

A FLAG EPISODE

AT SKAGWAY.

An American Attorney Hauls Down a British Ensign.

CAUSES MUCH EXCITEMENT.

Trouble Was That English Customs Agent Had Not Put Stars and Stripes Above.

Vancouver, B. C., June 28.—The steamer Islander, from Skagway, today brings news of an exciting flag episode at Skagway. F. S. Busby, Canadian customs agent there, acting on instructions from Ottawa, hoisted the British flag on a pole above his office.

Several incendiary remarks followed the hoisting of the ensign, and on the following morning a tall, athletic-looking man glanced up at the flag, and stopping at the foot of the staff took out his pocket-knife and cutting the halyards pulled down the flag and ran the halyards through the block, rolled up the colors and tossed them into a recess of the building.

It did not take Customs Agent Busby long to come to the defense of the flag of his country. When he reached the flag-furler the latter calmly pulled a card from his pocket, and after handing it to the astonished Canadian official turned on his heel and walked away. On the card was: "George Miller, Attorney-at-Law, Eugene, Oregon." Miller is a brother of Joaquin Miller, the California poet, and is visiting friends in Skagway.

Miller said: "I cut down the British flag on my own authority, by virtue of rights resting in every American citizen."

A Skagway paper says: "This incident, which has caused no end of comment, has been brewing for several days. When the flagpole was put on the depot building the matter was called to the attention of C. L. Andrews, United States deputy collector of customs. Mr. Andrews investigated the matter and found nothing in his authorities which he thought would justify the Canadian supervising officer in raising the flag of his country unless the Stars and Stripes were hoisted above it. He accordingly called on Mr. Busby and had a talk with him regarding the proposed innovation. Mr. Busby showed him a letter from the chief customs official of Canada, which stated in substance that the Canadian customs officers operating on Canadian soil in conditions corresponding to his (Mr. Busby's) office were permitted to fly the flag of their country, he was entitled to the same right, and to go ahead with the flag-raising."

"On the hypothesis that the Canadian official would not go on record with such a statement if it was a fact, Mr. Andrews concluded that Mr. Busby was within his rights, and accordingly took no action in the matter. While it is generally regretted that any friction should occur between the citizens of the country and the officials of the other, the people are equally as willing to state that there is no occasion whatever for the trouble. On the strip of land, which the United States has occupied undisputed since the days of the transfer in 1867, the Canadian officials have gradually encroached, restrained by the American government. By law and by treaty the Canadian customs-house has advanced toward tidewater. From Tagish to Bennett, then to Log Cabin, and lastly to the summit, and when then the customs ensign of Canada was hoisted at Skagway, it is small wonder that some John Brown would not wait for tardy action from Washington, but cut down the flag."

The hauling down of the flag occurred on Saturday, June 22nd. All day Sunday there was much discussion in Skagway over the incident, and on Monday morning Canadian Customs Agent Busby again hoisted the flag up. Mr. Busby stated that he was informed by a committee that the British flag was not to be hoisted unless the United States flag was raised above it. To this Busby refused to consent. Then according to Busby's statement, Judge Selbrede, Capt. Jenks, United States Marshal Shook and other American citizens informed Busby that unless he took down the flag at least until they had some advice from Washington in the matter, they would not hold themselves responsible for any action of Skagway people. Busby then took down the flag pending further instructions from his department at Ottawa.

A SUNDAY CLOSING DECISION.
Selling a Few Drinks Doesn't Justify Revoking License.

Kansas City, Mo., June 28.—Sunday-closing advocates today received a knock-out blow in a ruling handed down by Judge John W. Henry of the circuit court. Judge Henry decided that the board of police commissioners has no right to revoke a saloon license unless it is shown that the place is a disorderly house within the meaning of the law.

"The selling of one, two or a dozen drinks of whiskey on Sunday," says Judge Henry, "does not necessarily mean that a man is running a disorderly house, although it is a gross violation of the law. The court has no mandamus power to review the acts of board of police commissioners. The point at issue was to compel the police commissioners to revoke the licenses of the saloonkeepers who had been convicted in the police court for selling on Sunday against the orders of the mayor and the board."

VIRGINIA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Richmond, Va., June 28.—Ex-Gov. W. E. Cameron, former Republican and readjuster, argued against the oath in the constitutional convention today. Ex-Congressman Julian M. Quarles also spoke against taking the oath.

Among the resolutions offered today was one placing the care, control and expense of the public schools under the patrons of the schools, white schools to the white and colored schools to the negroes; one for the election of all judges by the people and for the holding of office during good behavior. Another guarantees religious liberty to all and provides for placing the state institutions under the control of appointees to be divided among the two dominant political parties of the state.

