

RELIEF MUST BE HAD

Imperative Call for Aid for the Brazos River Flood Sufferers.

MONEY, CLOTHING AND PROVISIONS

Rain Has Been Pouring in Torrents Along the Red River and Another Destructive Flood Is Feared—Immense Damage Reported in All Quarters.

ST. LOUIS, July 10.—A special to the Post-Dispatch from Dallas, Tex., says: Governor Sayers, in a talk over the long distance telephone from Austin, requests the press to state that in addition to money all character of clothing and provisions are needed in the flood district. He suggests that parties contributing such articles communicate with him before shipments are made in order that intelligent distribution may be had.

There are from 75,000 to 100,000 persons needing relief. About \$100,000 in money and supplies have been contributed, but many times that much is needed.

Reports received in Dallas at noon from Denison, Paris, Texarkana and other places on the Red river state that rain has been pouring in torrents for the last five hours with no prospect of stopping. It is feared that a flood in Red river may result. A telegram received today from Julliff, in Fort Bend county, says that 600 persons are in danger of drowning at that place.

NEW YORK, July 10.—The National Enameling and Stamping company, through its president, ex-Congressman F. G. Niedringhaus, today mailed to Governor Sayers of Texas a check for \$1,000 for the relief of the flood sufferers.

BIG STORIES FROM KLONDIKE.

Gold by the Ton Coming Into Dawson After the Cleanup.

TACOMA, Wash., July 10.—Dr. L. O. Wilcoxson of Chicago, who has arrived from Dawson, brings authentic news of an enormous clean-up that took place in the first half of June, pack trains arriving at Dawson daily from Bonanza, Eldorado, Hunker and Sulphur creeks, each bringing in \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 in dust. The big pack train made several trips from Prof. Lippey's claim on Eldorado, which produced two tons of gold dust.

The largest nuggets yet found in the Klondike were discovered during the clean-up. One from Claim 4, below on Bonanza, weighed sixty and one-half ounces and was valued at \$968. A still larger one, but impregnated with quartz, was found on Gold Hill. It weighed over 106 ounces and is valued at \$1,804.

Steamers were leaving Dawson almost daily for St. Michael bearing rich Klondikers and their dust. The steamer Robert Kerr, leaving Dawson on June 20, carried over \$3,000,000. He thinks that \$5,000,000 and their owners will arrive on the first steamers from St. Michael.

Coming out Wilcoxson learned of two important new discoveries, one on Thirty-Mile river, where \$2 per pan was found, and the other on Big Salmon, where the winter's dumps averaged \$38 per pan. Wilcoxson goes home, but will return north in August.

NEBRASKA SWINDLER TAKEN.

B. H. Morse Under Arrest at Kansas City for Fleecing Many People.

KANSAS CITY, July 8.—B. H. Morse representing himself as "district agent of the Alaska-Klondike Improvement and Mining company," was arrested at his office here today by Mrs. Richard P. Bland, widow of the late congressman. The police seized Morse's books, which according to Chief of Police Hayes, prove him to be a clever swindler, whose operations have covered every part of the country. Morse's plan, it appears, was to collect from the widows of prominent men, lately deceased, whom he always represented, had some time since bought certain mining stock of him and left a small balance unpaid. A long list of Morse's victims was discovered among his books and included a dozen or so names of Philadelphia people, as many more from Boston, and other Massachusetts towns, some from New York, New Jersey, Texas and Illinois cities; a few from Cincinnati, others from Kansas, and Louisiana, and two from Missouri.

Morse came here recently from Nebraska City, Nebraska, where he married Miss Nellie Fitzgerald, whose parents live in Illinois, last May.

AKIN TO CONSCRIPTION.

Bill in the House of Lords Likely to Prove Unpopular.

LONDON, July 10.—In the house of lords today the secretary of state for war, the Marquis of Lansdowne, introduced a bill which is regarded as the thin end of the wedge of conscription and as therefore likely to render the government unpopular.

The bill, which is entitled, "The Militia Ballot Act," is intended to simplify and regularize an existing act now practically suspended in favor of voluntary enlistment.

In his speech introducing the measure Lord Lansdowne carefully explained that the government only wanted it read the first time, as there was no intention of passing it, and he scouted the suggestion of trying to introduce conscription by a side wind. Personally, he said, he did not favor conscription, but he thought it "advisable that such a bill should be in readiness if wanted," and that the "country should realize how it stands with regard to the question."

