

FAITHFUL WIFE OF "BOON PAUL" DEAD.

Victim of Pneumonia After an Illness of Three Days.

HER PLAIN AND HOMELY LIFE.

Was the Mother of Sixteen Children, and Who Helped the President of the South African Republic Save and Keep Millions of Gold—Proud of Her Husband, and Devoted to Him and His Interests.

Pretoria (By Cable).—Mrs. Kruger, wife of President Paul Kruger, of the South African Republic, died here of pneumonia, after an illness of three days. She was 67 years old.

Her long separation from her husband, combined with the death of her favorite daughter, Mrs. Smith, last week, had completely broken her spirit.

Mr. Eloff and other relatives of the Kruger family were at her bedside when she passed away.

President (By Cable).—Owing to the Sunday telegraph hours in Holland, says a dispatch to the Daily Mail from Hilversum, "Mr. Kruger was not informed of his wife's death until the evening. The news was broken to him by Dr. Heymans and Secretary Boeschoten.

"Mr. Kruger, who had just returned from Hilversum Church, burst into tears and asked to be left alone. He exclaimed:

"She was a good wife. We quarreled only once, and that was six months after we were married.

"He prayed for a long time and is now calmly sleeping, his Bible beside his bed. The Transvaal and Orange Free State flags flying above the white walls were draped and half-masted. Shortly before the news came a crowd of country girls had been singing a folksong outside the villa."

A Typical Boer Woman.

Since the capture of Pretoria by the British, June 5, 1900, and the departure of President Kruger to another successive capital to another, ending in his present European visit, Mrs. Kruger had remained in the city where she had made her home so long.

She and her husband talked over their plans some time before and decided that his heavy travels would be in danger, and his life was often to be in danger, it was better for her to remain in the old home, where she would be safe and could await better times. But, alas, the better times have not come. The death of the wife who had been a faithful companion to him half a century will add another heavy load to the burden of sorrow which is upon the rugged leader of the Boers.

Mrs. Kruger, in appearance, in her manners and in her speech, was as unassuming as the wife of any Dutch farmer. And she was just as thrifty and frugal.

PAN-AMERICAN AWARD JURIES.

Will Hold First Meeting This Week and Organize Later.

Buffalo, N. Y. (Special).—The juries of award for the Pan-American Exposition selected by Henry Smith Pritchett held their first meeting in the Service Building. Later they will be organized as class juries for each department and immediately take up the work reviewing and judging the exhibits.

All returns from the class juries will be subject to revision by a superior jury. Following is a list of the chairman of each jury:

- Agriculture—Prof. S. M. Babcock of the University of Wisconsin.
- Agricultural Implements—Col. J. H. Brigham, United States assistant secretary of agriculture.
- Food and their Accessories—Lieut. Col. A. L. Smith, chief of the commissary, U. S. A.
- Forestry—Prof. B. E. Fernow, Cornell University.
- Fisheries—United States Fish Commissioner Charles H. Babcock, of Rochester.
- Mines and Metallurgy—John Birkinbine, Franklin Institute, Philadelphia.
- Machinery—Prof. Ira N. Hollis, Harvard University.
- Electricity—Dr. Carl Herring, consulting engineer, Philadelphia.
- Transportation—Prof. G. P. Prout, editor of the Railway Gazette.
- Ordnance—Admiral Belknap, U. S. N.
- Manufactures—Dr. E. A. Engler, Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, Mass.
- Graphic Arts—Theodore L. De Vinne, of the De Vinne Press, New York.
- Literature—Carroll D. Wright, United States bureau of labor, Washington.
- Arts—Daniel V. French, sculptor.

AMBUSH REVENUE MEN.

One Killed and One Badly Wounded by Moonshiners in Tennessee.

Nashville, Tenn. (Special).—Seven revenue officers were ambushed supposedly by moonshiners, about six miles from Monterey, in Putnam county. One man was killed and one badly wounded.

A posse of six led by a deputy collector, crossing along a steep hillside, above an illicit still, when they received orders to throw up their hands. They had barely located the speaker, 40 feet below them, when a deadly volley from eight guns was poured upon them.

