

# Any one can

Show you wash fabrics that were bought early, received early and that have been mauled over and mussed all the season, but we are opening today as choice a stock of new wash goods as ever graced our store. They were all bought last week and are the late styles not shown early. Among them are many dark grounds, in stripes and small figures. Come at once and make your selection. It cannot be said of this year that no choice goods could be found in June.

AGENTS FOR FOSTER KID GLOVES AND McCALE'S PATTERNS.

## THOMPSON, BELDEN & Co.

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE DRY GOODS HOUSE IN OMAHA.

Y. M. C. A. BUILDING, COR. 19TH AND DOUGLAS STS.

### OUT OUT THIS COUPON.

Omaha Bee Single Summer Vacation Coupon—

ONE VOTE for the most popular young lady in Omaha who earns her own living.

Name of Young Lady.

MISS

WORKS FOR

CUT THIS OUT. Deposit at or Mail to Bee Office.

### OUT OUT THIS COUPON.

Omaha Bee Subscription Summer Vacation Coupon—

THIS COUPON, if accompanied by cash prepaying a new or old subscription to The Bee, counts 12 votes for each week prepaid, if paid at The Bee office, for the most popular young lady in Omaha who earns her own living.

(NO).....VOTES FOR MISS

WORKS FOR

SEND THE BEE TO (Name)

FOR.....WEEKS (Address)

N. B.—This Coupon must be stamped by the Circulation Department of The Bee before it is deposited.

## Omaha Bee Vacation Department.

### ICE BREAKS ON THE YUKON

First Tidings in Six Weeks Are Brought from Interior of Alaska.

### BIG CLAIMS ARE WORKING NIP AND DAY

Good Supply of Water Available and Immense Dumps of Gravel Made in Winter Are Now Being Staked Out.

### SEATTLE, Wash., June 15.—

The first news from Dawson and the interior of Alaska to be received since travel over the trail closed about six weeks ago reached here today. It covers the period between the big fire, April 26, and the opening of navigation, May 25. A revised estimate of the losses caused by the fire places the total amount at \$500,000, about one-half the amount previously estimated.

### The Yukon Breaks Away from Its Ice Fetters

In front of Dawson May 7, or nine days later than last year. The steamer New York was carried ashore by the ice and nearly destroyed. The wheel of the Willie Irving was crushed. The ice jammed at the foot of Third street and blocks of ice were piled up mountain high. For a time Dawson was threatened with a flood. After a short time the ice broke with a crash and the river was open for good. The breaking of the ice marked the graduation of the Cheechakos, or tenderfoots, into the ranks of the Sourdoughs, or old-timers. The event was celebrated with the firing of guns and a general rejoicing.

The Flora was the first steamer to arrive from the outside on the Yukon in six hours by the Bonanza King. Reports had been received from all the creeks and everything was satisfactory. There was no evidence of a shortage of water, which caused so much trouble last year. On Bonanza and Eldorado hunters were busy at work skinning out gold. The benches are showing up well. Some enormous dumps of gravel were made during the winter. There are now being washed out and are panning much better than was expected.

Domination and the other creeks on Indian river are also being cleaned up with more than satisfactory results.

A great deal of summer work will be done this year on Eldorado if the flow of water will permit.

### Double Shifts on Duty.

Work is going on night and day on many of the big claims. The Berzys are working three shifts. They will be among the first to get the big ones to complete the cleanup. There have been a number of sales during the last two months and prices have held up wonderfully well. A large number of big and peculiar nuggets have been found. One valued at \$142 was recently taken from claim No. 22 below Upper Dominion. The first work in May saw the commencement of the collection of the crown royalty of 10 per cent. Every effort is being made to compel the miners to pay up the full percentage.

### Your Liver

Will be roused to its natural duties and your biliousness, headache and constipation be cured if you take

### Hood's Pills

Sold by all druggists. 25 cents.

## NATIONS COME INTO COURT

Tribunal Listens to the Hearing of British-Venezuelan Case.

GIVEN LUXURIOUS QUARTERS IN PARIS

Only a Few People Present in Addition to Those Connected with the Tribunal—French Foreign Minister Welcomes Them.

PARIS, June 15.—The first formal meeting of the Venezuela arbitration commission opened this morning. The weather was cool and the sky was cloudy. The arbitrators, counsel and other persons assembling in the foreign office shortly before 11. They were received by the minister of foreign affairs, M. Delcasse, in the apartment in which the tribunal will sit. These are the rooms used at the meeting of the Spanish-American peace conference and during the Bering sea arbitration.

