

SING NATIONAL SONG

Boers Unite With British Following Surrender.

ERSTWHILE ENEMIES FRATERNIZE.

Royal Troops Hold Up Trains and Offer Coffee and Tobacco to Their Former Foes—Foreign Allies Not Highly Esteemed.

PRETORIA, June 11.—The Boer commandos that are arriving here bring reports of fresh and striking instances of fraternization between the Boers and the British troops. The surrender of a commando at Balmoral, Transvaal, was followed by a big "sing-song" in which the Boers and the "Tomnies" joined in singing "Rule Britannia." The British soldiers stationed at the blockhouses between Balmoral and Pretoria in some instances held up the trains and proffered coffee and tobacco to their late enemies.

Former Secretary Reitz, who was a member of the late Transvaal government, has brought in the only ambulance left in the north and a Cape cart loaded with documents, including a number of bank notes which were printed in the field, and some gold sovereigns which had been obtained by the process of "sweating."

The Boers generally hold unfavorable estimates of their foreign allies, except in the case of the Americans who fought with them, and these they declare to be crafty and great fighters. In the course of a conversation on the foreigners who had fought on the Boer side a prominent commandant said, "All the Germans are fit for is to give horses sore backs."

A proclamation has been issued substituting a tax of 10 per cent net on the profits of mining operations for the 5 per cent tax that was imposed by the late Volksraad.

Fastest Mail Service Yet.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The fastest daily mail service ever attempted between New York and eastern cities and St. Louis and western points is provided for in arrangements made by the postoffice department effective next Sunday. The contract calls for a daily schedule of 2 1/2 hours between New York and St. Louis over the Pennsylvania. Beginning Sunday a fast mail train will leave New York at 2:45 a. m. daily and arrive at St. Louis at 2:15 o'clock Monday morning. This shortens the present schedule between New York and St. Louis by about eight hours and practically means a gain of a day for eastern mail bound to far western points and the southwest.

Fatal London Fire.

LONDON, June 10.—The inadequacy of the fire equipment of London has again been demonstrated by the fatalities which attended a comparatively small blaze in the center of the city at a late hour yesterday. The fire occurred in the upper portion of a five-story building adjoining the Mansion House station, in the busiest section of London. It was several hours before the casualties were ascertained. It was then found that nine young girls had been burned to death and that fifteen persons had been injured, one probably fatally. The bodies of the dead were all badly burned, and two could not be recognized.

Car Ferry Capsizes.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich., June 11.—The big car ferryboat St. Ignace turned turtle while loading cars at St. Ignace early yesterday and went to the bottom of the slip in twenty-four feet of water. The entire crew escaped without injury. The accident was caused by loading one side of the ferryboat with heavy cars of iron ore, with nothing on the other side to counterbalance the weight. The sinking of the St. Ignace leaves the railroads between the two Michigan peninsulas without means of transferring their trains across the strait of Mackinac.

Would Remove Presidents' Remains.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Representative Thompson of Alabama has introduced a bill appropriating \$100,000 for the removal of all the deceased presidents of the United States except George Washington to the National cemetery at Arlington. The president and the governors of the states are designated as a commission to make all the necessary arrangements for the removal.

Some Postal Receipts.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The May statistics of gross receipts at the fifty largest postoffices of the United States show a net increase of 11 per cent over the receipts for May, 1901. The largest was Columbus, O., 44 per cent. Buffalo showed a decrease of almost 11 per cent as compared with May of last year. New York's receipts show an increase of 15 per cent and Chicago 8 per cent.

King Albert's Great Vitality.

BERLIN, June 10.—King Albert of Saxony, who has been ill for some time, was unconscious for a part of Sunday night. His majesty was surrounded by his family, who momentarily expected the end, and he had received the last sacraments. Yesterday morning, however, his majesty sat up and had breakfast, smoked a light cigar and insisted upon disposing of some state business.

Most Sentence Affirmed.

