

**WENT INTO EFFECT.****Strike Order Generally Obeyed by Mine Pumpmen.**

**President Mitchell Claims that 80 Per Cent. of the Men Quit Work—Operators Are Not Sanguine—Disturbances Are Reported.**

Wilkesbarre, Pa., June 3.—The order of the United Mine Workers of America, calling out on strike all engineers, firemen and pumpmen employed at collieries where the eight-hour work day at present wages was not granted, went into effect Monday, and as had been predicted, a majority of the men obeyed the order. Neither side can claim a victory at this time because the struggle on this phase of the anthracite coal miners' strike has just opened.

There was only a partial showing of strength yesterday. The real test of whether or not the mine pumps shall be manned will begin today. Although a majority of the men quit work, the companies, generally speaking, succeeded in keeping their pumps in operation.

National President Mitchell, of the Miners' union, gave out a statement in which he says that 80 per cent. of the men are out.

On the other hand an official of one of the largest coal companies, who received accurate information from the entire coal belt, made this statement:

"President Mitchell's estimate is too high. We have received figures from all our collieries and other collieries, but they are not to be given out, as it would not be policy to reveal our weak spots or to betray our strongholds, as far as they relate to the collieries individually.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., June 4.—There were no incidents of special mention in the anthracite coal miners' strike yesterday. The mine workers tried hard to bring out additional engineers, firemen and pump runners and the operators were equally earnest in their efforts to hold the men that have been loyal to them. The union succeeded in getting out quite a number of men. One or two collieries were compelled to shut down their pumps because of a lack of men, but in all other cases the operators were able to fill vacancies by drawing on their reserve force of office and other employees.

At the Lehigh colliery of the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Co. an employe came out of the colliery for the purpose of buying meat for the men inside the works. When his errand became known a crowd gathered and he was driven back to the mine. There was a cutting affray at Edwardsville. A striker hung an effigy of one of the workmen on a telegraph pole, and when the victim of the prank learned of it he sought out the man and stabbed him in the arm. The workman was followed by a crowd, who stoned him. He is slightly injured.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., June 5.—More engineers, firemen and pump runners obeyed the call of the Miners' union and struck yesterday, but in most instances the coal company officials were able to fill the places of the strikers. The Susquehanna Coal Co.'s colliery No. 5 at Nanticoke was the worst sufferer, all the firemen refusing to go to work, which compelled the company to shut down the engines.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., June 6.—The spirit of unrest that has been manifesting itself in this city and vicinity during the last few days broke out in earnest at two places in this city last night and as a result a boy was dangerously, if not fatally, shot by a guard at the Stanton colliery and a large portion of the fence around the Murray colliery was destroyed by fire.

At the Murray colliery, also operated by the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Co., in the eastern part of the city, a crowd of boys succeeded in burning about 400 feet of a high board fence that surrounds the company's property.

Seranton, June 6.—The first serious outbreak of disorder in connection with the miners' strike in the Lackawanna region occurred last night at Forest City. David Ows, a pump runner at the Clifford colliery of the Hillsdale Co., was attacked by a mob of 200 strikers while on his way to work and beaten into insensibility. He was revived and his wounds dressed and then taken to his home.

Fairmont, W. Va., June 7.—The order for a general strike of the coal miners in the two Virginias takes effect to-day. The uneasiness manifested in business circles during the past week has in a great measure disappeared, for there is no evidence that the strike order will be generally obeyed.

Shamokin, Pa., June 7.—The Locust Gap and Locust Spring collieries began flooding Friday because of the sub-bosses quitting work rather than keep up steam for the pumps.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 7.—The miners in the Lykens valley threaten to make trouble if the pumpmen and engineers do not quit work.

Washington, June 7.—After a conference with the members of his cabinet yesterday, President Roosevelt decided that there is no legal ground for interference by him in the settlement of the dispute between the coal operators and striking miners.

**HIS LIFE IN DANGER.****County Attorney Says He was Threatened with Death Because of His Prosecution of Alleged Hoodlums.**

Minneapolis, June 7.—There was a sensational interruption of the trial of Irwin A. Gardner in Judge Harrison's court Friday afternoon, when County Attorney Smith submitted an affidavit setting forth that his life had been threatened because of his participation in the prosecution. The affidavit includes the mention of the name of Mayor Ames as one of those anxious to stop pressure of the case against Gardner, who is accused of having accepted a bribe as special officer to protect shark gambling establishments from police interference. Chief of Police Ames is also under indictment. Mr. Smith says this is the second time he has been approached.