The main room is an oblong chamber luxuriously decorated, having rich mouldings on the walls and ceilings and heavy gilt ornaments, relieved by frescoes in light tones. The ceiling is light blue, and in its center are magnificent gilt chandeliers. On a raised dais at the end of the room, facing the entrance, are five massive gilt arm chairs for the arbitrators, with a table in front of them. Below the dais are half a dozen long tables, placed around the room, for counsel and the clerical staff. All the furniture is upholstered in bright red, with gilt frames. A large colored map of the disputed territory hangs on the wall to the right of the arbitrators, with a smaller map of the whole of South America to the left.

Altogether there were about forty persons connected with the tribunal present. The arbitrators and most of their staffs were dressed in frock coats. There were less than a dozen spectators. In the portion of the apartment roped off for the press, the men, and a half dozen women, including Mrs. Benjamin Harrison and others belonging to the American party.

The arbitrators took their seats soon after 11 o'clock. Chief Justice E. Fuller and Sir Richard Henn Collins, lord justice of appeals, sitting on the left of Prof. de Martens, the umpire, and Baron Russell of Killowen, lord chief justice of England, and Justice David J. Brewer sitting at his left hand.

Welcomes the Arbitrators.

The foreign minister, in welcoming the arbitrators, said it gave him special pleasure to welcome the high commission in behalf of the government of the republic, which, he added, was greatly pleased at the fact that Paris had been chosen for the sitting of the tribunal, among whom he saw such eminent men, some of whom had occupied the highest positions. Under the presidency of M. de Martens, who was universally acknowledged an authority on international law, he continued, their labors could only result in the interests of the disputants and in the interests of humanity, for it would constitute another step toward the realization, toward the noble project which, launched from an illustrious throne, was making rapid way into the hearts and consciences of the peoples, and had thus imposed itself with singular force on the solicitude of those who govern them.

M. Delcasse concluded with thanking the arbitrators for having accepted the hospitality of France.

Prof. Martens replied, thanked the French foreign minister for his welcome and for the hospitality extended to him and his colleagues. The speaker recalled the fact that he came here several years ago to attend the Bering sea arbitration. Referring to the work done at The Hague in the matter of arbitration, he said the present tribunal sought not merely to arrange a settlement of conflicts, but the avoidance of conflicts, and expressed the hope that the present tribunal would have the result of promoting the welfare and prosperity of the two countries interested.

The professor, in alluding to the procedure agreed upon at yesterday's conference and said the arbitrators would meet every day excepting Sundays.

Sir Richard Webster thereupon rose and said that in order to meet the views of former chief justice Harrison he had referred to counsel, in which the English representative concurred, he proposed that they only meet four days in the week, in view of the extremely hard work before them.

Mr. Harrison said he thought there would be four days work enough for ordinary men and he evoked a general smile, as looking around on the gathering of the most eminent jurists of Great Britain and America, he added: "And we are all ordinary men." The work before them, he added, would be a tremendous strain upon the counsel.

Meet Four Days a Week.

Prof. Martens thereupon agreed that four days' meeting per week would be sufficient, arranging that the arbitrators would not meet on Fridays, Saturdays or Sundays.

Sir Richard Webster asked: "As the learned Prof. Martens is going back to The Hague tonight, what days does he propose to give us next week?"

The professor replied that he hoped to give them two days during the latter half of next week and that he would write of his arrival.

After this, Sir Richard Webster announced that counsel had arranged he should speak first, then the Venezuelan counsel, next Great Britain, with possibly two counsel, then Venezuela, and so on, in the order of the final speech was to be made by Venezuela.

Sir Richard then opened the British case and spoke until 1:15 p. m., when the commission adjourned for luncheon.

The British attorney general opened his speech by mentioning that he had the privilege years ago, to appear in the same room as junior counsel in the Bering sea case. He was standing at the very desk which served at that time.

It was a significant fact that Venezuela was represented by the same distinguished American republic, while America was represented on the bench by two judges of the very highest position. It was a great honor for himself and his colleagues to address such a tribunal.

The speaker then paid a tribute to Prof. Martens, whose reputation was international, and said:

"I shall probably have to say much with which my friends disagree, but I am sure they will extend to us the courtesy of forbearance which we desire to extend to them in this case, which is customary between counsel in these cases."

Webster Outlines His Case.

