

## DATE OF THE CORONATION.

England's Great Event To Be Held Between August 8 and 12.

Generally Understood That the Ceremony Will Be Shorn of Some of Its Magnificence.

London.—It is officially announced that the coronation of King Edward will take place between August 8 and August 12. The proposed procession has been abandoned. It is officially announced that there will be no royal progress, as originally planned, the day after the coronation, and there will be no procession apart from that in which their majesties will proceed from Buckingham palace to Westminster abbey and return. It is now considered practically certain, in view of the announcement that King Edward will be crowned Saturday, August 9, since the holding of the coronation ceremony on Monday, August 11, would involve another bank holiday, with the attendant dislocation of business, while Saturdays are almost universally observed as half holidays. The fixing of such an early date for the coronation is regarded as an additional guarantee of the confidence the king's physicians have in a continuance of his rapid recuperation.

The text of the official announcement concerning the announcement of the coronation of King Edward was issued from the earl marshal's office and reads:

"The king's medical advisers state that his majesty's progress has been more speedy and less complicated than was at first anticipated. His majesty's excellent constitution has played a conspicuous part in bringing this about. If the present rate of progress is maintained, and if no complication arises, the king's medical advisers are of the opinion that his majesty would be able to undergo the fatigue of the coronation ceremony on a day between the 8th and 12th of August. The exact date will shortly be announced. The procession through London, which was to have taken place the day following the coronation, is canceled."

### WORK ON PANAMA CANAL TREATY.

Washington, D. C.—With the exception of signing the treaty by which Colombia will confer all the necessary rights incident to the building of the Panama canal by the United States, Senator Concha, the Colombian minister, Mr. Herran, first secretary of legation, and William Nelson Cromwell, representing the Panama Canal and Railroad companies, are busily engaged in going over certain points in the treaty, which must be modified before the instrument can be signed.

Neither the state department nor the Colombian officials here care to disclose the nature of the modifications which it has now become necessary to make in the treaty, but it is understood that all of them, either directly or indirectly, involve the question of sovereignty.

The close study of the passing of the isthmian canal act and the treaty presented the Colombian government develops apparently important differences and obscurities in the letter of the documents, which may not, however, exist in their spirit. For instance, section 2 of the canal act authorizes the president to acquire from Colombia "perpetual control of a strip of land . . . which control shall include . . . jurisdiction over said strip and the ports at the ends thereof, to make such police and sanitary rules and regulations as shall be necessary to preserve order and preserve the public health thereon, and to establish such judicial tribunals as may be necessary to enforce such rules and regulations."

### FRIARS MAY NOT BE WITHDRAWN.

Washington, D. C.—The negotiations now in progress at the vatican respecting the friars and their lands will not fall. Of that the administration officials here feel certain. It was realized at the beginning, when Governor Taft's instructions were framed, that they represented the extreme of our claims, and that they did not preclude the idea of reasonable compromise by mutual concessions. The negotiations are progressing in this spirit. The United States government will not secure everything it desired, because, even if the pope were disposed to concede these things, the negotiations have developed the fact that although his power is theoretically unlimited, in actuality the internal politics of the vatican impose conditions even upon the chief prelate of the church which he must observe. Therefore the immediate and complete withdrawal of the Spanish friars from the Philippines is not now expected, but it is believed that the result desired can be accomplished by an arrangement for the substitution of friars of another nationality, and the principal issue now is as to the time in which this change may be brought about.

### Widow Wants the Money.

Denver, Colo., July 15.—Mrs. Queen B. Cole today filed suit to recover one-half the property, principally Denver real estate, valued at \$400,000, which was recently presented to the Daniel Street, a Methodist organization, by the husband, Henry Cole, despite her illness. The complaint alleges that during the two years past Henry Cole intended to give his wife any money for her own use as for the purpose of her health in their home, and also for the use of his family.