Mayor Ames was on the stand for the defense in the Gardner case. He remembered perfectly that he had never received the \$500 which Edwards and Crossman, the confidence men, had sworn they had paid Gardner to give him for protection, but his mind was a blank on many points of vital importance. He could not explain why he had appointed Gardner a special officer without pay, but he revoked the appointment two months after it was made. He could not explain why there was no allusion to this step in the records kept by his secretary. If Gardner's commission was revoked before the commission of the alleged crime, he cannot be convicted of having received a bribe as an official of the police department. This would make a technical defense.

**THREE SQUADRONS.**

**They Will Unite in West Indian Waters for Two Months' Drill.**

Washington, June 7.—The navy department has made public the orders for the assembling next winter of the vessels of the North Atlantic, South Atlantic and European stations to participate in the most extensive fleet maneuvers ever attempted by the navy in the West Indies. The orders recite that about November 15, next, the department will assemble all available vessels of the stations named, and about January 1, 1903, these vessels will be gathered at Culebra, Porto Rico, or Guantanamo, Cuba, and drilled for two months as a fleet.

The list of vessels which will take part is as follows: Kearsarge, Iowa, Massachusetts, Brooklyn, Illinois, Alabama, Indiana, the new Maine (probably), Olympia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Raleigh, Albany, Chicago, San Francisco, Newark, Atlanta, Detroit, Montgomery, Nashville, Marietta, Machias, as many of the 50 or more torpedo boats and destroyers as are available at the time, and a fleet of naval colliers.

**A Reign of Terror in Kentucky.**

Lexington, Ky., June 7.—John H. Johns, an attorney of this city, has returned from Jackson, Ky., whither he went to defend Thomas Cockrell, charged with murdering Ben Hargis. Johns says the court and bar of Jackson are in terror over threats by both the Cockrell and Hargis factions, and that Judge Redwine refused to act on the application for a change of venue because of fear of his own life and the lives of others. Two other attorneys were elected to preside as special judge, but each refused to act for fear of his life. Gov. Beckham has been appealed to. Johns says the county is bordering on revolution.

**End of the Teamsters' Strike.**

Chicago, June 6.—The packing teamsters' strike, which has disturbed the city for nearly two weeks, and which caused the most serious rioting that has occurred since the American Railway union strike in 1894, came to an end Thursday as the result of a conference between representatives of the packers and the teamsters. The agreement reached is a partial victory for the teamsters in that the packers declare that they will not discriminate against members of the union. The scale agreed upon is two cents lower than that demanded by the men.

**The Price of Victory.**

London, June 6.—An official statement issued by the war office shows that the total reduction of the British forces in South Africa, up to May 30, 1902, was 97,477. This includes killed, wounded, prisoners, deaths from disease and men invalided home. Of these many have recovered and rejoined their regiments, leaving 28,434 dead, or permanently incapacitated. The total number of troops killed in action, or who died from wounds, is 7,792, while the number of deaths from disease is 13,250.

**A Fight with Bandits.**

Manila, June 7.—American soldiers and members of the native constabulary have recently been hunting for Para Iso, the bandit leader of the island of Negros, in the mountains near Lanas, Negros. In a recent engagement between the Americans and bandits five of the latter were killed, four were captured and many were wounded.

**Killed Two Women and Suicided.**

Philadelphia, June 6.—Oscar Webb, colored, during a family quarrel yesterday shot and killed his wife and her mother in Germantown, a suburb of this city. He then turned the revolver on himself and inflicted a fatal wound.

**Prof. Welchman Is Bead.**

Anderson, Ind., June 6.—Prof. Lewis J. Welchman died here last night. He was 60 years old and for many years had conducted a business college. With the exception of John Surratt, now in Baltimore, Prof. Welchman was the last witness in the trial of John Wilkes Booth, the assassin of President Lincoln. Although his evidence was true in detail, Prof. Welchman always brooded over the matter and said that his testimony was the cause of the conviction and sentence to the gallows of Mrs. Surratt.

**INCOMPETENCE OF KINGS.****Instances of Ignorance of Monarchs Concerning Conditions in Their Own Realms.**

"Seems hard to believe this," said the reader of "China in Convulsion," looking up from his perusal of that remarkable book, relates the New York Herald. "Mr. Smith says that everybody in China knew about the danger threatened by the Boxers; that travelers, merchants, missionaries, editors, and even government consuls knew about it. The exception, he says, was the legations—they, of all others, to be in ignorance! They knew nothing and would hear nothing about it. What do you think of that?"