Continuing, Sir Richard said he only intended to touch today upon the general topics underlying the whole discussion and proceeded to give a brief geographical and historical review of the whole question, going back to the time of Columbus. In the course of his remarks he said he regarded the treaty of Munster as a most important matter for the tribunal, as Great Britain asserts Spain was not entitled to claim the whole of the western world as a new discovery, which it established in the possession of the Dutch. He presumed American counsel took an utterly different view of the construction of both the Munster and Utrecht treaties and thought the arguments advanced by American counsel were not characterized by that breadth which might be expected from such eminent counsel.

the boundary between Venezuela and British Guiana at the present time and not between the Spaniards and Dutch in 1814.

Counsel then said that in order to clear up any misunderstanding, Venezuela as Great Britain recognized, Venezuela as the successor of Spain and he submitted that the boundary, as it might have been settled in 1814, was not the same as ought to be defined today.

Regarding the fifty years' title clause, Great Britain submitted that it ought to come back from the date of the conclusion of the treaty of arbitration. Counsel was adverse to holding that fifty years ought to constitute a title, whatever might be the paramount title of the other power, as this would cut both ways, and in such a case was proved, the matter could be settled in one of three ways—by defecting the boundary line with territorial compensation elsewhere; without territorial equivalent, or by the payment of compensation, adding that the tribunal has absolute discretion in the matter.

Sir Richard Webster spoke in a clear voice and the arbitrators and counsel followed his speech closely, making notes and occasionally asking him to clear up a doubtful point. Sir Richard occupied the remainder of the day in an explanation, with the aid of the map on the wall, of the geographical difficulties of the dispute, and concluded the opening stage of his speech shortly before 4 o'clock, when the tribunal adjourned. Prof. Martens saying he hoped to be able to hold the next meeting on the coming Wednesday.

The members of the tribunal were photographed this afternoon, grouped on the steps at the entrance of the foreign office.

The officials of the foreign office provided the arbitrators and their staffs with a substantial luncheon in a hall adjoining the court room.

LEAD WEIGHED IN WITH TEA

Lipton Company is Fined for Making False Trade Description in Vending Its Wares.

LONDON, June 15.—A police court summons against the Lipton company, limited, on the charge of making a false trade description, by including the weight of lead, paper and other wrappings in the weight of tea, resulted today in a fine of £10 and £14 costs being imposed. The summons was issued at the instance of another tea trader, who alleged that the profits of the Lipton company by this means were increased £17,000 a year. The case was heard by Mr. Justice, who said he thought the practice was not only a false trade description, but against public policy. Counsel for the Lipton company have given notice of an appeal.

## TURKS ATTACK THE SERVIANS

Several Villages Are Besieged and Regular Troops Start from Capital to Repel Invaders.

BELGRADE, June 15.—A number of Albanian bands, assisted by 2,000 Turkish regular troops, are reported to have attacked a number of Servian villages in the Javina district. It is added that during the fighting a large number of men were killed and wounded on both sides. The Turks, it is pointed out, being in superior force, overpowered the frontier guards and now blockade three villages. A force of Servian regular troops has been ordered to the scene of the conflict with orders to repulse the invaders.

## TREAT FOR CAPTIVES' RELEASE

Spanish Commission at Manila Leave to Confer on Terms of Liberating Prisoners.

MADRID, June 15.—In the Chamber of Deputies today General Polavieja announced that the Spanish commission at Manila were going to confer with Aguinaldo regarding the Spanish prisoners in the hands of the Filipinos.

Owing to the policy of obstruction adopted by the republicans, the minister of finance, Senor Villaverde, was compelled to postpone the production of a new financial bill, and the bill approving the cession of the Caroline islands, the Ladrones and the Pelew islands to Germany is likely to be delayed.

## Refers Canal Bill to Committee.

BERLIN, June 15.—The lower house of the Prussian Diet today, by a vote of 240 to 160, referred back to the committee the Rhine and Elbe canal bill, after the imperial chancellor, Herr von Bismarck, had strongly urged its necessity, saying the Prussian government regarded the construction of the canal as urgently necessary to promote industry and to increase the defensive power of the whole fatherland. Herr von Heeckeren, in many instances has been strongly opposed to the canal, which had previously rejected it, the government, he added, having promised compensation advantages to the portions of the country which would be prejudicially affected by the changes in the existing conditions which would naturally follow the construction of the canal.

## Brest Excited Over Dreyfus.

BREST, France, June 15.—There is considerable excitement here at the prospect of the debarcation at this point of Captain Dreyfus, who left French Guiana June 10 on board the French cruiser Stax, and little else is talked about. Posters announcing the decision of the court of cassation in the case have in many instances been torn down and defaced with inscriptions hostile to the Jews and Dreyfus. There have also been some conflicts between the rival factions.