### REMOVING THE DEAD AT JOHNSTOWN.

Johnstown, Pa.—It can be stated of the 600 men supposed to have entered the mouth of the Rolling Mill mine of the Cambria Steel company, that ninety are known to be dead and twenty-two rescued. Four hundred, so the mine officials claim, escaped when the explosion occurred, leaving ninety-eight to be accounted for. Some of these, according to those in charge of the rescue work, are dead, but the majority, they claim, have escaped. From physicians, head of rescue parties and others who are familiar with the different headings in the mine, it is learned that at least 32 additional bodies were brought to the temporary morgue at daylight, making the total dead 142. This, so President Stackhouse says, will be the extent of the disaster, but until all checks of the miners are taken an accurate list will be impossible. Some of the bodies, it is admitted, will be entombed in the closed headings or buried under slate. Some may never be found.

Johnstown, Pa.—This has been a day of heroic rescues at the fated Rolling Mill mine of the Cambria Steel company. Thrilling experiences attended the efforts of the forty brave and daring fellows who went down into the bowels of the earth, stirred by a very faint hope that still they might be in time to restore to life some of those who are entombed.

Death lurked everywhere around them, but undaunted they pressed forward, swayed by the noblest of human purposes. The reward of their efforts was the saving of the lives of fourteen of their fellow men and bringing them again into the sunlight and back to living families. Dead and maimed bodies were located, but no effort was made to bring them out of the vast theater of death until every human energy was put forward to seeing that no living soul might escape their aid. That done, the dead were put in train cars, brought up and exposed to morbid gaze, while being transferred to wagons in which to be taken to the morgue.

Eighty-seven dead bodies were recovered from the mine between daylight and nightfall. Still a party of officials and miners battled on, three miles inside the mine. Occasionally the word would come to the surface by some mysterious means that another heap of remains had been exposed to the vision of the searchers. There remain dangerous headings in the Klondike section of the mine yet to be explored. No one knows how many more dead will be found there. The mine officials refrain from guesswork on the subject.

### CORN SHOWS INCREASE IN ACERAGE.

Washington, D. C., July 15.—An increase of 3,500,000 acres of corn, or 3.9 per cent over last year's acreage, is shown by preliminary reports to the department of agriculture. Iowa, Nebraska and Michigan show an increase of 1 per cent. The reports show the average condition to be 87.5, July 1, as compared with 81.3 last year, and a ten year average of 83.2.

Winter wheat improved during June 9-10 of 1 per cent in the average, standing at 77, July 1, as against 83.7 for the same date last year. It is 2.4 points below the ten years' average. Its condition improved 7 points in Nebraska.

Spring wheat stood at 92.4, July 1, as compared with 95.6 last year, and 85.8 for ten years. Some states lost, but Nebraska gained 9 points during June.

It is estimated that 52,440,000 bushels, or 7 per cent of last year's crop of wheat, is still in the hands of the farmers.

### CONDITION OF OATS.

July 1 the average condition of oats was 92.1, compared with 87.7 last year, and a ten-year average of 87.3.

Barley showed an average of 93.7, compared with 91.3 last year, and a ten-year average of 87.1.

Winter rye stood at 91.2, compared with 93.6 last year, and a ten-year average of 89.2. Spring rye averaged 89.3, as against 92.3 last year, and a ten-year average of 87.9. Nebraska reports 12 points above its ten-year average.

Potato acreage is 100,000 greater than that of 1901. The average condition July 1 was 92.9, compared with 87.4 July 1 last year, and a ten-year average of 92.3. Sweet potatoes show averages much below the ten-year record in most states.

### JUSTICE GETS A QUICK MOVE.

Cheyenne, Wyo.—It required less than twelve hours to capture, convict and incarcerate in the state penitentiary Arthur Funk, a Denver man, who criminally assaulted the 10 and 4-year-old daughters of Dan Snyder of South Cheyenne. Funk enticed the little ones to his room, where he accomplished his purpose and where their father found them. The police were notified and soon had Funk in charge. He was arraigned at 3:30 p. m., pleaded guilty, was sentenced at 4 o'clock to twenty-eight years in the penitentiary, and at 5 o'clock was on the train enroute to prison.

The children of the Southern Presbyterian Sunday schools have raised money for a new missionary steamer on the Congo.

### Guarding County Jail.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Sheriff Spencer summoned a large force of guards and armed them heavily in expectation that a second attempt would be made to blow up the county jail and liberate many desperate criminals awaiting transfer to the penitentiary. Though dynamite was stolen from a rock quarry to blow up half the town, a considerable part of which was discovered to have been smuggled into the jail. Sheriff Spencer and his family were not hurt.