"It does seem strange," said the browser, who had been deep in French history. "But here's a coincidence. I've just been looking over some books dealing with the French revolution and later periods of France—Victor Hugo's 'Choses Vues' and Watson's 'Story of France' among them. And what do you think? The kings of that country were just as ignorant of impending calamities which threatened their thrones and lives as were the legations in China, according to Mr. Smith's account. That, it seems to me, is even more astonishing.

"Take Louis XVI. at Versailles. What do you suppose he was about when the mob went to fetch him to the Tuilleries? Why, shooting rabbits in the woods, to be sure, with all France in a fever and the shadow of the guillotine on his door. Much he knew about what was going on! Then, 41 years later, we have Charles X. with his edict annulling the very constitution which gave him his throne.

**Indian Relief Trust.**

A meeting was lately held by the Omaha and Winnebago Indians on

**ENVY OF PROFESSIONALS.****According to This Authority Architects Have the Least and Actors Have the Most.**

An Italian philosopher, Signor Ferrigni, has amused himself by constructing a scale of degrees for the measurement of professional envy, reports the Buffalo Commercial. The highest point in this envy measurer is ten. Architects are happily placed lowest on the scale. They register only one; advocates, priests and military men are ranged at two; and in the ascending scale he gives us professors of science and literature four; journalists, five; authors, eight; physicians, nine; actors and actresses, ten. The small amount of envy among architects is held to be due to their precise, severe and rigid studies. The same thing applies to advocates. Among the clergy envy is found mostly in preachers. In the military career envy is quiescent in time of peace, but can become acute in time of war. Envy makes men of science and literature lead solitary lives, diffident of each other. Among physicians envy is still more prevalent, and they do not spare their colleagues, often terming them charlatans. In the theatrical world envy, according to Signor Ferrigni, reaches its acute form, vanity playing a great part in its production.

**PRINTERS ARE TOO SLOW.****The Value of Government Reports Is Impaired by Delays in Publication.**

The public as well as the government suffers greatly by the dilatory methods in vogue in the printing of official reports. The value of work done by the scientific bureaus maintained by the government especially is lamentably lessened by the tardiness with which

**FRIARS MUST GET OUT.****Order Given Gov. Taft in Dealing with the Vatican on Going to Home.**

Washington, June 7.—Secretary Root has sent to the Philippines committees of the senate and house the textual copies of the instructions given by him to Gov. Taft for his guidance in dealing with the Vatican respecting the acquisition by the United States of the friars' lands in the Philippines. These instructions were exhibited by Gov. Taft to the Vatican officials and served the purpose of credentials. The text is as follows:

"You are authorized, in the course of your return trip to Manila, to visit Rome and there ascertain what church authorities have the power to negotiate for and determine upon a sale of the lands of the religious orders in the Philippine islands, and if you find, as we are informed, that the church at Rome has such power, you will endeavor to attain the results above indicated. Any negotiations which you may enter upon are always subject to granting of power by congress to follow the negotiations by binding action. In any negotiations you will bear in mind the following propositions, which should be fully stated to the other side in the negotiations:

"One of the controlling principles of our government is the complete separation of church and state, with the entire freedom of each from any control by the other. This principle is imperative wherever American jurisdiction extends, and no modification or shading thereof can be a subject of discussion.

"The religious orders cannot longer perform in behalf of the state the duties in relation to public instruction and public charities formerly resting upon them, and the power which they formerly exercised, through their relations to the civil government, being now withdrawn, they find themselves the objects of such hostility on the part of their tenantry against them, as landlords and on the part of the people of the parishes against them as representatives of the former government, that they are no longer capable of serving any useful purpose for the church. No rents can be collected from the populous communities occupying their lands unless it be by the intervention of the civil government with armed force.

"For several years past the friars, formerly installed over the parishes, have been unable to remain at their posts, and are collected in Manila with the vain hope of returning. They will not be voluntarily accepted again by the people and cannot be restored to their positions except by forcible intervention on the part of the civil government, which the principles of our government forbid.

"Under these conditions it is for the interest of the church, as well as of the state, that the landed proprietorship of the religious orders in the Philippine islands should cease and that if the church wishes to continue its ministrations among the people of the islands and to conduct in its own behalf a system of instruction with which we have no desire to interfere, it should seek other agents therefor.

"It is the wish of our government, in case congress shall grant authority, that the titles of the religious orders to the large tracts of agricultural lands which they now hold shall be extinguished, but that full compensation shall be made therefor. It is not, however, deemed to be for the interests of the people of the Philippine islands that in thus transferring wholly unproductive tracts of land into money capable of productive investment, a fund should thereby be created to be used for the attempted restoration of the friars to the parishes from which they are now separated, with the consequent disturbance of law and order.