Teachers Begin to Arrive.

LON ANGELES, July 10.—Nearly 2,000 delegates to the National Educational association have arrived in the city and twenty special trains are scheduled to arrive today, bringing several thousand. The first session of the National Council of Education began today. The session will continue through three days.

FIRST CELEBRATION IN CUBA.

Military Men and Dignitaries Inaugurate Independence Day.

HAVANA, July 10.—The reception and ball given last evening by General Ludlow, the military commander, outshone any social function in Havana in recent years. Innumerable red, white and blue electric lights, thousands of roses, hundreds of flags and no end of sabers, bayonets and rifles, artistically grouped, made the scene within the palace memorable. More than a thousand guests attended. Music was furnished by two military bands. All the foreign consuls were in evidence, most of them wearing glittering orders and many of the women wore handsome jewelry. General Ludlow gave the function in honor of Independence day and the representative Cubans and Spaniards of Havana were present.

American officials here are surprised at the large number of Cubans now applying in the province of Santiago for a share of the gratuity. The Cuban officers had assured them there were not 100 men in the province who would accept money from the United States, basing the assurance on telegrams, which purported to come from Santiago. Even when it became known that these dispatches were inspired by Cuban malcontents here, and concocted in the Inglaterra cafe, it was still felt that these opponents of a dissolution of a Cuban army might succeed in preventing a large number from applying to the American paymasters. Those who knew the facts believed that Santiago insurgents were much underestimated on the pay rolls, especially as the Cuban generals had always claimed that more than 60 per cent of the army was in Santiago province. It turns out that the jealousy that existed in war times between the eastern and western troops still exists, and that those in Santiago province are more likely to reject than accept advice from Havana.

At San Spiritus, out of 180 men mustered out, payment has been made to 175. Sixty weapons have been delivered to the mayor of the city. Two hundred and eighty-four applications have been refused. The supplementary lists will be ready in about ten days.

A dispatch from Puerto Principe says the rural guards there were notified of the presence of a band of forty armed men near the city, and pursued them to Carvajal plantation, where the outlaws gave fight from behind a stone wall. After ten minutes of hot firing, the band made a dash for the road and escaped, losing one man, Luis Cruz, a former resident of Nuevitas, and always a worthless character. The rural guards had two men wounded. They captured fifteen horses which the outlaws had been leading. The band recently stole eight rifles, a number of revolvers and machetes and a quantity of cartridges with which it was evidently intended to arm additional men.

NOW UNDER A MODUS VIVENDI.

No Probability of a Clash Between Uncle Sam and England.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Mr. Choate has not communicated to the state department the result of any representations he has made to Lord Salisbury in London respecting the modus vivendi under his instructions of yesterday. Although it is believed that it is almost hopeless to expect a successful outcome of these direct negotiations with London, it is not regarded here as inevitable that a hostile clash will follow the failure to secure a modus vivendi. Confidence is expressed in the sufficiency of the present arrangements, backed by the sound common sense of the officials of the United States and Canada now in the disputed territory in Alaska, to prevent a collision. As a matter of fact, the United States and Great Britain have been actually working under a tacitly understood modus vivendi.

The existence of an understanding on this point is manifested in the ready acquiescence by the United States government in the suggestion by the British foreign office that it might tend to prevent trouble if the war department abandoned its plan of sending a garrison of troops to Pyramid harbor. On its part, the British government showed its disposition to maintain the status quo by quietly, but firmly, restraining the Canadian customs officers and mounted police, who were greatly harassing American miners passing over the trails. If this spirit continues to be exhibited on both sides there is little reason to fear that the failure of the London negotiations will result in anything more serious than another long and disagreeable postponement of the final settlement. The British embassy is similarly without advice from the foreign office as to the recent negotiations in London and the officials here positively decline to discuss any phase of the Alaskan question.

Old Bank Closes Its Doors.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 10.—The Savings bank of St. Paul, established in 1867, capital \$100,000, Thomas A. Prendergast, president, has been compelled to close its doors.

The deposits exceed \$1,000,000. The bank was closed by State Bank Examiner Pope, who says it had an excessive amount of unprofitable investments and had been losing money for some time. President Prendergast claims that the bank need not have been closed; that business was improving and that already a considerable portion of the \$395,000 of real estate which it had been necessary to take under foreclosure proceedings owing to the hard times had been disposed of at a profit. It is believed depositors will be paid in full. No other local banks are in any way involved in the failure.