ALBANY, June 11.—The court of appeals has affirmed the judgment of conviction against John Most for having published in New York city inflammatory literature just prior to the assassination of President McKinley. Most was sentenced to one year in the New York county penitentiary.

Australian Drought Broken.

MELBOURNE, Australia, June 9.—Plentiful rains in portions of South Australia and New South Wales relieved the drought, and the outlook is now more hopeful.

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

Notable Events of the Week Briefly and tersely told.

J. Pierpont Morgan has arrived in England from the continent. The annual convention of the American Medical association has opened at Saratoga.

Ten persons were killed and nine farmhouses destroyed by a tornado in Minnesota.

The British expenditures for 1902-03 are estimated at \$881,735,000 and revenues at \$762,175,000.

General Torres, with 2,500 Mexican troops, defeated 600 Yaqui Indians in the San Manzanar district.

The English team defeated the Americans in an exhibition game of polo at Ranelagh by 6 goals to 5.

Paul S. Stanley, an American, became demented in Rome and tried to ride his horse upstairs at Altieri palace.

Tuesday, June 10.

The centennial exercises at West Point Military academy were begun by a reception to visiting alumni.

Three American scientists made another ascent of La Soufriere, St. Vincent, but fog impeded the view.

The pope formally bestowed red hats on three cardinals, including Mr. Martinielli, and appointed two American bishops.

In the second game of the polo championship at Hurlingham the English team defeated the Americans, 6 goals to 1.

The Jersey supreme court denied the application of Thomas G. Barker, who shot Rev. John Keller at Arlington, for a new trial.

Monday, June 9.

Nine men were drowned in a collision on the lake near Duluth, Minn.

Floods in the vicinity of Emporia, Kan., have done more than \$1,000,000 damage.

Floods did great damage in the southwestern portion of Chicago. There were many narrow escapes from drowning.

The bill granting amnesty to all Americans now in jail or awaiting trial in Cuba was passed unanimously by the senate.

Two boys were killed and a man badly hurt at Reading, Mass., in a runaway caused by automobiles driven at a reckless pace by Harvard students.

It was stated that the price paid by J. Pierpont Morgan for the famous Consul Gutzmann collection of antique silver and bronzes in Berlin was \$500,000.

Saturday, June 7.

The Tehuantepec railway across Mexico is expected to be ready a year hence to compete for Pacific coast traffic.

The strike of the blast furnace workers has been settled, the men receiving an increase of 10 per cent for twelve hours work.

At Gijon, Spain, a boat containing eight Spanish artillery officers was run down by a steamer, and five of the officers were drowned.

Friday, June 6.

American jockeys won several races at Epsom Downs and all at the Bois de Boulogne.

New York university conferred the degree of bachelor of letters upon Helen Miller Gould.

Sir Thomas Lipton has announced that he will challenge for the America's cup next year.

The house of commons by a vote of 380 to 44 granted £50,000 to Lord Kitchener after bitter Irish opposition.

One of the boilers of the Wilson line steamer Consuelo burst on her voyage from New York to Hull. Nobody was hurt.

Thursday, June 5.

Oriental advisers reported fears in China of another Boxer uprising.

Yaqui Indians ambushed Mexican troops near Hermosillo, killing thirty. A general uprising is reported.

Eight miners were burned to death by an explosion of gas at a colliery at Dowdalls, Glamorganshire, Wales.

Four prisoners in the Somerville (N. J.) county jail by cleverly manipulating the lever locking their cells effected their escape.

The Gasyran, a mud volcano in Caucasasia, was reported in eruption. The country adjacent is enveloped in flames, and flocks of sheep were destroyed.

Three Months of Railway Accidents.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—A bulletin issued by the interstate commerce commission shows that during the three months ended Dec. 31 last there were 1,481 railroad collisions and 877 derailments in the United States, in which 274 persons were killed and 2,080 injured. Accidents of all other kinds increase the total to 813 killed and 10,235 injured. The damage to cars, engines and roadway by these accidents amounted to \$2,075,001.