## Famine in East Africa.

LONDON, June 15.—Advice received here from East Africa show famine is more prevalent in the German possessions, owing to the drought, which also prevails alarmingly in the British protectorate. Hundreds of women and children are dying of starvation and the resident whites are wholly unable to cope with the distress.

## Praying Into Arctic Zone.

STOCKHOLM, June 15.—The International Hydrographic and Geological congress to discuss arrangements for periodical researches in the North Atlantic and the North Sea opened here today. Sir John Murray, Dr. Nathan and other explorers were among those present.

## Seek Counsel with the People.

PRETORIA, June 15.—By command of the Volksraad the assembly adjourned to allow their members to consult their constituents on the franchise proposals of President Kruger.

## Taking Out War Insurance.

LONDON, June 15.—Some war insurance was effected at Lloyd's today at 15 per cent for three months and at 2 per cent for insurance for buildings at Johannesburg.

## Pump Makers Raise Prices.

CHICAGO, June 15.—The National Association of Wood Pump Manufacturers met here today with representatives in attendance from all parts of the United States. The object of the meeting is to arrange for an advance in prices of their product, it being claimed that such action is necessary in view of the greatly increased cost of material.

## Trust Will Make Bourbon.

PEORIA, June 15.—The American Spirit Manufacturing company has decided to manufacture Bourbon whiskey on an enormous scale, and for this purpose has commenced the construction of a large warehouse with a capacity of 14,000 barrels.

## Keeps a Peacemaker.

MIDDLEBORO, Mass., June 15.—While acting as peacemaker between John Moore and Chris Graft at Rockhouse, Leitch county, William Maagard was shot dead by a mob of men who maintain with an infuriated posse in pursuit.

## MOB ATTACKS TRAIN CREWS

Four Street Cars Are Stopped During Day and Inmates Assaulted.

SEVERAL NONUNION MEN SENT TO HOSPITAL

Strikers from Ambush Bombard Windows with Stones Without Regard to Women Passengers—Reward for Their Arrest.

CLEVELAND, June 15.—While the sixth day of the street railway men's strike started peacefully enough there was serious rioting before nightfall and three nonunion men were taken to hospitals in consequence. The trouble began shortly after noon near the corner of the principal park in the city.

A crowd attacked a car on which several nonunion men were riding and the conductor, James Murphy, who came from St. Louis, was hauled from the platform. Murphy drew a revolver and fired into the air as the mob advanced. The mob then assaulted some of the other nonunion men on the car, injuring them quite severely, but the rioters had disappeared when the police arrived.

Soon afterward another car in which were several women passengers was attacked. Bricks and stones were hurled through the windows, but the women escaped injury. The conductor, Anthony Wierst, from Milwaukee, was struck by a brick, and a stone which hit him on the head rendered him unconscious. Motorman Fox, also of Milwaukee, was hit by a shower of brick and stone and was so badly hurt that he had to be carried with Wuerst to the car barns. Both men were subsequently sent to a hospital.

In this case, as in the other, the mob had been dispersed when the police arrived.

A little later a third car was stopped by a crowd of men who had been concealed in bushes at the side of the street. Fifteen or twenty men boarded the car and a desperate fight ensued between them and E. W. Newman and C. King, the conductor and motorman, both from Buffalo. Both men were chased from the car and were beaten with clubs and kicked in a brutal manner. Newman was so badly injured that it was several days before he was able to get on his feet and was taken to a hospital. This mob disappeared before the police arrived.

## Conductor is Badly Hurt.

About 5:30 o'clock a car left the Lakeview barns for the corner of Ann and Madison and Wade Park avenues it was stopped by a crowd of men, who began to hurl bricks and stones. The motorman, Schryver, from Cincinnati, was hit with a brick and badly hurt, but managed to escape and has not been seen since. P. Leatherwood of Cincinnati, the conductor, was hit in the temple with a brick and dropped to the floor of the car. The crowd then dispersed. Leatherwood ran the car back to the barns, when he became unconscious and is now in a serious condition. The police think this mob was the same as that which attacked the other cars, and they are convinced that it is an organized band, whose purpose is to make systematic attacks upon the cars.

There were two other riotous days during the day. One occurred on Willson avenue, where a crowd of men with two furniture vans proceeded to block the car tracks with barrels, tree trunks and all sorts of rubbish. Two men were arrested. The other riot occurred on Prospect street, which was obstructing the passage of a suburban car, and two arrests were made. The company has offered a reward of \$500 for information which will lead to the arrest of the men who attacked the cars today.