"Provision should be made for ascertaining what rentals, if any, ought to be paid for contents and other church buildings which have been occupied by United States troops during the insurrection, this being of course subject to further specific action by congress.

"Your errand will not be in any sense diplomatic in its nature, but will be purely a business matter of negotiation by you as governor of the Philippines for the purchase of property from the owners thereof, and the settlement of land titles in such a manner as to contribute to the best interests of the people of the islands."

**Another Eruption of Mont Pelee.**

Castries, Island of St. Lucia, June 7.—The steamer Eden arrived here Friday. Capt. Down reports that while leaving Fort de France, Friday morning, Mont Pelee erupted and threw out an enormous cloud of smoke, which passed to the eastward. The passengers on the Eden were much alarmed. Almost entire darkness prevailed. While three miles from the island of St. Lucia, clouds of volcanic dust obscured the coast and made it difficult for the vessel to enter the harbor. At 2 o'clock Friday afternoon the darkness was intense over St. Lucia.

**A Thousand People Killed.**

San Francisco, June 7.—Upward of 1,000 lives have been lost and half of the city of Ratalbulen, Guatemala, has been destroyed by the eruption of Tacana volcano, according to advices received here by the steamer Patent, from Valparaiso.

**Another Big Strike Is Promised.**

Chicago, June 7.—Unless the Union Stock Yards Co. shall agree to reinstate the 17 cattle drivers who, it is said, were discharged last Tuesday because they were union men, the 5,000 butchers and meat cutters at the packing houses and 700 stock yards employes will not go to work Monday. The issue was squarely made at a conference last night between Michael Donnelly, president of the Butchers' and Meat Cutters' Union of North America, and A. G. Leonard, general manager of the stock yards.

**FARMS SUBMERGED****Kansas and Nebraska Suffer from Storm and Flood.**

**The Town of Beatrice, Neb., Gets a Severe Dose—A Number of Washouts on Railroads Reported—The Rainfall Was Very Heavy.**

Kansas City, June 7.—The loss of property by the overflow of the Neosho and Cottonwood rivers will amount to several hundred thousand dollars in the Emporia district. There has been, however, no loss of life and both rivers are falling. Where the two streams join, farms for miles around are submerged in from one to six feet of water. In several places swift currents leave the main streams and cut across the country, devastating hundred of acres of corn and wheat. In some of the bottom families have been rescued in boats. The Santa Fe tracks are covered with water for two miles.

Trains for Kansas and Oklahoma points are arriving here many hours late on account of the floods. Crops on bottom lands have been overflown and in southern Oklahoma the wheat harvest has been suspended. The most serious farm loss is reported from near Emporia, where the Neosho has become a lake five miles wide.

Beatrice, Neb., June 7.—The flood caused by the Cortland cloudburst reached this city yesterday and has practically cut off the city from outside communication by railway. All the bottom lands and residences along the creek are under water. There is eight feet of water in the Union Pacific round house and a quarter of a mile of track is washed out between this city and Cortland.

Nearly all of the Union Pacific track between this city and Pickrell is under water and trains are unable to move either way.

The main line of the Burlington is badly washed out. One train on the Union Pacific, with 20 passengers, is laid up at Pickrell and is unable to move.

St. Paul, Neb., June 7.—A rainfall of between three and four inches within four hours yesterday, caused a flood in this part of central Nebraska. The town of Danneberg, nine miles from here, was inundated by a rise in Oak creek, which runs through the town. The water stood three feet deep in the streets last night and was steadily rising and people were moving to higher ground. The railroads are suffering, the Union Pacific having its tracks washed out and the Burlington losing a bridge. Much stock has been drowned.

Mitchell, S. D., June 7.—The greatest storm that has visited this section for years swept over here Friday. A violent wind storm was followed by a torrential rain for an hour and the streets were flooded. Practically every basement on Main street is full of water, and great damage has been done to stocks stored in them. In a great many residences the water stands even with the floors. Seven inches of water fell during one hour. Hundreds of trees were blown down, and many buildings more or less damaged. Telephone and telegraph lines were badly crippled by the heavy wind.

Marshalltown, Ia., June 7.—This section of Iowa is literally deluged and great damage to property and to growing crops will result. A terrific cloudburst occurred at Gladbrook yesterday, washing out several miles of railroad track on both the Chicago & Northwestern and the Chicago Great Western. Both roads have lost bridges. Heavy damage is also reported on other roads. The Iowa river here is higher than it has been for many years, inundating the bottom lands, submerging crops and threatening the residents of lowly localities. Cornfields in many places are four feet under water. Stock is being rescued by boats. Boniford Langdon, a 7-year-old boy, was drowned.