## RECLAIMING ARID LANDS.

Chief Hydrographer Newell Outlines Some of Preliminary Work.

Hundred Years Will Not See Amount of Land Reclaimed Which Opponents Proclaimed.

Washington, D. C.—(Special).—Now that the fight for the reclamation of the arid west has been won in congress and the long cherished hope of western statesmen that the general government should take an active interest in the work of reclamation been realized, the field of work is transferred from the rostrum to the domain of the engineer. The administration of the law is practically and primarily in the hands of Frederick Haynes Newell, hydrographic engineer and chief of the division of hydrography of the United States geological survey. Mr. Newell has made the subject of irrigation a life study and he will now be given an opportunity to put the result of that study into practical operation. Mr. Newell was asked to explain what would be done first, what second, what would be the ultimate result of the undertaking of federal government to reclaim such vast arid regions of the west.

"The first work to be done," was his reply, "is to send civil engineering parties into the field to investigate and report on three distinct phases of work to be accomplished. For instance, take the government territory which it is desired to irrigate. Before any actual construction is begun it is necessary to ascertain the cost of construction of the dam and canals, to survey and plan the details of each, and besides the law requires reports to be made as to the amount of land to be irrigated and the probable benefit in dollars and cents to each acre."

"When you realize that the work is to be done, not at any given locality, but that the most valuable locations are to be selected, the vastness of the work becomes more apparent." Mr. Newell stated that from the passage of the irrigation bill to the present time the work done embraces the sending out of surveying parties to make observations and report on details.

The civil service commission is being drawn on for civil engineers and the field force is being increased as greatly as possible. Parties of this character are now working in California, Oregon, Washington, Montana, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, Arizona and Colorado. When reports have been received data will be forwarded to Washington as rapidly as collected and here it will be classified, the merit of each proposition compared with those of other locations and the conclusions of experts presented to the secretary of the interior. The work which will be begun first will doubtless be on the site which presents the best prospects of good results and shows the most natural advantages.

Mr. Newell estimates that for the next hundred years there cannot be irrigated more than 60,000,000 acres of arid land, notwithstanding the claim in congress that something like 200,000,000 acres could be reclaimed. In the far future he says it may be possible to conserve the waters of the mountains to such an extent as this, but the realization of this vast dream is far ahead at the present time. It will doubtless be two or three years before actual work of construction will be begun in any locality.

### MISS MORRISON GETS TWENTY YEARS.

Eldorado, Kan.—Jesse Morrison, convicted June 25 of murder in the second degree for killing Mrs. Olin Castle, at the latter's home here in June, 1900, by cutting her throat with a razor, was today sentenced to twenty-five years in the penitentiary. Motion for a new trial was overruled.

Miss Morrison, who has gone through three trials, took the sentence with little show of demonstration. The case will be appealed to the state supreme court. At her second trial Miss Morrison was given but five years.

A motion for a new trial, a motion in arrest of judgment and a plea that sentence be postponed were overruled. Sentence was then pronounced upon Miss Morrison, who sat down without saying a word or shedding a tear. She was cool and self-possessed.

No emotion was displayed on the part of her father and brother, and after the judge had given the attorneys fifty days in which to file a bill of exceptions Miss Morrison arose and followed the sheriff to her cell, accompanied by her father and brother. She passed from the room unmindful of the staring crowd. In the hall the aged father and brother sat down beside Miss Morrison on a bench and discussed the sentence. Miss Morrison said:

"The judge has been against me from the first and was bound to convict me. I expected no mercy from him and did not get any mercy. I don't consider I had a fair trial and believe the supreme court will again reverse the case."

### No Delay at the Vatican.

Rome.—The answer of the committee of cardinals to Governor Taft's recent note on the subject of the friars' lands in the Philippine islands, will be presented to the pope by Cardinal Rampolla, the papal secretary of state. The pontiff expressed his pleasure at the ceremony with which the business had been dispatched and said, jestingly, "We are teaching the Americans the renowned art of hustling." The answer will be translated into French and will be printed.