AMERICAN MEAT IN AFRICA.

Consul Stowe at Capetown Makes a Report on Complaints About It.

Washington, June 28.—In view of the temporary prohibition of American meat for military purposes in South Africa by the British government,

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

Reveals That "Peruna is Calculated to Tone up the System, Restore the Functions and Procure Health."

SO SAYS PROF. L. J. MILLER, CHEMIST.



PROF. L. J. MILLER.

Prof. L. J. Miller, late Professor of Chemistry and Botany of the High School of Ypsilanti, Mich., writes from 837 N. Clark Street, Chicago, Ill., as follows:

"As several of my friends have spoken to me of the favorable results obtained through the use of Peruna, especially in cases of catarrh I examined it most thoroughly to learn its contents. 'I found it composed of extracts of herbs and barks of most valuable medicinal qualities combined with other ingredients, delicately balanced, calculated to tone up the system, restore the functions and procure health. 'I consider Peruna one of the most skillfully and scientifically prepared medicines, which the public can use with safety and success.'—Prof. L. J. Miller.

"Builds up the System."

Hon. Joseph H. Ridgeway, Secretary of the American Anti-Treat Society, writes the following letter from the Grand Central Hotel, St. Paul, Minn.:

"It is with great pleasure that I endorse Peruna as an honest medicine, competent to do all it claims. I have used it several times and know of nothing that cures so completely, and at the same time builds up the system. 'I have recommended it to a number of my friends and always feel that I do them a service for I know how satisfactory the results invariably are. I only wish every family had a bottle—it would save much sickness and doctor bills.'—Joseph H. Ridgeway.

Consul-General Stowe at Capetown has been making investigations with regard to the cause of the restriction placed upon the results to the state department. The British enlisted men, when questioned, pronounced the American article very satisfactory and their officers stated that in many cases they had submitted the tinned meat to the proper fresh article.

At Pretoria a large stock of American meat was at hand and no store or shop complained against it. In fact, the only complaints made of the American article arose from improper care of it, after it has reached the Transvaal. It was found to be the practice at British military bases, to use a layer of corned beef cases as a floor, and pile on top flour, meal and other commodities to protect the latter from the ground moisture. But the cases of 'beef themselves suffered from exposure, the tins becoming rusty and some holes letting in the air. In some cases, after three months' exposure of this sort, the meat would be sent out to the troops necessarily in a bad state.

Jessie Morrison Won't Talk.
Eldorado, Kan., June 28.—Jessie Morrison, who yesterday, at her second trial, was found guilty of manslaughter in the second degree, for the murder of Mrs. Olin Castle, refused today to make any statement. Her lawyers also declined to make any statement. She intended to take in her behalf. Judge Alkman will wait a few days before passing sentence.

Walter Wiley, brother of Mrs. Castle, said: "We are not satisfied with the verdict. I did not think it would be below second degree murder."

Miss Morrison slept soundly last night and today expressed herself as feeling very well.

FRENCH AND GERMAN FLAGS

Automobile Races Cause Them to be Placed Side by Side in Berlin.

Berlin, June 28.—The automobile race from Paris to Berlin is responsible for the fact that for the first time since 1870 French and German flags are peacefully flying together in Berlin. The tri-colors are seen in nearly every

stand on the hotels and it has even been raised over public buildings. The French and German flags are intertwined over the gate of the barracks of the crack guard corps, where some of the competing auto-cars will be housed tomorrow.

The entire city of Berlin is agog with excitement about the race. The contestants are due here tomorrow. Bets are freely made on the winner and M. Fournier is the favorite. The police of Berlin are tonight making extensive preparations to safely handle the immense crowds who will witness the finish of the contest and to avoid collisions and accidents. There are thousands of visitors in Berlin from outside points, and two extra trains from Paris, bringing those interested in the event.

A succession of minor accidents marked the middle stage of the race. A petroleum motor blew up while approaching Düsseldorf, and its occupants were slightly injured. Count de Perigord, the fourth racer to arrive at Aix la Chapelle, was so seriously hurt from the strain that he has been compelled to abandon the contest.

"Feel Better Than for Five Years."

Mr. James B. Taylor, Roberts, Ind., writes: "I am at the present time entirely well. I can eat anything I ever could. I took five bottles of Peruna, and feel better now than I have for five years. I have doctored with other doctors off and on for fifteen years, so I can recommend your medicine very highly for stomach troubles. I take great pleasure in thanking you for your free advice and Peruna."—James B. Taylor.

