June 25 the mercury varied from 105 to 113 degrees. Old Sol then settled down to business. The desert sand dunes had become baked, and the foothills were glowing. For six weeks the mercury never was below 102, and from that it has gone to 122 degrees twice. From July 3 to July 20 the average afternoon temperature was 115 degrees. During nights the mercury sunk slowly to an average of 105 at about 4 a. m. With the rising of each sun the mercury climbed up steadily until about 3 o'clock.

And the warmest weeks of the year are yet to make their records. Last summer the hottest day in Yuma was August 26, when the mercury touched 127. In September there were several days when the temperature was at 121, and a few nights when the thermometer never registered lower than 108 degrees. In 1896 Yuma's red letter hot day occurred. It was August 16, when extra hot winds blew from off the desert. Between dawn and noon the mercury rose from 110 to 123, and by 4 o'clock it rose to 129. Several deaths among children occurred during the heated spell.

Topographically Yuma is situated for the making of high records. As far as the eye can reach, and miles and miles farther, in any direction, there is nothing but profound aridity, through which the Colorado drowsily meanders to the gulf of California. From some points nothing is in sight but a vast crumpled sea of yellow sand and the horizon. Yuma is the heart of a region of extinct volcanoes, barren hills and sterile canyons; a region of mirages, Gila monsters and reptiles that thrive amid burning alkali wastes and deadly thirsts, where not a green thing in nature may be seen as far as vision sweeps, except a few sparse cottonwood trees at the railway stations, where a withering white sunshine blazes from out a cloudless sky twelve hours a day, months at a time; where inflamed eyes and even blindness from the intense sunshine are common; where the earth is so hot that white people can scarcely walk upon it with thin shoes, and where tough range cattle sicken and die in a few weeks.

At night the whole population sleeps out of doors, and many people slumber under the open heavens 16 months in the year.

Fishing an Art in China.

Nowhere in the world is the art of fishing so highly developed as in China. Rivers, creeks, stagnant pools, the great ocean, and the little tank, lakes and garden ponds, all furnish their quota to the sustenance of man. Even rice grounds are turned into fish ponds in winter. The inhabitants of the waters are killed with the spear, caught with the hook, scraped up by the dredge and captured by nets. They are even dived for by birds trained for the purpose. Eels are fed in tubs and jars until customers carry them off.—Washington Post.

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