A June Snowstorm.

HOOSICK FALLS, N. Y., June 10.—Word was brought from White Creek, six miles from here, that there was a fall of snow there and that the mountains are also covered. Black frost was seen in exposed places, causing some loss to fruit and vegetable growth. The Green mountains and Mount Greylock, in the Hoosick valley, were visited by a heavy snowfall.

Student Ride Ends Disastrously.

DENVER, June 9.—A special from Morrison, Colo., seventeen miles southwest of Denver, says that by the overturning of a wagon on which thirteen students of the Denver High school were riding one was killed, three seriously injured and all the others more or less bruised.

WASHINGTON.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, D. C., June 5th 1902. Late Tuesday afternoon the Lodge Philippine bill was passed in the Senate by a vote of 48 to 30.

The only democrat who voted for the bill was Senator McLaurin of South Carolina. Senators Hoar, Mason and Wellington, republicans, voted against the measure. The fifteen-minute speech delivered by Senator Mason on Monday, in which he explained his reasons for opposing the bill, was a manly utterance replete with humanity and common sense and would have swayed the opinions of any less partisan hearers than his republican colleagues. Speaking of his position later, Senator Mason said to me, "I am afraid it will hurt me but I could not conscientiously support the policy of which the Lodge bill is a confirmation." The bill will now go to the House for action but the republican leaders expect to report one of their customary drastic rules for its consideration and anticipate that the power of the party whip will secure its prompt passage, practically without debate.

Now that the tediously prolonged Philippine debate in the Senate is concluded, a brief retrospect of the democratic position should prove interesting. Going back to the time when practically all of the republican and many of the democratic senators voted to ratify the treaty of Paris, it should be remembered that at that time it had not entered the mind of any man in this country that the constitution would not follow the flag.

Soon after, however, the extreme protectionists, fearing some curtailment of their profits as a result of free trade with Porto Rico and the Philippines, besieged the administration to assess the full Dingley tariff rates on importations from those countries. If the islands were an integral part of the United States, protected by the provisions of the constitution, the levying of a tariff would be unconstitutional but the administration yielded to the importunities of the protectionists and the tariff was collected. Immediately test suits were brought and the Supreme Court practically decided that the islands were mere possessions, not entitled to the rights guaranteed by the constitution and entirely subject to the legislative dictum of Congress.

From that time, practically every democrat opposed their permanent retention on the ground that every principle of liberty and every tenet of the Republic would be violated by the coercive subjection of a people who were not to receive the same protection of their liberty as is guaranteed to every citizen of the United States by the constitution.

Coming down to the two bills which have been proposed in Congress by the republican party, the democrats have opposed them because they were essential confirmations of the imperial policy of the party in power. In order to bring to the attention of the people the pernicious results of such a policy it became necessary to expose to public view the atrocities which had, perhaps inevitably, accompanied the war of conquest which the United States was waging in the Philippines and the result has been that the republicans, absolutely unable to present any logical refutation of the charges made against their policy, adopted the position of defenders of the army and appealed to the patriotism of the people against what they termed the "slanders of the democrats." Space will not permit a lengthy examination of the Philippine debate but it is worthy of remark that there cannot be found in the Congressional Record a single speech which, when shorn of its oratorical ornamentation and vainglorious exaggeration, presents a common-sense, logical defence of the imperial policy of the administration. Moreover there will be found the greatest misrepresentation of the democratic position which has been, briefly expressed, simply a demand that a guarantee of ultimate independence, at such time as the Filipinos may have demonstrated their capacity to make the proper use of their liberty, be made now, and before the country is irrevocably committed to the imperialistic policy. The contention that the democrats, while opposing military domination have also opposed a bill which extends civil government is unworthy the men who have advanced it for, as they well appreciate, democratic opposition has been well grounded on the fact that, while the Lodge bill ostensibly extends the civil government it is simply a transfer of the

autocratic powers now exercised by the War Department to the Philippine Commission and the conferring on that commission of an authority which is repugnant to every American idea of justice and liberty.