### WORK ON THE NEW IRRIGATION PLAN.

Washington, D. C.—Secretary Hitchcock, Director Wolcott of the geological survey and Chief Newell of the division of hydrography had a conference upon irrigation. After reviewing the irrigation bill and its provisions the secretary issued a letter to Director Wolcott, setting aside \$165,000 for preliminary work in surveys, etc., as provided for in the bill. Director Wolcott stated that this amount of money was all that could possibly be used during the present summer in making preliminary surveys and locating sites for reservoirs. He stated that the subject was so vast and the field so little comprehended that the department would move very slowly in the matter, but that whatever was done would be done for the best interests of the arid and semi-arid west, which is to be vitally benefited by reason of the passage of the irrigation bill.

Colonel John S. Mosby of ex-confederate fame, and who is special agent of the land department detailed for work in Colorado, Wyoming and the extreme western portion of Nebraska, is in the city on leave. Colonel Mosby had an interview with Secretary Hitchcock and in the course of the conversation stated that fences on the public domain in the western part of Nebraska were being taken down without any great trouble. Commissioner Hermann of the general land office, speaking of the work of removing fences erected by the cattle barons and large corporations on public lands in Nebraska, stated that from Colonel Mosby's district he had heard little or no complaint, but that from other sections of Nebraska, particularly around Alliance and other places adjacent thereto, he had heard many complaints as to the high-handed manner in which the cattle barons were usurping lands not their own.

### LIEUTENANT HICKMAN TO COME NEXT.

Manila.—General Chaffee has ordered Lieutenant Edward A. Hickman of the First cavalry to Manila for trial by court-martial on the charge of alleged cruelty to natives of Tayabas province. The charges arise from the Gardner inquiry. It is claimed that Hickman ducked two natives in a stream in order to obtain information. He is further charged with having ducked a third native, who died from maltreatment. The military officials say that proof of the latter charge is doubtful.

The court presided over by General William H. Bishop, which is trying Captain James A. Ryan of the Fifth cavalry on the charge of unnecessary severity to natives, will try Lieutenant Hickman.

The defense in the Ryan court-martial closed today. The arguments will be heard Saturday. The defense offered much testimony and many documents to show that a state of insurrection existed at Jimenez, Mindanao, and that Captain Ryan was justified in using force to obtain information, protect his command and pursue the enemy.

Second Lieutenant Charles Burnett of the Fifteenth cavalry and Surgeon Major Peter R. Egan testified that they took the same treatment as administered to the natives and that they did not suffer therefrom.

### DEMAND FOR MONEY IN THE WEST.

Chicago, Ill.—Widespread interest is beginning to attach to the unusual demand for money in the central west and west. Within a fortnight interest rates have advanced 1 per cent.

Chicago began shipping money to the northwest and west about July 1, at the rate of \$500,000 daily. It is estimated that about \$4,000,000 in currency has been sent out of Chicago to St. Paul, Minneapolis and St. Louis.

These shipments have started a demand by Chicago banks on New York. The movement from that direction has continued as it was begun.

The demand from the west was fully two months ahead of the season when, ordinarily, crop moving requirements occasion money shipments. No special explanation has been offered. Northwestern and western institutions merely report that the small banks throughout the country are asking for funds and have to be accommodated.

### GIANT GEYSER HAS BROKEN OUT.

San Francisco, Cal.—Near Santa Cruz, on the Pacific side of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, a giant geyser has broken out as the result of heavy earthquakes occurring in that section since April 18 last.

The column of water, rising to a height of about fifty feet, roars and hisses from among the rocks and is an object of great interest to the people and passing vessels, being plainly visible from the sea. It was seen and admired by the passengers and crew of the steamer Newport, which has reached this port.

The news is brought by the steamer that affairs in Guatemala are becoming normal again after the scare occasioned by the tremendous earthquake. The havoc wrought by the disturbances will not interfere with harvesting of the coming crops, as at first anticipated.

### Upholds the Pure Food Law.

Lincoln, Neb.—(Special).—The supreme court delivered an opinion sustaining the pure food law. The case is entitled Merrill against the state and was appealed from Clay county, where the decision was in favor of the law. The law was attacked on the ground that it was unconstitutional, it being also alleged that it was irregularly passed and that there were errors in its title. The act is the one creating and providing for the pure food department of the state.

## ENTOMBED IN A MINE.

Explosion in Workings of Cambria Steel Company in Johnstown District.