Deputy Marshal Thomas Price was instantly killed. Postmaster Mackey was badly wounded. The officers returned to the place so hot that Collector Bell and the survivors retired and carried Mackey with them. One moonshiner was heard moaning and calling to his friends that he had been fatally wounded.

Collector Bell has gathered another posse and started out to recover the body of Price.

Will Not Release the Americans.

Washington (Special).—In response to the representations to the State Department, the British Government has declined to release any of the Americans who were captured while serving in the Boer army. The only exceptions will be in the case of prisoners whose health is such as to make their confinement dangerous. Some Americans are among the military prisoners in Ceylon, and the State Department had special reference to their case in addressing the British Government in this matter.

New York in Charleston.

Albany, N. Y. (Special).—The New York State Commission to the South Carolina Exposition has decided to erect a splendid building on one of the most favorable sites in the exhibition grounds. The plans accepted call for a structure 200 feet long by 60 feet wide and averaging 60 feet in height. The main entrance will face upon the river, and the huge porch will extend over the water. The architecture is in keeping with the general design of the exposition, the plans for the new state building being designed by Bradford Gilbert, the supervising architect.

SUMMARY OF THE NEWS.

Domestic.

Former Governor Jones, of Alabama, had an exciting discussion with Chairman Knox, of the Constitutional Convention, which the Governor refused to be belittled from the hall.

Dr. Michael N. Regent received an indeterminate sentence in Chicago for substituting a corpse for an insured man to swindle the Knights and Ladies of Security.

Judge Trout, of San Francisco, has decided that the trust clause in the Fair will with regard to personal property is void.

Thirty of the new cadets at West Point were overcome by the heat at the funeral of General Butterfield.

A general strike of the United Garment Workers in New York has been ordered, involving 50,000 men.

Henry Burgess, a steeplechase jockey, was killed in New York while schooling a horse over the jumps.

Some incendiary has been setting fire to property in Richmond, Va., belonging to Joseph Leppert.

Charles J. Parsons was acquitted in Richmond of the charge of trying to beat a Norfolk hotel.

The Salmon combine was incorporated in Trenton, N. J., with a capital of \$25,000.

Jacob Starr, dry goods merchant of York, Pa., committed suicide.

The executive committee of the United Mine Workers' Association has ordered back to work all firemen who are members of the association and who quit because of the strike of the International Association of Stationary Firemen.

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A NEW MOVE FOR SETTLEMENT.

Probable Intervention in the Big Steel Strike.

PULLING IN OPPOSITE DIRECTIONS.

Major Farquhar, of the Industrial Commission, Goes to New York in Compliance with a Request to Confer with the Members of the Ohio Board of Arbitration, to Try to Find a Way of Bringing About an Agreement.

New York (Special).—It is believed here that a meeting may be held in a few days for the purpose of discussing the possibility of bringing about mediation in the great steel strike.

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SECRETARY LONG CONDEMNES BOOK.

Maclay's History Cannot Be Used in the Present Form—Time for Action Says Schley.

Washington (Special).—The Secretary of the Navy has decided that the third volume of Maclay's history of the Spanish-American War shall not be used as a text book at the Naval Academy unless the obnoxious language it contains in characterizing the action of Rear-Admiral Schley is eliminated.

In this volume the author describes the battle of Santiago and criticizes Schley, calling him a coward and a traitor. The Secretary says that it would be manifestly improper to have a history containing such intemperate language used as a text book for the cadets.

He has informed both Commander Wainwright, who is in command of the Naval Academy, and the Secretary of the Navy of the history of the decision.

In this connection the Secretary says that the proofs of the entire volume were not submitted to him by the historian.

He received only the proofs of the third chapter, that relating to the mobilization of the order, which he returned to the Secretary of the Navy, who has issued in making the naval preparations for the war. That chapter was satisfactory and he returned it to Mr. Maclay with an indication of his approval. He says he never saw the account of the battle at Santiago and the criticisms of Rear-Admiral Schley until after the book was published.

Because of the interest aroused, inquiries have been made as to the identity of the author, Edward Stanton Maclay. It has been discovered that, formerly an editorial writer on the New York Sun, he is presently employed as a clerk in the Navy Department in the store room of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, performing the duties of a clerk, but classified as a laborer.