The Nicaraguan bill is now being considered in the Senate and the House has under consideration the bill for the protection of the President which passed the Senate some time ago. The present prospects are that a substitute bill will be passed or at least that many radical changes will be made in the measure which passed the upper chamber.

The Cuban reciprocity problem is causing untold worry to the President and the republican leaders and numerous conferences have been held at the White House. The latest and most annoying complication is a substitute bill proposed by Senator Dietrick of Nebraska. The Senator's plan consists in abolishing the differential on refined sugar, adding a similar percentage to the duty on raw sugar and then allowing the Cuban planters a 25 per cent discount from the total duty. This plan would give the Cubans a 25 per cent advantage in American markets and would not increase the cost to the consumer but would curtail, to some extent, the profits of the Sugar Trust. No objection is urged against the plan except by the friends of the trust; the President approves the substitute and it offers an opportunity for the now divided factions of the republicans to get together. It remains to be seen, however, how strong the influence of the Sugar Trust is in the Senate for it is freely predicted that the Trust is too powerful in the upper chamber to permit any legislation detrimental to its monopoly.

The republican members of the House, apprehensive of the effect on the fall elections which accurate information in regard to Gen. Wood's

PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILROAD. In effect March 1, 1902. TRAINS LEAVE BLOOMSBURG: For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville, Tamques, weekdays 7:37, 11:30 a. m., 7:37 a. m., 7:37 p. m. For Williamsport, weekdays, 7:37 a. m., 7:37 p. m. For Danville and Milton, weekdays, 7:37 a. m., 7:37 p. m. For Catawissa weekdays, 7:37, 8:38, 11:30 a. m., 12:30, 5:00, 6:30, p. m. For Rupert weekdays, 7:37, 8:38, 11:30 a. m., 12:30, 5:00, 6:30, p. m. For Baltimore, Washington and the West via B. & O. R. R., through trains leave Reading for Philadelphia, weekdays, 7:37, 11:30 a. m., 7:37 a. m., 7:37 p. m. Additional trains from 34 1/2 Chestnut street station, weekdays, 1:58, 7:48, 8:25 p. m. Sundays, 1:58, 8:25 p. m. TRAINS FOR BLOOMSBURG: Leave New York via Philadelphia 7:30 a. m., and via Reading 9:10 a. m. Leave Philadelphia 10:31 a. m. Leave Pottsville 12:30 p. m. Leave Reading 12:15 p. m. Leave Tamques 1:49 p. m. Leave Williamsport weekdays 10:15 a. m., 5:42 p. m. For Catawissa weekdays, 7:00, 8:29, 9:10 a. m., 1:30, 3:36, 6:08 p. m. Leave Rupert, weekdays, 7:08, 8:29, 9:18 11:40 a. m., 1:58, 8:36, 9:31 p. m. ATLANTIC CITY DIVISION. Leave Philadelphia, Chestnut street wharf and South Street wharf. Weekdays—Express, 9:00, 10:45 a. m. (1:00 Saturday only) 2:00, 4:40, 5:50, 10:40, 1:15 p. m. Local 6:00 a. m., 12:40 p. m. Sundays—Express, 9:00, 10:40 a. m., 7:15 p. m. Local, 6:00 a. m., 2:00 p. m. Leave ATLANTIC CITY, Weekdays—Express, 7:45, 8:50, 9:00, 10:15 a. m., 2:50, 5:30, 7:30 p. m. Local, 6:45 a. m., 2:50 p. m. Sundays—Express, 10:15 a. m., 4:30, 5:30, 7:30 p. m. Local, 7:15 a. m., 4:30 p. m. For Cape May—Weekdays—8:30, 8:45 a. m., Saturdays only 11:40, 11:50, 12:40, p. m. Sundays, 8:45, 9:15 a. m., 7:00 p. m. For Ocean City—Weekdays—8:45 a. m., Saturdays only 11:40, 11:50, 12:40, p. m. Sundays, 8:45, 9:15 a. m., 7:00 p. m. For Sea Isle City—Weekdays—8:45 a. m., Saturdays only 11:40, 11:50, 12:40, p. m. Sundays 8:45 a. m., 9:40 p. m., 12:40, 1:45, p. m. SOUTH ST. 4:00 p. m. NEW YORK AND ATLANTIC CITY EXPRESS. Leaves New York (Liberty Street) 3:40 a. m. Leaves ATLANTIC CITY, 8:30 a. m. Detailed time tables at ticket offices. W. A. GARRETT, EVERTON J. WEEBES, Gen'l. Supt. Gen'l. Pass. Agt.