Recruits for the Philippines.

ST. LOUIS, July 10.—Captain H. K. Bailey, U. S. A., in charge of the recruiting station in St. Louis, received a telegram today from the war department at Washington instructing him to begin recruiting tomorrow under the recent order of the president, that additional troops be raised for duty in the Philippines.

The men enlisted in St. Louis will be assigned to the Thirty-second United States regiment of volunteer infantry. The recruits will be forwarded as soon as they are enlisted to Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

AN OIL SEED COMBINE

Success of John R. Bartlett's Campaign in Great Britain Assured.

NEITHER A TRUST NOR MONOPOLY

Exactly Like the American Oil Seed Pool Except that the Stock Has Not Been Watered—The Business to Be Carried on in the Proper Way.

NEW YORK, July 10.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London, Eng., says: The complete success of John R. Bartlett's campaign in the English oil seed trade is assured. When he came to England five months ago the managers of the linseed and cottonseed crushing mills and refineries were competing sharply with one another and adopting no methods for self preservation. He has drawn 60 per cent of this great trade into an amalgamated company. His plan of operations has been adopted by a majority of the trade, including all the strongest companies and firms. He has made contracts with seventeen corporations and firms and purchased twenty-eight mills and twelve oil refineries, with plant, business and galls, will. The British Oil and Cake Mills, limited, has been organized to carry into effect these agreements made by him and his brokers and conduct the business for the common advantage of the majority of the trade. The share capital and debenture stock of the consolidated company is £2,250,000, but £500,000 is reserved for future development of the business.

The British Oil and Cake Mills, limited, is an exact reproduction of similar amalgamations in America, with the single difference in detail that the stock is not watered. The new company is neither a trust nor a monopoly but simply one of many industrial amalgamations which are formed here as readily as in America. English law sanctions such consolidations and they receive the support of the greatest financiers, and there is no popular agitation against them.

The Consolidated company will be powerful enough to control production of the oil seed products and the improvement of plants will be the reduction to the English oil trade.

While allowing Mr. Bartlett to carry out his own plan without modification, the British trade is acting entirely for itself and independently of any American trade amalgamation. There is as yet no concerted action between trades of the two countries, nor any attempt to regulate prices by an international trust or combination. Some basis of common action may be arranged in the future.

TEST NEW RAPID-FIRE GUNS.

Two Designs of Six Pounders Which Eclipse Previous Records.

NEW YORK, July 10.—A new rapid-fire gun designed for the protection of mine fields and a novel semi-automatic six-pounder for the navy has been successfully tested on the proving grounds of the Driggs-Seabury Gun and Ammunition company at Derby, Conn. These guns were built for the army and navy respectively under contracts awarded at the beginning of the war with Spain and will probably play an important part in the plan and scope of national defense. The army gun is a six-pounder of the Driggs type and is mounted upon a parapet carriage, which admits of the piece being fired with the same rapidity as upon a naval mount, while it can be easily transported from place to place. In fact, the new weapon is a combination of a field and coast defense gun. Its use will be principally to protect the torpedoes in the harbors by throwing such an overwhelming shower of shot and shell that no small boat could live within its zone of fire.

The semi-automatic gun is also a six-pounder and is expected to work a revolution in rapid-fire guns, for with it a speed of sixty shots per minute was attained, which is twice the record by the six-pounder when worked by hand. Another important feature is that it reduces a crew of a six-pounder from four to two men, one of whom throws fixed ammunition as a person throws coal into a furnace, while the other fires as the breech lock closes automatically.

PROSPECTORS DIE ON TRAIL.

Scurvy Breaks Out Among the Prospectors at Wind River.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 10.—An unconfirmed story comes from Dawson City that several prospectors who have arrived there over the Edmonton route report that a score of miners have died from scurvy at Wind River, a branch of the Peel river and that a number of others have suffered from its dread effects. They had no list of those who died, but they report the following among the sick: Dr. J. P. Mason, Chicago; W. C. Cuch, Broom brothers, Dr. Martin, dentist, Chicago; Edward Harrison, — Mitchell.

Dr. Martin was camped with two other Chicago men. Both were taken down with scurvy. Martin loaded them on a sled and tried to pull them to Wind City, a distance of seventy-five miles, where he expected to find medicines and fresh supplies. One man died soon after the journey began. Martin took the other man on his back and completed the journey.

Among the party who brought the news to Dawson City was William Pearson, of Bay City, Michigan.

