

AMERICAN FLAG AND UNION JACK.

May Float Together on London Public Buildings.

ENGLISH PRESS FRIENDLY.

Chamberlain Says It Would Almost be Worth a War to See the Two Flags Float Side by Side.

London, June 7.—Appreciation of the sentimentality of the Americans and British are now so frequently exchanging the burden of the comments of the afternoon papers on the chamber of commerce banquet. The St. James's Gazette is so friendly that it advocates a display of the Stars and Stripes alongside the Union Jack on all the public buildings on July 4, on the same principle that the English university men group the light blue and the dark blue (the colors of Cambridge and Oxford respectively), when they meet.

The Globe alone takes exception to the slogan that "commerce is the great unifier of the world," and thinks that rivalry and the desire to secure markets are liable to prove fruitful sources of trouble.

The Westminster Gazette says: "Mr. Chamberlain said it would almost be worth a war to see the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes floating side by side. A less martial way of cultivating good feeling between the two nations was adopted when the London chamber of commerce entertained the New York chamber of commerce at dinner."

The Times is rather distressed at the fact that nobody referred to the Derby yacht race, but that the chambers took to their commerce with praise-worthy determination and says that, whatever happened in the forenoon, the evening was most correctly spent. The paper adds: "We are glad to see Lord Lansdowne's greeting of the admirals and the words recently uttered by President McKinley, who expressed the hope that our past and increasing prosperity may be fruitful of nothing but good to our neighbors in the brotherhood of nations."

The most drastic of the English papers at least, however, perhaps the only one, is the Daily Mail. It is hoped to build up their shipping trade. They had made a beginning and, with the co-operation of their governments, tried to soon see their flag flying by side with that of Great Britain. Considering how frightened some of us have been at this beginning and how little we appreciate co-operation between the state and shipping interests in America, Mr. Griscom was certainly a bold man.

The Westminster Gazette suggests that the banquet may "be regarded as a friendly handshake which precedes a vigorous encounter." It is at least to demonstrate that if our American rivals are going to knock us out of time in the markets of the world our merchants must take their life in the best of spirits.

Rincon, N. M., Postoffice Robbed.

Albuquerque, N. M., June 7.—Information has reached this city of the robbery of the postoffice at Rincon, N. M., by two masked men who forced the postmaster to open the money drawer and hand out \$100. The men escaped.

Charged With Arson.

New York, June 7.—A special to the World from Reading, Pa., says: Officers have brought Leon Wertheimer to the city from Pittsburgh, charged with arson. The warrant accuses him with burning down the Wertheimer Shirt and Apron factory in Reading on September 15, 1900, with the idea of collecting \$25,000 insurance. Failing to secure \$2,000 the prisoner was committed. Of late he has made Kansas City his home. Wertheimer is a former rabbi. He was induced by embezzlement to come to Pittsburgh from Kansas City.

F. S. Jones' Body Found.

New York, June 7.—A dispatch from London, Va., tells of the finding of the body of F. S. Jones, an attaché of the American legation at Buenos Aires, who was drowned in a creek near Shadowell, Albemarle county, 240 miles away. The body had washed down the stream two miles. Mr. Jones was a native of Louisiana, was educated at Yale, and spoke several languages. For several years he was an interpreter in the state department.

WEICKLER IS LOCATED.

Deputy Coroner Involved in Insurance Conspiracy Cases.

Chicago, June 7.—The Tribune says: Just as the insurance conspiracy trial of Dr. Unger, Wayland Brown, and Frank Smiley is drawing to a close and the lawyers' arguments are being made, the name of Weickler, the former deputy coroner who conducted what the prosecution has characterized as a "fake" inquest over the body of Marie DeFenchach, has been located not far from Chicago and will be produced later in court if possible.

Judge Taylor, the trial jurist, has been anxious to secure Weickler and ask him about those "six empty chairs" that are said to have served as a jury in the inquest. The state's inference, of course, would be that had Marie DeFenchach died a natural death there would have been no necessity for a "fake" inquest.

It is not known what steps will be taken to bring Weickler back and he may not return in time for the present trial, which will go to the jury tomorrow.

MORE CARNEGIE GIFTS.

This Time It is to Aid the Committee of Fifteen.

New York, June 7.—The World says: Andrew Carnegie has made a large gift to the committee of fifteen to aid it in carrying on its work. His check was received by the committee just before he sailed for Europe. No announcement was made of the fact, it being the policy of the body not to make public the names of its supporters. There are two reports in circulation regarding the amount of Mr. Carnegie's gift, one placing it at \$10,000, and the other at \$25,000. The latter is believed to be the correct amount. Mr. Carnegie did not attend the meeting at which the committee was appointed and has never expressed his views in public in regard to its methods.

SWINDLED THE GOVERNMENT.