"I Enjoy My Meals as I Used to."

Mr. J. W. Pritchard, Wolf Lake, Ind., writes: "I am pleased to say that I have been cured of catarrh of the stomach by Peruna. I could hardly eat anything that agreed with me. Before I would get half through my meal my stomach would fill with gas causing me much distress and unpleasant feelings for an hour or two after each meal. But, thanks to your Peruna, I am now completely cured, and can eat anything I want to without any of the distressing symptoms. I can now enjoy my meals as I used to do, and it is all due to Dr. Hartman and his wonderful medicine, Peruna."

"It has been one year since I was cured, and I am all O. K. yet, so I know I am cured."—J. W. Pritchard.

Dyspepsia is a very common phase of summer catarrh. A remedy that will cure catarrh of one location will cure it anywhere. Peruna cures catarrh wherever located. That it is a prompt and permanent cure for catarrh of the stomach the above letters testify. If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

A DESPERATE NEGRO.
Cuts His Way Through a Mob Bent on Lynching Him.

Panther, W. Va., June 28.—The attempt of a mob to lynch a negro at Jager today resulted in the killing of two of the would-be lynchers. The negro, Peter Price, was accused of insulting a white woman.

He was pursued by a crowd of men and sought refuge in a small room in the rear of a saloon. The mob battered down the door, and as they entered the room Price threw himself on them with the ferocity of a tiger, with a knife in each hand.

In cutting his way out he killed George Hooks and F. M. McGraw and seriously cut Charles Davis. As Price struck down these men, the others fell back, and the negro made his escape through an open window. Price was pursued and captured by officers, who hurriedly sent him to the jail at Welch. Hooks and McGraw were both well-known citizens.

RELIGIOUS WORK

IN HAVANA, CUBA.

Protestant Mission Boards Will Begin it This Fall.

INTEND TO BUILD CHURCHES

The Congregationalists and Episcopalians Will Enlarge Their Work Already Begun.

New York, June 28.—It is the intention of several mission boards in this city to begin religious work in Havana this fall. The Presbyterian board of home missions is one of them, and the Congregationalists and Episcopalians will enlarge work already begun there. All intend to build churches.

Jose Eugenio Marx, a prominent business man of Havana, especially interested in the religious development of the Rodado district of that city, has just sailed for Hamburg after several conferences with mission boards here. He suggested that a stone church erected in Havana twenty-five years ago, as a place for Protestant worship, be used for some one of the denominations. Owing to complications under Spanish rule, this building was never used. The building cost \$75,000. Mr. Marx, speaking of church conditions in Havana said:

"It is a mistake to assume that Protestant effort in Cuba means of necessity injury to Catholic interests there. Conditions in Cuba are about the same as they are here. The Catholic church, under the present bishop, is making commendable progress against tremendous odds. I am not in the councils of either the Catholic or Protestant church, but am in a position to know a good deal about both. When the overthrow of Spanish rule cut out \$250,000 of the Catholic church's income, ready money came from Europe to tide matters over. Just now an effort is being made to pay some of that money back and the effort is being crowned with success."

Wu Will Talk July 4.

Washington, June 28.—The Chinese minister has taken cognizance of the reported protest by certain individuals against his delivering the Fourth of July oration at Philadelphia. The authorities in charge of the celebration have not been consulted by his action and in the circumstances, he is going to keep the appointment which has been made some months.

Gold from Klondike.

Seattle, Wash., June 28.—The steamship City of Seattle, the second treasure boat from Skagway this season, arrived here today with 175 Dawson passengers and a large amount of treasure. There was no bank or company gold; it was all personal treasure.

T. S. Lippy, the owner of the famous No. 16 Eldorado claim, brought out \$12,000. A party of twelve accompanied him. Mr. Lippy was the largest individual holder.

The Seattle boat caught the Dawson people, Purser Parmelee had sacks and bags of gold in his safe which he estimates at \$75,000. Many of the passengers had gold in their suitcases, which they could not make an estimate, and the true estimate of the total brought out on the steamer cannot be secured until the return is made at the assay office.

WOMAN'S ANTI-VICE COMMITTEE

Segregation of Vice, It Declares, Is Pernicious in Principle.

New York, June 28.—The woman's anti-vice committee of New York at a mass meeting at Prohibition park, Staten Island, yesterday, it declared, that any attempt to segregate or regulate vice is pernicious in principle and mischievous in practice, pledged itself by resolution "to the support of principles without regard to parties or individuals."