Hundreds Meet Awful Death and It Is Impossible to Get Definite Estimate on Total Loss of Life.

Johnstown, Pa.—(Special).—Two hundred miners entombed by an explosion in a mine whose main shaft opens within the limits of this city was news to check with terror the pedestrians on the streets here.

At first the rumor said that all in the "Rolling Mill" mine of the Cambria Steel company were dead or in danger. But later reports showed that the lower figure was correct and that 400 were safe.

The mine is one of the largest in the country and 600 men were at work there. When the news of the disaster reached here it spread like wildfire, and in less than a quarter of an hour the Point, an open space at the junction of Conemaugh and Stony creek, was crowded with weeping women and children.

During the afternoon it became known that many men had escaped and that drift No. 6, known as the Klondike, was practically the only one affected, but here 200 men were at work, and still the women watched and waited for the end. From 1:30 in the afternoon until 6 p. m. the work of the searching parties was in vain, but then the first faint ray of hope came when the bodies of a man and a boy were brought out into daylight, unconscious, but alive. Then at 11:50 four more men, unconscious, were brought to the surface, but a doctor who came with the men reported passing twenty-five dead bodies on the way.

President Powell Stackhouse, in a statement, said the dead would number 125 men.

It was nearly an hour after the explosion before any general knowledge of what had happened got abroad. Men who came from the mines, escaping with their lives, told the terrible news and soon it spread like wildfire all over the city.

In scores of homes there was the most pathetic scenes. Mothers, wives, daughters, sons and relatives were frantic with grief and hundreds rushed to the scene. At the opening, across the river from the point, the Cambria Iron company's police, with several assistants, stood guard, permitting no one to enter the mine, from which noxious gases were coming.

It was nearly 4 o'clock when all hope of sending rescuing parties from the Westmont opening was abandoned.

### DRIVEN BACK BY DAMP.

Two men who had escaped from the mine, Richard Bennett and John Meyers, went back two miles to see what assistance could be rendered, but the frightful damp drove them back and they fell prostrate when they finally, after a desperate struggle, reached the outside. Two doctors gave them assistance and after working with them half an hour restored them.

Their story of the situation in the mine made it clear that the rescue work could not proceed from the Westmont opening, and then hasty preparations were made to begin that sad mission at the Mill creek entrance. Soon after the news of the explosion reached the Cambria officials, Mining Engineer Moore and one of his assistants, A. G. Prosser, made an attempt to enter the mine. They were followed by Mine Superintendent Robinson, but the deadly gases stopped their progress and they were compelled to return to the surface.

Mine Foreman Rodgers, his assistant, William Blanch, and Fire Bosses John Whitney, John Retaillick and John Thomas, were overcome by the gases and it is feared they perished in a heroic effort to rescue the miners. A son of Harry Rodgers then tried to reach his father, but he was quickly overcome by the deadly gases and was carried out unconscious.

William Stibich spent several hours at the Mill creek opening. He said he believed as many as 450 men were in the mine. In his opinion, from all he could glean, not more than 150 men had come out.

### STATEMENT OF OFFICIALS.

The mining officials of the Cambria company stated the explosion was one of fire damp. The few survivors who have escaped from the depths of the mine describe the condition to be frightful in their nature. Outside of the Klondike the miners are safe and uninjured. Within the fatal limits of the mine the effects of the explosion beggar description. Solid walls thirty feet through were torn down as if they were barriers of paper. The roof was torn down and not a door remains standing. The most heroic efforts to ward rescue seem hopeless. The stories of the men who escaped are miraculous.

London is considered a crowded city, yet but 9.4 per cent of its inhabitants occupy one-room tenements, whereas in Bombay it is 30 per cent.