Charges of Corruption Made in the House of Commons.

London, June 6.—After a long and somewhat embittered discussion of the policy of the war office in buying horses for use in South Africa, the house of commons tonight by a vote of 128 to 100 voted the sum of £15,779,000 for transport and remounts.

Sir Blundell Maple, conservative, asserted that British officers who had been sent to Hungary and Austria had purchased broken down animals at extravagant prices and divided with the sellers the price charged the British government above the actual cost. He demanded the appointment of a committee of inquiry.

Lord Stanley, financial secretary of the foreign office, said an inquiry would be made and he believed the accusations of corruption brought against British officers would be disproved.

Mr. Broderick, the war secretary, said the war office paid for horses in England £20 to £25. Later in the discussion Mr. Broderick said a telegram had just reached him from Lord Kitchener announcing that between 50,000 and 60,000 troops were now suitably mounted. The war secretary defended the good quality of the horses bought abroad.

It is understood that the charges made by Sir Blundell Maple are of a serious nature. It is said that in one case an officer netted £25,000 in the purchase of horses in Hungary. Dissatisfaction of the war office existed in the colonies because the government has been buying horses on the continent when colonial animals were available.

SECY. ROOT EXPLAINS.

Told Cubans President Could Not Deviate From Plain Law.

Washington, June 6.—In view of the several representations made in Havana regarding the interpretation by the secretary of war to the Cuban commissioners of the Platt amendment, it can be stated authoritatively that the secretary did not deviate from the declaration that the President and himself had no power to change an act of Congress.

It is said here that the amendments to the Cuban convention made to the Platt law and the incorporation of conversations with Secy. Root did not represent his views of the amendment, nor was he correctly quoted in the alleged statements.

Among the reports given out in Havana is the translation of a letter of Senator Platt, written to the secretary of war and furnished as a confidential document to the Cuban commissioners when they were here. This letter briefly gives the views of the Connecticut senator on some features of the law which bears his name. Surprise was expressed that the letter should appear in print in Havana.

Gen. Wood telegraphed the department today inquiring as to the whereabouts of the letter of Secy. Root explaining in detail the objections to the action of the constitutional convention. It is expected the letter will reach Havana within a short time. It has been delayed in the mail.

China Orders Bonds Prepared.

London, June 6.—"The Chinese government," says the Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express, "has ordered that bonds be prepared for the payment of the indemnities."



EXPERT WOMEN GOLFERS WHO ARE TRYING FOR CHAMPIONSHIP HONORS THIS WEEK.

The winners of this week's club championships will later be contestants in the women's national golf tournament soon to take place. The four players here pictured are reckoned the best women golfers in America, and the coming contest between them will be watched with much interest in all parts of the country.

THE VERMILLION MINE.

Title to It Will Soon be Passed Upon by the United States Supreme Court.

Richest Bessemer Ore Mine Known—U. S. Steel Company Ready to Give Eight Millions.

New York, June 7.—The Herald says: Eight million dollars in cash and profits, which are now only prospective, hang upon the United States Supreme Court's disposition of a title to a tract of land known as "section 30" in the famous Vermillion range in northern Minnesota. This suit after long litigation, has now been brought to a final issue before the tribunal of last resort. Argument has been ordered for October. The case involves a tract which is generally believed to contain the richest deposits of Bessemer iron ore in the world. It is so valuable that the United States Steel company stands ready to pay \$8,000,000 for the rights which will be awarded to the victor in the long struggle for ownership.

Of all who have hoped to draw riches from the mine since its discovery only two interests have survived the winnowing process of the law. One of the contestants is the discoverer, a man who is practically without a dollar in the world. The other is A. N. Miller, who built the Saxon hotel in this city and who held a controlling interest in it until he sold it to Judge Dugro of the New York supreme court. Mr. Miller is accounted a wealthy man.

Frank Eaton, a wandering prospector in 1884, located the section under dispute. He subsequently gave a deed of the section to Eaton. Examination of the claim showed an area of an exceedingly high grade iron ore extending for a mile and estimated to be worth from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000.

This discovery caused keen competition for the property and Eaton's title was subjected to close scrutiny. Various interests sought to acquire it, and in 1889 the Midway company, which is controlled by Mr. Miller, obtained title from the secretary of the interior through Frank Hicks, on the ground that Eaton's title was defective.

Other claims were made, but the Midway company defeated them all, taking the case twice to the United States Supreme Court. Finally Eaton remained the only obstacle to its complete control and it began proceedings to have this title, founded on the half-breed woman's scrip, declared void.

Judge Samuel H. Moer, of the Eleventh judicial district, who is now a member of the law firm of Moer and Taylor of Ohio, and George H. Guntton, president of the New York Institute of Social Economics.