Mrs. Anna M. Jackson, anti-vice chairman, in her opening address, spoke strongly on the proposition for the regulation of this evil, and urged the women to work strenuously against it. Reports of the various sub-committees showed what had already been done, and what it is proposed to do.

So far the greatest of these was Mrs. Mary C. Annals' account of the service in child saving of the eighty-two unsalaried deputy sheriffs appointed in 1899 by the King's county W. C. T. U., who had the consent of the sheriff for the experiment. She showed statistics in support of her statement that child vice had been reduced one-half.

The present effort of the union to obtain a probationary court similar to the Chicago children's court promises success.

Both projects will be taken up by the New York women. Mrs. Charles Russell Lowell's municipal committee has already waited upon the mayor, and with a view to securing the appointment of women as probationary officers when the new charter goes into force.

"The worst place that exists in this city," said Mrs. Sarah J. Bird, of the rescue committee, "is down about the neighborhood of Hester and Essex streets. If something is not done we will be destroyed like Sodom and Gomorrah. Meetings in halls and churches do not touch this tenement house vice, and flesh and blood is wanted down there as well as money. We propose to open a room to keep it open night and day and to have a welcome ready for all who come."

ONE HUNDRED A GOOD MANY.

The manufacturer and the doctor were having a quiet little smoke. A middle-aged man sauntered in, spoke genially to both gentlemen and passed on.

"Doc, who was that?"
"Why, that was James Brown, of—"
"Do you know," the manufacturer said by way of reply, "I meet men, scores of them, just like that every day whose names I can't recall?"

"That may be, doc—but I doubt if the doctor replied, 'Well, now, among all the men and women I know, I call most all by name as I greet them. I tell you it's a trick of the profession.'"
"That may be, doc—but I doubt if you can write down in fifteen minutes one hundred names of people you know personally."

The doctor jumped to his feet and said, scornfully, "Jingoes, I can." "All right, I'll bet a box of cigars on it."

The doctor, pencil in hand, was soon hard at work. "Time!" The manufacturer's watch snapped shut and as he looked over the doctor's shoulder he counted sixty-three.

They finished their cigars in silence.

but the next morning the manufacturer's friends chuckled audibly over the doctor's professional knowledge of applied psychology.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

OUR COURTESY WAS APPRECIATED

A little story has come to me of Queen Victoria, which was not mentioned during her life. It bears the stamp of truth, as it was told by her youngest son, Prince Leopold, when he was studying at Oxford. A Harvard professor was spending the greater part of a year there, and became intimately acquainted with Prince Leopold. When finally upon him to say "good-bye" Prince Leopold said: "I want to tell you a story to remember me by."

"I was a little boy, playing on the floor of the room where my mother was sitting. 'Lord Johnny, as we affectionately called him (Lord John Russell) came into the room where my mother was and handed her a paper, which she read carefully, and then handed it back to him without a word. He went out, and later returned with the paper. She read it through again, and showed some displeasure, remarking: 'I do not like it, and I shall never sign a paper that would in any way lead to war with the United States.'"

"I looked up from my play, as this was the first time I received any intimation that my mother was anything more than any other woman. The paper was still further changed. A week or two later my mother told me that my brother, the Prince of Wales, had visited the United States the year before. He had been so kindly received that she considered that it had established a bond of amity between the United States and England, and that she would never be one to do anything that could in any way disturb it."

JAPANESE SHIPYARDS.

The determination of Japan to become in every sense a modern nation is in no line of development made more plain than in the matter of shipyards. Data published by the Manufacturer shows that the Tokio shipyard, covering fully sixty acres, is reported as employing 3,000 men, who have all the latest machinery, including riveting machines, and six steamers of 150,000 tons are on the stocks, two of them for the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. The fact that the works are equipped with electricity is a further indication of the progressive spirit now ruling. The shipbuilding yard at Nagasaki is also going ahead, but special interest attaches to the new government steel works. Some 5,000,000 yen have already been expended on the works and 15,000,000 yen have been voted to complete construction. The works are on the eastern shores of Kishida, the most southern of the large islands forming the empire, and are, therefore, contiguous to China. The establishment, which covers 250 acres, is close by the coal fields, connected by the railway, and a seaport having over twenty feet of water will be convenient for the shipping of the finished products to the northern islands and also to China, which ultimately must become a large customer. The works are thoroughly equipped. In addition to blast furnaces there are coke ovens, and in the steel department open-hearth Bessemer furnaces, with a full set of rolling mills for roughing, three bar mills, as well as all the shearing and plate rolls. There are steel and iron foundries, boiler shops, laboratories, testing and other departments. The works will soon be put in operation, construction being far advanced.