## FACTS ON SUGAR INDUSTRY

Manager for Arbucks Relates the History and Present Situation of Refining Business.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The industrial commission held only an afternoon session and heard but one witness today, J. N. Jarvie of the firm of Arbucks & Brother, manager of the firm's sugar refining business. Mr. Jarvie's testimony was brief.

He was easy and courteous in his attitude toward the committee, refusing to answer only one question, viz. how much it cost his company to refine sugar. He said he did not give information of that sort to his business competitors.

Mr. Jarvie put the necessary margin between refined and unrefined sugar at between fifty and sixty cents, to allow a profit on the business. He said when his firm started business in 1898 this margin was about ninety cents. It had dropped to less than thirty cents and was now about fifty. His firm, he said, does not care for the price of sugar, except to meet the rates of the American Sugar Refining company, commonly known as the Sugar trust. When asked if the Arbucks' would continue to meet their rival's figures, he replied decisively that his firm was in the refining business to stay. Beyond that he did not wish to speak.

He explained the entrance of the Arbucks into the sugar field by saying that in 1893 they secured a machine for weighing and packing sugar and undertook to sell package sugar to the wholesale trade. They bought from the American Refining company, but found they could make a profit in that way and so started their own refinery. He said the tariff differential of one-eighth of a cent a pound on refined sugar had not figured in the business lately. Domestic competing sugar was so sharp as to keep out all foreign sugar. Asked if the removal of the one-eighth of a cent would affect the business now, he said he did not know enough about the foreign trade to say.

Mr. Jarvie said there had been many overtures from the Sugar trust to buy the differences with the Arbucks, but they had all been made "for stock jobbing purposes," and consequently there had been nothing in them.

In speaking of the coffee business, domestic competing sugar was so sharp as to keep out all foreign sugar. Asked if the removal of the one-eighth of a cent would affect the business now, he said he did not know enough about the foreign trade to say.

Asked if he could suggest any plan that would lessen the present destructive competition between the sugar business witness said that the fight could stop only when the one big concern decided to be content with less than 100 per cent of all the business in the country.

When asked how long the rival companies keep on selling sugar at a loss Mr. Jarvie replied cheerfully that he thought a concern supplying 90 per cent of the sugar sold in this country would lose more under the conditions than the firm supplying the other 10 per cent and that he had the 10 per cent end of the bargain now.

## PENSIONS FOR WESTERN VETERANS

Survivors of the Civil War Remembered by the Government.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—(Special.)—The following western pensions have been granted:

Issue of June 2: Nebraska—Increase—Charles F. Terwilliger, Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Hall, \$5 to \$8. Iowa—Original—Nathan L. Babcock, Washington, \$5. Florida—W. H. Barron, Spirit Lake, \$5. Restoration and increase—Alphonse M. House, Menomineeville, \$4 to \$8. Increase—Thomas Mitchell, Corning, \$1 to \$17. Alien Citizen—Bonaparte, \$12 to \$17; John Brady, Mount Auburn, \$24 to \$30. Re-issue and increase—Samuel J. Dolan, Bedford, \$14 to \$14. Original—Edwards, etc.—Minor of Benjamin L. Salisbury, Winterset, \$14;

## ARRAIGN FRENCH RIOTERS

Comte de Dion Comes in for the Most Liberal Scoring by the Judge.

PARIS, June 15.—The persons arrested in connection with the riotous attacks on June 1, on President Loubet, was assaulted on the race course, were arraigned in the tenth correctional court today. Many representatives of high society were present, including a number of women in rich toilet.

The presiding judge, in the course of his address, recalled the fact that Comte de Dion, one of the prisoners, was mixed up in a similar affair in 1880. After asking the accused persons to reply, the judge turned toward Comte de Dion, who, he said, took the principal part in the affair.

The Comte in reply affirmed that he was not a royalist, but a republican, adding that, however, he desired "another kind of a republic." He added that he had no idea of going to Austria with the object of engaging in a demonstration, but that he had the privilege, like any other French citizen, of cheering for the army. He denied having struck Director Tounay and asserted that he had taken lessons in fencing, boxing and kicking and that if he had struck any one the person struck would not have been capable of coming to court and prosecuting him.

Comte de Dion also said that not being a senator or a deputy, his only chance to speak was in public places and he wished to prove to President Loubet that all the world hated him.