Pennsylvania Railroad. Time Table in effect May 25, 1902

Table with columns for station, AM, PM, and P.M. times for various routes including Scranton, Pittston, Wilkesbarre, etc.

HUMPHREYS' VETERINARY SPECIFICS. A. A. FEVERS, Congestions, Inflammations, Lung Fever, Milk Fever, etc.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, VITAL WEAKNESS and Prostration from Overwork or other causes.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE. LACKAWANNA RAILROAD. BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

Table with columns for station, AM, PM, and P.M. times for Lackawanna Railroad routes including Northumberland, Danville, Catawissa, etc.

Advertisement for Scott's Emulsion with text 'IN GUBA where it is hot all the year round' and an image of a man carrying a large fish.

Cuban administration would have had, have, through the Committee on Military Affairs, defeated the resolutions calling upon Secretary Root for a statement of Gen. Wood's expenses, the salary paid him, etc. Through Senator Hanna the rumor was started that he had been particularly extravagant and subsequent events warrant the belief that details of his expense account would create a sensation of large proportions.

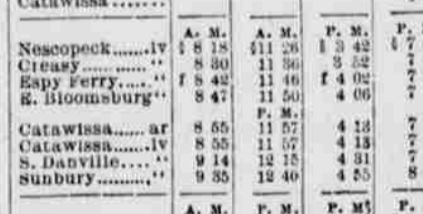
Rural Mail Boxes. Severe Punishment That Will Follow Meddling With Them.

The postoffice department at Washington has caused the following law to be generally promulgated. It needs no explanation, but it will impress the public with the seriousness of the offense of robbing or meddling with rural delivery mail boxes. This paragraph is taken from the postoffice appropriation bill:

"Whoever shall hereafter willfully or maliciously injure, tear down, or destroy any letter box or other receptacle established by order of the postmaster general or approved or designated by him for the receipt or delivery of mail matter on any rural free delivery route, or shall break open the same, or willfully or maliciously injure, deface or destroy any mail matter deposited therein, or shall willfully take or steal such matter from or out of such letter box or other receptacle, or shall willfully aid or assist in any of the aforementioned offenses, shall for every such offense be punished by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than three years."

THE BEAGLE STUDIO. Prompt attention given to all Photographic Work.

THE BEAGLE STUDIO. MAIN AND CENTRE STS.



PIANOS. From \$175.00 and Upwards. ORGANS. From \$50.00 and Upwards.

J. SALTZER. Music Rooms—No. 115 W. Main street below Market, Bloomsburg, Pa.

LIFE SIZED PHOTOGRAPHS.

Capwell's Studio, (Over Hartman's Store) BLOOMSBURG, PA.

PATENTS. We promptly obtain U. S. and Foreign.

GASNOW & CO. Opposite U. S. Patent Office WASHINGTON D. C.

ASK Druggist CATARRH for TRIAL SIZE.

Ely's Cream Balm. Gives Relief at once It cleanses, soothes and heals the diseased membrane.

PARKESS'S HAIR BALM. Restores the natural color of the hair.