His clerical duties end at 4 o'clock each day, after which he has ample time to write history.

"No Time for Talking."

New York (Special).—"This is no time for talking at a time for action."

This was Rear-Admiral Winfield Scott Schley's answer to a request for a statement of his intentions in regard to the attack made upon him in the third volume of Edgar Stanton Maclay's "History of the Navy." It is believed that Admiral Schley will take measures to call Mr. Maclay to account for the accusations of cowardice and falsehood imputed to him in the volume which has just been issued from the press.

Beyond the declaration that the time for action had arrived Admiral Schley would say nothing of his plans as to the shafts which have been aimed at him. The admiral's intention is to answer the mon Mr. Maclay and possibly also his publishers to answer in the courts for his version of the course pursued by Admiral Schley during the operations which culminated in the battle of Santiago.

It is believed to be no doubt that Admiral Schley will say to a word in regard to the controversy over the naval operations which ended in the destruction of Admiral Cervera's squadron. He has refrained, hitherto, from taking any part in the bitter contest which has raged both in and out of Congress ever since the battle of Santiago.

MORRO CASTLE AS A NAVAL STATION.

Protests and Approval by Cuban Newspapers of the Reported American Plan.

Havana (Special).—The report that the United States intends to hold Morro Castle as a naval station has caused much adverse comment here. The public generally expected that Morro Castle and the Cabanas fortress would be taken for a naval station.

The discussion protests against this action, saying it is "an imposition of a strong power upon a weak one, yet Cuba can do nothing but accept it."

La Lucha strongly approves the step. "Cuba could not do anything with the two historic fortresses of Havana and Santiago, while the flag of the formidable Republic of the United States will command the respect of strangers, and other nations would see behind the flag not the little State of Cuba but one of the greatest powers of the globe. The two points of most strategic importance on the Cuban coast the United States should take and strongly fortify."

Schlatter in the Workhouse.

Washington (Special).—Francis Schlatter, the so-called "divine healer," was tried in the Police Court here as a vagrant and fined 30 days in the workhouse. As he returned to the cells he pleaded that the workhouse authorities refrain from shearing his locks. Schlatter stated to the court that he had come here to get his wife, who had deserted him, to approve of the sale of some English property, and, being discouraged, had commenced to drink.

Use of "Masut."

Washington (Special).—The imperial German navy and some German manufacturers are using large quantities of an oily product of German brown coal, called "masut," for heating and steam producing purposes. The coast defense vessels of the German navy are fitted for the use of this oil. The advantages of "masut" are said to be a one-fourth greater heat producing quality, a greater ease in handling, very little smoke and the ability to produce full power steam in less time than with coal.

Big Christian Science Fee.

Utica, N. Y. (Special).—After the death of Moses Davis, of Rome, N. Y., it was found that he had bequeathed to the Christian Science church of that city property worth \$60,000. Now the heirs are trying to recover this property, declaring the transfer to have been illegal. The Christian Scientists say the property was given in payment for treatment to Mrs. Davis. The treatment was unsuccessful, for Mrs. Davis died about a year ago.

Crazed by Annapolis Hospital?

White Plains, N. Y. (Special).—Harry Craven, a grandson of the late Commander Henry Augustus Craven, U. S. N., and the descendant of a wealthy New York family, was committed by Supreme Court Justice Dykman at White Plains to Bloomingdale Asylum, a hopeless lunatic, the doctors say. Craven is 19 years old and has been closely guarded of late in the home of his mother in Yorkers Park. It is said that the young man's madness was brought on by hazing when he was a student four years ago at the Annapolis Naval Academy.

New Wood Preservative.

Washington (Special).—The State Department has received from Commercial Agent Johnson, of Stanbridge, a report on the discovery of a wood preservative. He says: "The sap is removed from timber and at the same time it is impregnated with chemicals to render the wood either fireproof or impervious to attacks of insects or to decay in salt or other waters. Beechwood can be made suitable for railway sleepers or for boat and shoe lasts. If necessary the impregnating plant can be used at the killing grounds. The cost of impregnating is about 2 cents per cubic foot."