Mr. Taylor took the position that any discussion in Congress of the tariff at this time would have a damaging effect upon the country. He said the Dingley law was the most equitable tariff law the United States had ever had. He took a decided position against trusts and said they were not

fostered by the protective tariff. Mr. Taylor also said that he believed in the principle of reciprocity, but that he did not endorse any of the recently negotiated reciprocity treaties.

Mr. Guntton devoted himself especially to replying to an argument recently made before the commission by Edward Atkinson for freer trade. Mr. Guntton said that the freedom contended for by opponents of the tariff is analogous to freedom of the savage, a freedom which, if indulged in too freely, not only brings injury to others, but ruin to himself.

Father of the Elks is Dead.

New York, June 6.—George W. Cumberland, known to the American stage as George Thompson, "Father of the Elks," is dead in Brooklyn from blood poisoning following an operation on his hand. He was 65 years old. He is said to have founded the order of Elks thirty-five years ago, beginning first as ruler of New York lodge No. 1 in 1868. He afterward became district deputy grand ruler of New York, secretary of the board of grand trustees and deputy exalted ruler of the United States.

EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

Suit Threatened That May Tie Up Work For Some Time.

New York, June 7.—Mayor Van Wyck and members of the East River bridge commission have been notified of a suit which may tie up work on the main span of the new structure.

This suit has for its object the annulment of the contract made with the Pennsylvania Steel company for constructing the main span. This company was the lowest of three bidders and got the contract for \$1,123,000. The contract has been signed, but has not been certified to by Comptroller Coier.

WILLIAM ORLAND BOURNE DEAD.

Was Known as "The Pioneer of Unconditional Abolition."

New York, June 7.—William Orland Bourne, who was known as the "Pioneer of unconditional abolition," is dead at the home of his daughter in Montclair, N. J., aged 82 years. During the civil war Mr. Bourne was an ardent Unionist, and his songs and poems won him the title of "Poet of Freedom." He was one of the early promoters of the Republican party and was an intimate friend of Horace Greeley.

WELCOME TO SCHLEY.

Members of the Maritime Exchange Go Wild Over Him.

New York, June 6.—Admiral Schley today went to the maritime exchange to visit Lieut. Comdr. James A. Sears, who was his flag lieutenant at the battle of Santiago, and who recently was sent to the hydrographic bureau of the exchange.

The rear-admiral was recognized and was asked to meet the members. He consented, and as soon as he appeared the brokers surrounded him, cheered themselves hoarse and asked for a speech.

Admiral Schley declined to speak, but said he would be pleased to shake hands with everybody if he would be allowed to do so. This caused more cheering, and the uproar became so great that some one jokingly telephoned to the police station that a riot was in progress in the maritime exchange. The police escorted the admiral, who was laughing by this time, to safety, but only after he had shaken hands all around.

WALDERSEE LEAVES CHINA.

Takes Strict Precautions to Avoid Collisions Among Contingents.

Berlin, June 6.—The war office has received the following dispatch from Count von Waldersee, dated Tien Tsin, Tuesday, June 4th: "I have now resigned the functions of commander-in-chief, and am today leaving China by way of Tokio."

MILITARY POWER WILL BE SUPREME

Over the Philippine Civil Government.

TO BE ESTABLISHED SOON.

Judge Taft and General Chaffee Will Collaborate Admirably—Latter and MacArthur Confer.

Washington, June 6.—The new civil government to be established in the Philippines is receiving the consideration of the President and the secretary of war. It will differ little from what was first outlined as there will be a governor for the archipelago and legislative council and other officers. This government will have control of all civil affairs, but it will be under the war power to the extent of being directed by the secretary of war.

There will be a nice distinction as to the authority of the general commanding the troops in the Philippines and the governor to be appointed under the civil government. No official declaration has been made as to which will be the supreme authority, but it is known that the secretary of war will be supreme.

While it is not the intention to conduct the government of the Philippines under the Foraker law, that law will be taken as a satisfactory what is to be done. The new government will be similar to that which existed for a short time in the early days of New Mexico. There was a civil governor appointed by the President and a commanding general of the army. Both had their functions in preserving the peace and controlling the affairs of the territory.

CHAFFEE AND M'ARTHUR.

Manila, June 6.—Gen. Chaffee was conveyed direct to the Malacan palace today, where a private conference between Gens. Chaffee and MacArthur took place. Gen. Chaffee informed the correspondence of the Associated Press that while he was not sure of the orient's general capacity for self-government he favored the establishment of civil control in the Philippines at the earliest practicable moment. He was full of sympathy with the commission's plan for native education and business advancement because the United States interests and native interests lie in the same line. It seems certain that under a plain division of the civil and military authority Judge Taft and Gen. Chaffee will collaborate admirably.