Insurance Companies Ask Rehearing.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., July 10.—Gwin Campbell of St. Louis and Thomas Bates of Chicago, attorneys for the seventy-three fire insurance companies affected by the recent decision of the supreme court, have filed a motion for a rehearing in the case in the supreme court en banc. The motion will not be passed upon until July 14, at which time the court en banc will be in session again.

TIRED OF THE OLD QUESTION.

Secretary Alger Declines to Talk of Rumored Resignation.

NEW YORK, July 10.—Secretary of War Alger was a spectator of the Columbia-Defender yacht race. Afterward, being interviewed, he said: "About the war, we are moving along as expeditiously as possible, and the recruiting of many regiments has been ordered. But you have published all that."

"What will be done to aid the sufferers by the Texas floods?"

"The war department will promptly render all reasonable aid that it can. Orders to that effect have been given."

"Is there anything new about your reported probable resignation from the cabinet or about the United States senatorship from your state?" the reporter asked.

A wearied expression overspread the secretary's face, and with a somewhat sharp "Good night," he turned on his heel and rapidly walked away.

The Times will print the following tomorrow:

COMMISSION READY FOR FIELD.

Finishes Up Canal Work "Far as Possible."

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The Nicaragua canal commission has finished its present sitting in Washington and the members have scattered to wind up their personal and professional business before starting for the field. It has been settled that the field force taken from this country will number about seventy-five all told, in addition to whatever local help may be picked up on the isthmus.

The first party to leave this country will consist of Admiral Walker, Colonel Ernst, Mr. Burr and Mr. Morrison, constituting the Panama committee, with probably two other members of the commission, who will leave here in about thirty days for Paris. There they will examine the records of the Panama company and secure whatever data is obtainable in connection with that part of the work. It is possible they may visit Kiel before returning.

Meanwhile the remainder of the commission in this country will do whatever is possible by correspondence with the several Central American governments who may be interested in the route to be finally selected.

The start of the entire commission for the isthmus will be made probably in November. When the commission takes the field it will divide into three sections, one to study the Panama route, one to further investigate the Nicaragua route and another to go over the Darien line. Afterward the San Blas and several minor routes will be studied, so as to leave no possible question open when the survey is finished.

MAKES AGREEMENT BINDING.

Contract Entered Into by a Trust Declared Good.

TRENTON, N. J., July 10.—The New Jersey court of errors and appeals, in a very sweeping opinion, reversed the decision of Vice Chancellor Green of the Trenton Potteries company vs. Richard Olliphant, et al. The Trenton Potteries company is the so-called sanitary ware trust formed a few years ago by the purchase of five sanitary potteries in Trenton, including the Olliphant. The potteries selling out entered into a written agreement not to start again anywhere in the United States, except in Nevada and Arizona. The Olliphant started up again, and the vice chancellor refused to restrain the Olliphant, taking the ground that the contract was in restraint of trade. The court of errors today said it is not a question whether sanitary ware is a necessity of life, and also remarked that the contract did not take out of business any large proportion of those engaged in it. The significant part of the opinion is the corporations in New Jersey under legislative acts, the right to buy the capital stock and business of other corporations, and that a contract such as that made by Olliphant would be necessary to secure the full benefit of such purchase. The court holds the contract made by Olliphant to be enforceable regardless of the question whether it restrains trade or not.

Presidential Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The president has appointed the following postmasters: Arkansas, Junction, Edward S. Pardell; Idaho, Mountain House, William J. Turner; Iowa, Manila, Will B. Barstow; Paulina, Frank V. De Bogert; Kansas, Canoy, Joseph E. Stone; Missouri, Cartersville, Chas. T. Grant; Montana, Phillipsburg, Lawrence Hauck; Oregon, Hood River, William M. Yates; Texas, Brownsville, Joel B. Sharpe; Washington, Aberdeen, Charles R. Bell.

Condition of Fever Patients.

NEW YORK, July 10.—Dr. Doty, health officer of the port, said today of the yellow fever patients from the United States transport McClellan, who are at Swinburn island under treatment: "Miss Clendinning is greatly improved, her condition is all I could ask for. Mr. Lackey's condition has not changed, the temperature is about the same as last night, the pulse, if anything, stronger. He is very weak, but his brain is clear. Twenty-four or forty-eight hours will decide his case."

DICKERING FOR PEACE

Friendly Filipinos Bear Messages Looking to That End.