AUTOS IN THE WHEAT FIELD.

In the immense California wheat fields the modern steam traction engines, or "automobiles" as they are called, have cheapened the cost of harvesting wheat on the Pacific coast so that grain can be raised there at 1-10 actual cost than in the Argentine public, where farm labor costs only a fraction of a dollar per acre. These large traction engines of the California wheat fields are of fifty horse-power, and are provided with driving wheels sixty inches in diameter. They are made to do the plowing, planting and harvesting at the proper season. In the spring they drive across the immense wheat fields sixteen ten-inch plows, four six-foot harrows and a press drill for planting the seed wheat. In this way one such traction engine performs the triple work of plowing, harrowing and planting all in one operation.—Harpers Weekly.

RELATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN

Great Britain is our greatest customer for provisions and raw materials. The total of her imports from the United States last year exceeded \$90,000,000. Her trade is worth more to us than that of all Europe combined. We are vitally interested, then, in the maintenance of her ability to buy, and this ability, however, need not be her earnings from her shipping interests and foreign investments may be, must be preserved by the enlargement of her market for manufactured products.—Philadelphia Record.

GOOD BREAKFASTS.

Start the Day Right.

The breakfast is perhaps the most important meal of the day. Europeans usually eat a very light breakfast. Many Americans have stomach trouble because they eat too much or food of not the right sort for the morning meal.

An ideal breakfast is a baked apple or some other fruit, a dish of Grape-Nuts Food with a little cream, and a cup of Postum Food Coffee.

Leave off all meat, hot biscuits, etc. Grape-Nuts and Postum both furnish the phosphate of potash together with other food elements that go to make up brain and nerve centers as well as muscle and tissue, and both can be digested by the stomach of a infant.

It is the part of wisdom nowadays to use food especially selected for nourishment, and that can be easily digested. Ten days' trial of this breakfast and you will feel as though you had "cleaned house."

The exhilaration of bounding health is worth a hundred times the small outlay of time and care in arranging such a breakfast.

Mrs. Riley, 125 Chestnut St., Camden, N. J., says she formerly breakfasted on chops, hot biscuits and coffee. "After such a meal I would have severe pains and they would last sometimes far into the night." She finally determined on a change in her diet and had for breakfast only Grape-Nuts Food and a little cream with Postum Food Coffee.

She says: "In a very few days the intestinal trouble all disappeared. I have regained my old-time weight, lost the irritability and nervousness, and life takes on a new aspect."

When I feel a little exhausted in the day I simply drop everything and stir a spoonful of Grape-Nuts in a little cream or hot milk, and in ten minutes I have regained my vigor and freshness."

Grape-Nuts Food is best when served just as it comes from the package without any cooking whatever. The food has already been cooked for ten to twelve hours in the process of manufacturing it. When made up into puddings, pies and other desserts it does not hurt it to be cooked again, but when served simply as a breakfast food it should never be cooked.

On the contrary Postum Coffee absolutely must be boiled 15 or 20 minutes before the food value and flavor can be brought out.

HUMOURS

Complete External and Internal Treatment

CUTICURA

THE SET

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA OINTMENT to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT to cool and cleanse the blood, and expel humour germs. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring skin, scalp, and blood humours, rashes, itchings, and irritations, with loss of hair, when the best physicians, and all other remedies fail.

MILLIONS USE CUTICURA SOAP

Assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Millions of Women use CUTICURA SOAP in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and excoriations, for too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women and mothers. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used these great skin purifiers and beautifiers to use any others. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odours. No other medicated soap is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the best skin and complexion soap, and the best toilet and baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour.

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle; CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal; and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring skin, scalp, and blood humours, rashes, itchings, and irritations, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. British Depot: F. NEWBURY & SONS, 27 Charterhouse Sq., London, E. C. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

THE SET

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WATER AND LEMONADE SETS.

Fourteen styles, this week, 75c to \$2.50. One style worth \$2.50, will go this week at \$1.48, others at 75c, \$1.15, \$1.50 and up, all worth very much more.

CLOCKS, Gold plated and decorated China, worth up to \$1.75, choice 95c. ICE CREAM FREEZER, SALE, TON-TONED FOR ONE WEEK LONGER. PRICES \$1.35, \$1.55, \$1.85.

Refrigerators, Garden Hose, Lawn Mowers, Screen Doors and Windows, Nill Cloth.

SCOTT-STREVELL HARDWARE COMPANY.

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