The other defendants denied the charges made against them, saying they were there to cheer for the army and were thrown to the ground pounced outrageously and otherwise ill-treated.

Witnesses then testified that Police Director Tounay was unable to identify his assailant and that the police were unable to say the prisoners were their assailants.

## POINCARÉ ACCEPTS THE TASK

Assumes the War Portfolio in Addition to the Presidency of the Council.

PARIS, June 15.—M. Poincaré informed President Loubet this morning that he would accept the task of forming a cabinet. He will retain the war portfolio in addition to the presidency of the council.

M. Meline, in an interview with M. Poincaré, strongly urged the latter to form a cabinet whose main plank will be the settlement of the Dreyfus affair.

It is now believed a majority of the members of the Chamber of Deputies, including many socialists, will be contented with an order of the day censuring General Mercier, the former minister of war, for the part which he has taken in the Dreyfus case, instead of his prosecution. If this could be done, it would remove one of the most serious causes of friction between the factions.

M. Poincaré conferred with President Loubet this evening, reporting the acceptance by M. Gollinet of the colonial portfolio, M. Delombre of the portfolio of finance and M. Ribot of the portfolio of public instruction. He will report more fully tomorrow.

## GALVESTON A COMING PORT

Immense Line of Steamers Will Carry Products of West to Foreign Consumers.

ST. LOUIS, June 15.—The Interstate Commerce commission met here today to hear testimony relating to shipping rates, both domestic and foreign, at the request of the commission, presided, and the others present were Members Prouty and Calhoun. Nearly every railroad company in the south and west interested in the question before the commission was represented by prominent officials. The subject of the hearing was the proposed line of steamers to Galveston, including the Chicago and Kansas City boats.

The most important feature of the session was the statement of F. A. Drew, general manager of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad, to the effect that negotiations were now in progress for the establishment of an immense line of steamers to run between Galveston and all foreign ports. The statement was brought out under questioning by James Haggeman, solicitor of the "Katy" road, who contended that under the present arrangements the company's foreign export business was not conducted at a profit.

Mr. Drew testified that the "Katy" was obliged to cut rates in order to meet the competition of the other coastwise lines. He said there was a slight difference between the export rate on wheat and flour, but that the domestic charge was the same. He attributed the variance to the causes stated.

"Do you export grain at a loss?" Mr. Drew was asked. "No, I can't say that; but we are not making money."

"If a uniform rate, instead of the cut rate now in effect on your road, were introduced would you lose still live?" "Well, such action would drive us out of the export business."

Mr. Haggeman then took the witness. "What," he asked, "is the future of Galveston as a distributing point for grain?" "There is no question that it is the coming point for export business."

"What is its strongest competitor?" "New Orleans, but Galveston has been growing in importance right along. The Southern Pacific proposes to build two large elevators at Galveston and other improvements are contemplated that will make its exporting facilities unsurpassed."

## Follows His Brother to Manila.

CLEVELAND, June 15.—Among the men enlisting for service in the Philippine army today was Daniel McTaggart, jr., son of the late Senator Daniel McTaggart, a brother of Senator Lieutenant W. A. McTaggart of Cleveland. McTaggart, jr., is a son of a man who was killed a short time ago while in a charge near Calumpit. Young McTaggart will go to the Philippines to avenge his brother's death.

## Nurse Girl Describes Abduction.

NEW YORK, June 15.—Bella Anderson, alias Carrie Jones, the nurse girl, was called to the stand today in the trial of George Barrows for the kidnaping of Marion Clarke. The girl told of the trip from Brooklyn to Sloatsburg with the baby. The Barrows were in the same car with her, she said, and she saw the baby in the car. She respects she testified to the fact of the abduction and flight as she had confessed after her arrest.

## Miners Peaceful but Determined.

REIDING, Cal., June 15.—The striking miners are orderly. They declare that they will not return to work in the mine until the wage scale submitted by them is adopted, but the company says it will resume work tomorrow the next day. An agent of the Wardner, Idaho mine, is offering free transportation and \$3.50 a day to miners to go to Wardner. It is not likely many will accept.

## MINERS LAY DOWN PICKS

No Use for Ore Products When Emits Fires Are Out.

RAILROAD MEN ALSO FEEL THE EFFECTS

Guards Placed Around Smelter Property, but No Sign of Discontinuance Appears—Two Non-Trust Smelters Running.

DENVER, June 15.—Thirty thousand men in Colorado will be out of work within the next three days unless steps are taken to end the strike of the smelter employes.