The fragmentary news received here of the Porto Rican decisions has caused apprehension that there will be such a deficit in the Philippines revenues that Congress will need to make an appropriation to meet it.

Fears are also expressed as to the result of the application of jury trials and other features of the constitution not suited to the conditions of the Philippines.

Capt. Aingalongo and his aide have been killed by Wray's command at Dousel, Aibay province. Reilly's battery has sailed for the United States on board the transport Packing.

THE KLONDIKE CLEAN-UP.

Millions of Dollars' Worth of Gold Dust Coming to Dawson City.

First Shipments for Outside Will Not Start for Some Weeks, Until Boats Are Regular.

Dawson, May 21, via Seattle, Washington, June 6.—The spring clean-up season is in full swing in all parts of the Klondike camp. Millions of dollars' worth of precious dust have been washed from the mountain-like mounds of pay dirt that were taken out by the army of toiling miners through the long, weary winter months. Within a month \$3,000,000 or \$4,000,000 more will have been taken out, and the washing of the winter dumps will then be finished. The spring clean-up of the camp is estimated at \$15,000,000, and the summer output at \$10,000,000.

The dust is now coming into Dawson at the rate of \$25,000 to \$40,000 a day. After two or three weeks the roads will be drier and it will flow in at a heavier rate. The two banks here are busier than they have been for months, waiting or receiving the dust for storage. The big trading companies are receiving a great deal of dust in payment for goods advanced to miners during the winter. The camp is in a flourishing condition, and everywhere good feeling prevails.

The first shipments of dust to the outside of any consequence will perhaps not start for a week or two, or until the river is at a more steady stage and the boats run more regularly. However, there will be a rush of people out by the very first boats, and all will carry more or less of the precious product.

The work of washing up is in progress on all the creeks, and all are sending in dust. But some of the more remote creeks are not yet sending much, because of the muddy condition of the roads or trails. Some of the trails are almost impassable for even pack animals.

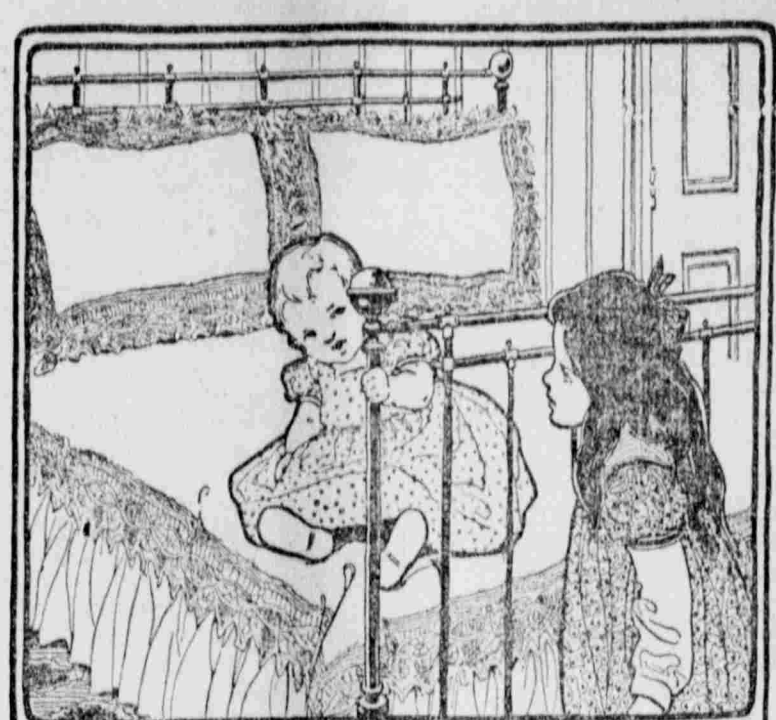
What gold is sent from Gold Run, Hunker, Dominion, Sulphur, Eureka, Quartz, Last Chance, Gold Bottom and others of the outside creeks comes by horseback.

The stages from Grand Forks frequently bring in as much as \$25,000 at a time, and it is no uncommon sight to see prosperous mine owners carrying into banks grips of the yellow metal that draw them heavily earthward.

Aaron Ewing, from Leston, Mo., died on Tunker creek, in the Klondike, during the month of May from what was supposed to be rabies. The patient had all the symptoms of rabies before and after death, and the camp was greatly alarmed. The patient was bitten six weeks before the disease developed in him. He died in great agony.

Indians in a Passion Play.

Chilliwack, B. C., June 6.—In preparation for the presentation of the Passion Play by 500 Siwash Indians here tomorrow religious services of special solemnity are being held today. In addition to the multitude of performers, 2,500 other Indians from all points on the coast, who have come here on a pilgrimage, are participating in the feast of Corpus Christi this morning. Pontifical high mass was celebrated, after which there was an exposition of



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