Cape Town (Special).—Lord Kitchener has commuted the sentence of death passed on 34 Boer prisoners to penal servitude for life at Bermuda.

YACHT CAPSIZES, FIVE LIVES LOST.

Arthur C. Colburn and His Two Daughters Drowned.

CAPTAIN BLAMED FOR ACCIDENT.

One Disagreeable Experience—The Captain's Failure to Take the Owner's Advice Responsible for the Catastrophe, the Boat Capsizing in the Squall That Came On.

New Haven, Ct. (Special).—Five persons were drowned in the Sound by the capsizing of the yawl-rigged yacht Venetia, of Philadelphia, at a point five miles east of Sands Point, near the New York and Connecticut coast. Two only of those on board the yacht were rescued. The drowned are:

Arthur T. Colburn, owner of the yacht and his daughters Ida and Annette Colburn, of Philadelphia.

Captain Flint, of Brooklyn, N. Y., master of the yacht, and a sailor, name unknown.

The others on board the ill-fated craft, Mrs. Walter J. Sprankle of Philadelphia, another daughter of the owner of the yacht, and the steward, James Standridge, of New York, were rescued by the tug Gertrude, after clinging two hours to the bottom of a capsized longboat.

The yacht left Delaware City Monday morning, bound for Newport. Wednesday morning it started for Thompsonville, S. L., the intention being to put into Black Rock, Ct., and take on board Mrs. Sprankle's husband, who was expected there.

According to the story of the steward, the accident happened between 3 and 3.30 in the afternoon. The sky was very squally, and the steward says he heard Mr. Colburn say to Captain Flint that it would be well to take in some of the light sails, but that the Captain replied that the boat would stand all the wind that was coming. She then had on all her light sails, including jibs, staysail and topsail.

The wind continued to increase, and the ladies went below where Mr. Colburn joined them, after again advising Captain Flint to reduce sail, this time saying that the jib and the jigger were all that it was safe to carry.

Still the captain kept the Venetia under all her sail, and finally the squall broke. The first gust knocked the yacht down under her port rail and away under water, and the waves broke over the cockpit into the cabin. Terror stricken, the party below rushed to the companion way just as a second and fiercer gust hit the craft and carried her down again. A second time she righted, but only to take in a moment for the temporary calm there could be seen coming a long mass of water capped with a white line of foam that the wind raised.

Stanbridge says he started for the mast just before the wave broke, while Captain Flint and Mrs. Colburn were endeavoring to get the women out of the submerged cabin. But before Stanbridge could get there the roller had struck and Venetia, righting for a moment to even keel, began to sink.

FAIRFAX INN BURNED.

The Famous Colonial Structure at Berkeley Springs, Virginia, Destroyed.

Berkeley Springs, Va. (Special).—Fairfax Inn, which, since the burning of the Berkeley Springs Hotel three years ago, was the only large hotel left at Berkeley Springs, Va., was destroyed by fire which originated in a laundry.

The building was erected in 1795, and was a well-preserved relic of colonial architecture. It was a long frame structure two and three stories high, with wide porticos, directly facing the historic grove laid out by George Washington.

Guests had narrow escapes and some had to hurry through windows, leaving their belongings behind, so rapidly did the flames consume the frame building. There were 72 guests, some of whom were taking steaks, and it was hard for a time to make them realize their danger.

Blumenthal of Richmond, Va., lost clothes and jewelry to the value of \$1,000. She was the heaviest loss. The hotel was valued at \$30,000, with \$10,000 insurance. Daniel Cornelius was proprietor.

Rioting in Saragossa.

Saragossa, Spain (Special).—General Cervera, a Carlist, was killed and nearly 50 other persons were wounded in encounters between Catholics and Free Thinkers in Saragossa. The offices of the newspaper, a Catholic newspaper, were wrecked. The fighting began outside the Church of St. Philip, where a jubilee celebration was being held. Shots were fired by anti-Catholics. Subsequently the Catholics marched through the streets, armed with pistols and knives, further violence resulting.

Thousands Seeking Farms.