STANDING FIRMLY FOR FREEDOM

Distinguished Men Being Conferred With, One Being a Member of Aguinaldo's Cabinet—American Soldiers Suffering from Drenching Rains in the Islands.

MANILA, July 6 (via Hong Kong, July 10).—Friendly Filipinos have been the medium of communications between the American authorities and the military leaders of the insurrection in Cavite province, which for some time resulted in bringing over a prominent general and several hundred of his followers.

If the negotiations had succeeded the action would have had a great moral effect, for others would doubtless have followed.

Were the general's name given it might lead in his case to a similar fate as that of others suspected of friendliness to the Americans.

He had foreseen the failure of the insurrection and advised Aguinaldo to make terms, but it is understood that he has sent word to the Americans that having sworn to support the insurrection, he must remain loyal to the end.

Similar negotiations, it is said are under consideration by a member of the cabinet of the so-called Filipino government, who himself took the initiative.

Some form of money consideration figured in the discussions with his friends.

MANILA, July 10.—It has been raining and storming almost constantly for two days and the country along the American line south and bay lines is literally flooded. The soldiers are suffering great discomfort. The Thirtieth Infantry regiment at Pasay is in the worst position, being practically surrounded by water. The bridges that were used for getting supplies have been washed away and some of the companies are now separated by streams six feet deep. In many cases the men are sleeping with three feet of water beneath their bunks, which are elevated on cracker boxes. The company cooks, when preparing the meals, stand knee deep in water.

Some roads leading to Pasay are simply impassable and the rice fields on all sides are one great lake. A high wind blew over several tents of the reserve hospital.

Manila bay is impassable of navigation by either launches of canoes, and no vessels are leaving the harbor.

The United States transport Centennial is ready to sail for San Francisco with discharged soldiers, but the latter have to sit around the water front all day, drenched to the skin, waiting for a launch to take them to the steamer.

The river Pasig and all the other streams are swollen, and the city streets at low points are covered with water.

RAILROAD CLEARING HOUSE.

Money Required for Chicago Plan Said to Be Forthcoming.

CHICAGO, July 10.—The money required for the promotion of the plan for the great railroad clearing house at the Stickney tract, in the southwestern part of the city, has been provided. Assurances are given that the enterprise as originally laid out will go ahead without further delay.

The Chicago Transfer and Clearing company, the corporation which will manage the property, has a capital of \$4,000,000, and this has been subscribed by individual men who are interested in the project. Mr. Benson of London, a capitalist, the estate of Roswell P. Flower, H. H. Porter and D. O. Mills have agreed, it is said, to assume most of the stock.

The plan is to establish a center of convergence for all railroads entering the city. Freight coming into Chicago on one road to be shipped out on another will be hauled directly on the cars to this track, where it can be transferred readily and, for but a small part of the expense which would be required in the heart of the city. It is said 18,000 men will be employed when the scheme is in full operation.

Fendlists Cause New Scare.

FRANKFORT, Ky., July 10.—The Clay county fendlists caused another stir among the state officers today, and as a result state troops were ordered to Manchester for the second time within a few days, and again the order was revoked. The day's commotion was caused by a rumor that hostilities had been resumed at Manchester and that several persons had been killed.

Later it was found that the reports originated from the shooting at Manchester last night of Deputy Sheriff Stubblefield by Mart Smith, said to be a Baker follower, whom he was trying to arrest. Stubblefield will die. Smith has escaped, but a posse is pursuing him. He is a desperate fellow, just returned from the penitentiary for shooting his stepfather.

'Dixie' for the First Time.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 10.—For the first time in the history of Camp Lincoln the regimental band of the Illinois National Guard played "Dixie" at dress parade. Tonight the splendid regimental band of the First Infantry, which drum and bugle corps, rendered that inspiring tune as they marched across the parade ground in front of the regiment, which was drawn up in battalion order.

Paymaster Convicted.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Paymaster W. B. Wilcox of the navy has been tried by court-martial at the League Island navy yard, found guilty of drunkenness and sentenced to dismissal from the service. Six of the seven members of the court recommended that executive clemency be shown the sentence to a reduction to the foot of the list of paymasters and a loss of one-half pay for one year.

LYNCHING IN KANSAS.

Negro Charged with Murder Strung Up on a Telegraph Pole.

ALMA, Kan., July 10.—Dick Williams, a negro charged with the murder of two white men, was lynched here last evening by a mob of white men. The mob left the negro hanging to a telegraph pole and six minutes later he was cut down by the town marshal and taken back to the county jail where he recovered consciousness. The negro is still alive, but cannot live.