**TRADE REVIEW.****Labor Disputes are the Only Unfavorable Features Noted.**

New York, June 7.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: "Peace in South Africa has greatly improved the outlook. Foreign industrial markets will quickly benefit by the development of that country, while a return to active gold mining will be a helpful influence in monetary circles. Owing to the present exceptional home consumption, producers in this country may not be able to take advantage of the opportunity immediately, but even the indirect effects must be beneficial. Domestic conditions still have but the one drawback of labor disputes, which have reduced the earning power of a large force.

Failures this week in the United States were 218, against 185 the corresponding week last year, and in Canada 16, against 20 last year.

**Killed by Lightning.**

Chicago, June 7.—A heavy thunder storm passed over this city last evening and much damage by lightning is reported. Several buildings were struck and at Wheaton, Wilbur Chase, the 17-year-old son of Rev. H. W. Chase, pastor of the Centenary Methodist church, was killed by an electric bolt.

**A Doctor's Huge Bill.**

Pittsburg, June 7.—The bill of Dr. Walter C. Browning, of Philadelphia, for \$190,070 for professional services in attending State Senator Chris L. Magee during the long illness which resulted in his death, came before Judge Over, of the orphans' court, Friday. The executors refused to pay the bill, averring that it was exorbitant. Counsel for Dr. Browning stated before the opening of the hearing that Dr. Browning's claims against the Magee estate aggregated \$350,000, but he would not make public the items which go to make the claims.

**HON. ALBERT J. HOPKINS.**

The republicans of Illinois, recently assembled in state convention at Springfield, by a two-thirds vote passed a resolution requesting the next general assembly to elect Mr. Hopkins, who at present represents the Aurora district in congress, to the United States senate, to succeed Senator William E. Mason, who is a resident of Chicago. There were several candidates in the field, eager and ready to snatch convention honors from Mr. Hopkins, but their efforts proved futile. The picture here given is from Mr. Hopkins' latest portrait, taken only a few weeks ago.

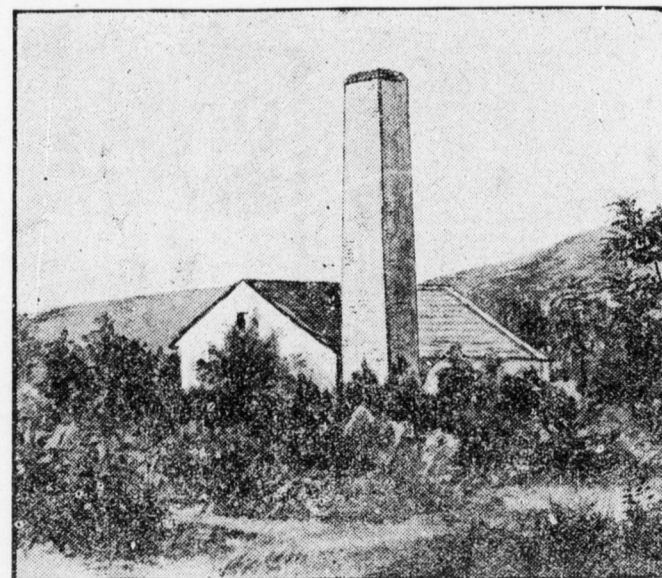
their reservations, and a relief trust was formed. Great Thunder, a leading financier of the Winnebago, was elected president. Great Thunder's specialty is making bows and arrows. Green Rainbow and Prairie Chicken, makers of belts, and John A. Logan, manufacturer of eagle feather war bonnets, were made directors. All the members of the tribes will obey these leaders in matters pertaining to the prices of Indian goods.

**Turkey's Smartest Town.**

Smyrna is the smartest town in Turkey so far as trade is concerned. It does a bigger business than Constantinople. It is the headquarters of the wool and of the rug and carpet trade.

**An Afterthought.**

It is always well to remember, says the Chicago Record-Herald, that the extinct volcano, like the reposing wasp, will bear watching.

**WHERE EMPRESS JOSEPHINE WAS BORN.**

Fort de France, which now is the center of interest on the island of Martinique, has historic interest as the scene of the girlhood of Empress Josephine. The cut is supposed to represent the house near Fort de France where Josephine de Tiescher de la Fayette was born, and lived until she was married, at the age of 14, to Vicomte de Beauharnais. The home was the sugar house of the plantation, as the great house of Josephine's father was destroyed by a hurricane. Above the tall building of plastered stone rises a huge chimney. In the city of Fort de France is a splendid statue of the empress.