Wichita, Kan. (Special).—Ten thousand persons flocked to registration booths at El Reno and Lawton, Okla., Wednesday, to place their names in the great wheel which deals out 13,000 acres of land reserved for an August 6. Ten thousand registered Tuesday, and Commissioner Richards looks for 100,000 of them to register in the next few days. Many will register next week. Several women fainted in line at Lawton.

Morgan Talks of Strike.

New York (Special).—J. P. Morgan gave positive denial to the rumor of this morning that the steel strike had been settled. He made this statement: "There is not a word of truth in it. There has been no settlement, and there can be no settlement on such a question. The position of the operating companies is perfectly simple and well understood, and so far as I am concerned, has my unqualified approval."

Plight of Olive Schreiner.

London (By Cable).—Theophilus Schreiner, brother of Olive Schreiner, has sent a letter to the South African Association contradicting the statements made by Miss Louise de la Ramee, whose pen-name is Ouida, to the effect that Olive Schreiner was held a close prisoner by the British in South Africa. He says his sister is living in Hanover, Cape Colony, "for the sake of her health," and that her husband, Mr. Cronwright, is with her. The town of Hanover is under martial law, says Mr. Schreiner, but his sister is "allowed the freedom of the military cordon."

To Study American Methods.

Washington (Special).—Some of the principal foreign establishments in Washington have received instructions to forward to their home governments full details of the manner in which the United States extends its foreign commerce by means of foreign agencies, commercial travelers, etc.

The large increase of American exports has drawn the attention of foreign governments to the methods employed on this side of the water to develop trade abroad. These methods have been the subject of a number of government publications, which are now being collected for transmission to foreign capitals.

LIVE NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Great Building for Department of Justice.

An effort will be made to get the authority of Congress to purchase an entire square of ground and erect a much larger building than formerly contemplated for the Department of Justice.

Attorney-General Knox entertains the ambition to leave as a permanent record of his connection with the Department of Justice a magnificent, modern building which will be capable of housing that department for many years to come. His predecessor, Mr. Griggs, once thought he was destined to erect such a structure in his administration, but he was disappointed. Mr. Knox, however, goes further than Mr. Griggs. Where the latter contented himself with asking a total appropriation of \$1,000,000 for the erection and furnishing of a building on a quarter of a block, the present Attorney-General contemplates acquiring an entire block in the center of the city and the construction of a building which will be a credit to a great Government.

Teachers for Philippines.

The government transport Thomas will sail from San Francisco this week with a "battalion" of school teachers for the Philippines, consisting of 393 men and 145 women appointed from every section of the country. They have enlisted for three years, in the corps of teachers to instruct the Filipinos in the English language.

Great Britain has sent teachers to many of her colonies where the natives are chiefly of the dusky race, but this is the first time an expedition has been sent across the waters by the United States. The transportation is borne by the government and takes to the Philippines what may prove a strong factor in the civilization of the country.

Russians Are Alarmed.

The Russian retaliatory duties on American farming machinery has alarmed entirely the importation of this class of goods at Moscow, according to a report received at the State Department from Deputy Consul-General Hanauer at Frankfurt, Germany.

According to Russian correspondence published in German papers, wholesale firms in Moscow recently inquired of the American consul at that point as to why the importation of the articles had almost entirely ceased, and he promptly told them that the enhanced Russian duty was the cause.

The Moscow district annually exports goods to the value of \$1,200,000 into the United States, mostly wool, hides, pelts, and some manufactures. The duties on the Moscow merchants fear that in consequence of the tariff differences between the two governments the exports from their district will be greatly reduced this year.

Armor Hood the Test.

The first successful test of the new Krupp armor which has been adopted by the navy was held at the Indian Head proving ground Wednesday.

The plate was six inches thick and represented 412 tons of armor for the battleship Missouri. Three shots were fired, the penetration being from 2 1/2 to 3 inches. There was no cracking of the plate, and as the penetration was not above normal the plate was pronounced satisfactory.

The Carnegie and the Midvale armor concerns have made known to the Navy Department their willingness to enlarge their plants so that the government will receive 500 tons of armor a month from each concern, or an aggregate of 1000 tons a month instead of 600 tons.

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