On June 28, Harry T. Tandy and an unknown white man were robbed at McFarland, this county. A few days following James Render, alias Denver Kid and Dick Williams, alias Trilby, both colored, were arrested by James Ramsey, chief of police of Topeka, and when questioned, Denver Kid fastened the crime on Trilby.

Yesterday Sheriff True of Wabaunsee county brought Trilby to Alma to lodge him in jail. When he arrived a mob of at least 200 men met him with his prisoner at the Rock Island depot, but were felled until the prisoner was being placed in jail, when Trilby was seized, dragged with a rope around his neck a block and strung up to a telegraph pole, where he hung for six minutes, when he was cut down by Marshall Pippert. The crowd, believing him dead, permitted the officer to take him back to jail and dispersed. Trilby is still alive, but cannot recover.

H. T. Tandy lived at Creighton, Mo. His father is a doctor of that place, and is in the drug business. Harris was a drug clerk. The people of Alma and the country surrounding are greatly excited, and while great precautions are being taken to prevent further trouble, it is feared the murderer will again be taken from the jail.

ANOTHER DREYFUS SCANDAL.

Death of Sig. Cressmann Followed by Riffing of His Rooms.

PARIS, July 10.—Scandalous reports are in circulation in connection with the death here yesterday of Sig. Cressmann, formerly Italian ambassador to France. It is alleged that while he was lying at the point of death three persons, including an official of the Italian embassy, rifled his rooms and took away a quantity of papers. The anti-Semite journals connect the story with the Dreyfus affair. It appears that a fortnight ago Sig. Cressmann had an immense quantity of documents destroyed, declaring if they remain "they might harm certain people." Search may be instituted for Sig. Cressmann, the former Italian prime minister, who practically dismantled Sig. Cressmann from the Paris embassy in 1895 because the diplomat had failed to make the French press favorable to the Crispi movement.

May Be Paid Off in Lincoln.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—It was said at the war department that the men of the First Nebraska regiment who are now on their way to the United States will be mustered out in San Francisco, but will not be finally paid there. The object of this plan is to prevent the boys from yielding to temptation and squandering their money at the "Golden Gate." They will either be paid on the trains on their way east or will receive their money on their arrival at Lincoln. The pay department was not able to state even approximately how much will be coming to each member of the regiment, but it is roughly estimated that each will have several hundred dollars, which will be of far more use to him if withheld until well on his way home than it would be if turned over on the date of mustering out at San Francisco.

Systematized Relief Work.

GALVESTON, July 10.—Relief work in the Brazos flooded district has been systematized, three relief trains having left Houston, Galveston and San Antonio daily. Probably 20,000 negroes are being fed now and will need to be sustained for some time by the relief committees. The water is falling at all points except in Brazoria county.

All sorts of estimates are made as to the amount of the cotton loss. An estimate of 50 per cent is considered conservative. This would mean a money loss of \$5,000,000. The money loss sustained by the destruction of other crops, fencing, stock and bridges would be \$2,500,000, while the loss to railroads is probably \$1,000,000, making a total of \$8,000,000.

Reports received from thirteen counties show a loss of thirty-seven lives from drowning.

Fight to the Last Ditch.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 10.—National Committee man Fred Dlicher of the United Mine Workers of America, in an open letter to the Express, denies the statement made by the southern Indiana coal operators that the operators are expected by the miners to pay a 2 per cent levy on their earnings to the support of the Miners' union. Mr. Dlicher says that instead of seeking to antagonize the operators the Miners' union is striving for a better condition of affairs; the union wants to give the operator what is rightfully his, but it will fight to the last ditch for what it considers the rights of the men. The southern Indiana mining situation is unchanged.

Officers Want More Service.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—It was stated at the war department today that almost every officer who served in the volunteer army during the war with Spain and who had been honorably mustered out has again offered his services to meet the needs of the Philippine campaign.

Altogether no less than 10,000 applications for commissions in the new volunteer army now forming have been received at the war department and have been placed on the files. Yesterday alone the applications numbered 480.

Hired to Shoot Milan.

BELGRADE, July 10.—The man who attempted to assassinate former King Milan here yesterday evening, firing four shots from a revolver at him and wounding him slightly in the back, is a fireman employed by the municipality. It is supposed he was hired by an enemy of Milan.