### Grain and Milling Trust.

Topeka, Kan.—At a conference held in this city between Walter Vrooman and representatives of various milling and grain concerns of the state, plans were discussed for the formation of a "farmers' grain and milling trust." The idea is to do away with the middlemen and handle the wheat product of the state directly. The Vrooman line of co-operative stores, the Hoffman mills, the Solomon county co-operative grain company, seven or eight elevators in the Union Pacific

### PRESIDENT MITCHELL STILL CONFIDENT

Wilkesbarre, Pa.—(Special).—In an address before the 400 delegates of district No. 1, in convention at Nanticoke, President Mitchell of the Mine Workers' union said he had never participated in a strike in which he was so confident of success. This statement by the miners' chief was greeted with great applause. The national president severely criticized the citizens' alliance organization which have been formed in Scranton and Wilkesbarre for the purpose of prosecuting persons who boycott or otherwise intimidate men still working in the mines or their relatives. In the course of his speech Mr. Mitchell said:

"The coal operators have organized a press bureau and are constantly sending out through it what purport to be interviews with and statements from them, while as a matter of fact there is not a president in the entire region who will stand responsible for any of the statements."

"The operators have also organized another adjunct, under the name of the Citizens' alliance. I am sure I do not know how many citizens are members of this mysterious organization, as so far only one has had the manhood or the effrontery to acknowledge his membership. I, of course, hesitate to criticize men for doing anything they have a legal right to do, but when an organization of the citizens of any community is formed, the alleged purpose of which is the maintenance of law and order, and when it develops that the entire energies of the organization are being directed against the coal strikers, it arouses a suspicion—to say the least—in my mind, that the name of the association is a misnomer and the alleged purpose a cloak under which so-called citizens have joined forces with coal operators in a damnable attempt to crush the miners' union."

"In all my experience in the labor movement I have never participated in a strike in which I felt so confident of success. If our membership will stand, as I know they will, we shall, in the not far distant future, achieve a victory and settle for all time the right of the coal miners to receive for honest labor and unremitting toil at least a sufficient wage to enable them to live, maintain and educate their families and enjoy a few of the pleasures of our civilization."

### URNS DOWN A CALL FOR HELP.

Harrisburg, Pa.—In reply to a request from Sheriff Gombert, of Carbon county, asking that troops be sent to Lansford and Summit Hill to preserve order, Governor Stone sent the sheriff the following telegram:

"Your telegram, stating that strikers are gathering in large mobs at Lansford and Summit Hill, in Carbon county, and citizens are attacked and beaten and in danger of their lives, and that you find that you are unable to preserve order and protect the citizens and therefore must call on me for troops, received."

"The law under which the national guard is called out does not justify action under the circumstances. Those conditions are entirely within your own province and with the aid at your own you ought to overcome the difficulty without the use of state troops."

"If there is a condition of riot, mobs or insurrection which the civil authorities are unable to suppress, the governor will not hesitate to secure troops, but under no circumstances will troops go unless the civil authority is exhausted after reasonable effort on the part of the sheriff and the protection of life and property demands it."

"WILLIAM A. STONE."

### CITY OF BEATRICE SWEEP BY FIRE.

Beatrice, Neb.—Last week's fire was the most disastrous in the history of the city. The Klein's Mercantile company's building and the Green block are total losses. The loss will exceed \$175,000.

The fire originated in the stairway of the Green block and was of incendiary origin. A couple of men were observed by a telephone girl running away from the building about the time the fire was discovered.

The stairway had been "saturated" with coal oil. This is the third attempt made this year to burn out the block in which the buildings were situated.

The city pumping station is under water from the flood and the firemen, assisted by a brigade of 1,000 citizens, fought the flames with buckets. The heat from the burning buildings was so intense that woodwork on buildings 100 yards away blistered and smoked and windows in adjoining buildings broke from the heat. The cornice on the Masonic temple, the Drake block and Paddock hotel melted from the heat and fell to the ground. The paint on these buildings scaled off.

### Casualties of Boer War.

Pretoria, Transvaal.—According to an estimate of the Red Cross identity depot, which fulfilled the functions of a casualty bureau for the Boer forces, the total losses of the latter during the war were 3,700 men killed or died of wounds and 22,000 made prisoners of war, of whom 700 died. The Boer forces in the field numbered about 75,000.

### Wireless Plan for Alaska.

San Francisco, Cal.—R. Pfund, an electrical engineer, has arrived here on his way to Alaska for the purpose of establishing a wireless telegraph system between Fort Gibbons, on the Yukon river, and the fort at Bates rapids, on the Tanana river, a distance of 195 miles. The line, which will be constructed under the direction of Chief Signal Officer Greely, will be completed by October 1. Mr. Pfund may take measures to establish a station near the Golden Gate.