SIXTEEN PAGES

The Wichita Daily Eagle.

VOLUME XXXI — WICHITA, KANSAS: SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 30, 1899 — NUMBER 68

HEATED

Discussion of the Alaskan Boundary Dispute

IN BRITISH NEWSPAPERS

Bitter Opposition to a Compromise Develops.

TOM REED'S IMPRESSIONS

He Finds the World a Good Big Place, With Much He Hadn't Learned Till Now.

(Copyright, 1899, The Associated Press.)

London, July 29.—The Alaskan boundary dispute again looms largely in the newspapers and a heated discussion is raging for and a gainst the latest suggestion that a harbor should be leased to Canada. The official views seems to favor this compromise as a general basis for a friendly arrangement. It is points dout thaat as the United States, Canada and Great Britain have to live as n eighbors and in their hearts lesire to live as friends neither side can afford to assume a nonpossus attitude or act as if it was the last transaction to be arranged; and as the main question at issue, though almost lost to view among the multitude of irritating side issues, is a means of easy access to the Klondike the lease of a harbor would seem to meet the practical needs of Canada. On the other hand the Saturday Review voices the feeling of a considerable section of the public in pointing out that by accepting the suggested settlement Canada debars herself from again raising the question of territorial right, and becomes a mere licensee, where she claims to be the owner in fee simple. Many think the proposed compromise would lead to endless complications, annoyances, acts of retaliation and attempts on one side to exceed their own or restrict the other's rights. Under the proposed compromise, the Saturday Review thinks, Canada ought in no event to surrender her rights in international law unless she concurrently receives considerable concessions from the United States on other questions before the commission.

The Saturday Review proceeds to claim that Canada now suffices for herself, both politically and economically, and has no further need of the United States; that only the most faultlus policy on the part of Great Brintain could revive the annexationist party in Canada, and asks what possible reason Canadians could have for involving the country in the gravest international questions. The article concludes as follows: "With thousands of Americans slaughtering Filipinos whom they went to free, while the truth is concealed from the public by methods worse than Russia's, as an instance of external aggression and with a reign of terror in Cleveland where a tram-strik eis conducted with nitro-glycerine bombs, as an example of internal convulsions, there is raised the grave question of what will happen when the present tide of prosperity turns. Therefore, to urge Canada to go beyond the bounds of reasonable concession would be good neither for her nar the empire."

In connection with the Alaskan dispute Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith, formerly secretary of state for the home department, in a Canadian paper recently repudiated remarks which he had made to the correspondent here of the Associated Press. When Mr. Asquith was visited by the correspondent today, to ask wherein he had been inaccurately reported, Mr. Asquith said: "What I said to you was said in the course of a casual conversation. I have said nothing in public about the Alaskan question and have not given permission for any published statement. In interview I always revise, and like to have it in my own words. I uttered no sentiment reflecting on Canada at any time. I therefore could not adopt the utterances in question, and when my attention was directed to them I was, as a public man, bound to repudiate what had evidently been published as a public utterance."

The in-rush of Americans is unabated and they are to be seen everywhere. They are lavish purchasers of everything that strikes their fancy. Shopkeepers say this is the best American season since the financial panic of 1893, and declare that the new customs regulations seem not to affect purchases, and the sign, conspicuous in many shop windows, "Prices made to meet the (American tariff," is apparently superfluous. This is particularly true as regards art and curio dealers, who say that Americans no longer ask the price of an article, but purchase the most expensive objects they display.

The return of Plunger Riley Grannan to Lando nis believed to foreshadow a vigorous turf campaign by the American contingent, and the fact that no one has been able to ride Lord William Beresford's horses to victory since the suspension of Tod Sloane has done much to renew faith in him and to create the belief that he will repeat his brilliant successes when he returns.

It is quite pathetic to see how Burke, the Harvard runner, who participated in the international university athletic games, takes defeat. He has been in bed most of the week, with cramps and acute pains in the stomach. Hill illness is aggravated by the belief that he alone is responsible for the Americans' defeat. The correspondent of the Associated Press saw him today, looking haggard and ill. Burke has lost 14 pounds within the week; but he has talked in a manly, plucky way. "I had pains all through my training," he said, "and entered the race in a funky condition. When I covered 200 yards I knew I was beaten. Graham had a lot in him, and finished strong as a bull. Yes, Wendell knew of my condition, but we were not throwing away any chances, and so I determined to do my best and was well beaten by the best man I ever met. He is a stronger man than Jordan, whom I defeated in America. Now I say good bye to the running path. I have given away my pumps and breeches and will never set foot upon the track again." The Saturday Review devotes a leading article to severe criticism of the American athletes, who "possess virtues we oft associate with professional training," and comes to the conclusion that Americans are the better gymnasts and Englishmen the better athletes. The Spectator, after congratulating itself that all the long races were won by Englishmen, says the American team contained at least four Irish or Irish-Americans.

Thomas B. Reed, former speaker of the house of representatives, greatly enjoyed his run on the continent. Mr. Reed said to the correspondent of the Associated Press today: "I spent three weeks in Brussels and was there during the recent crisis. Belgium has yet other crises to meet but her tremendous resources will enable her to come out on top. In Berlin I met many leading statesmen. One learns much from such men, and obtains a point of view totally different from that of America. I found everywhere on the continent evidence of a continued and growing good will in the best circles and among those whose opinion every American values. I spent a month in Paris and watched the French constitution with wonderment. The infinite wit of the French, with the casual view they take of things which Anglo-Saxons hang to with serious tenacity, make them a most fascinating study. Naturally, I cannot bray opinions of home politics. The United States and the administration are now tackling a field of foreign politics never presented or dealt with by any former administration. Time will straighten out this tremendous problem presented to us. All I can say is that we will solve it well and honorably." Mr. Reed went on to say that he had noticed many changes in England. There had been, he said, a great revolution in institutions and the international education of the people. They know Americans better. On every side, Mr. Reed said, he saw signs that Great Britain was on the crest of a wave of prosperity. America was enjoying a similar experience. "Everything," Mr. Reed concluded, "points to the continuance of this prosperity. We only want to get foreign difficulties ended quickly and internal prosperity will continue for a long period."

DOMINICANS ARE WAITING

For the Storm of Revolution to Break About Them.

Fort eD France, Island of Martinique, July 29.—Tranquility prevails at Monte Christi, but all the people are anxiously awaiting the important events which it is expected will occur shortly. General Picharde, the governor of the city, has taken all possible measures to repel any attack which may be made by the followers of Senor Juan Jiminez, one of the candidates for the presidency of the republic. It is said that General Picharde has advised the government to issue a decree proclaiming amnesty for all Dominican exiles, with a view to appeasing the people.

At La Baga Real General Don Pedro Bobea has taken steps to suppress outbreaks should they occur. Up to the present time perfect order has been maintained, but notwithstanding that fact, all law-abiding citizens have been called on to bear arms and hold themselves in immediate readiness for service.

At Moca, where the people criticise harshly the laxity of the governor, General Juan Gonzales, many versions are in circulation regarding the killing of the president. One has it that the assassin shot hom with the muzzle of the weapon held close to Hereaux's breast, cryin, as he fired the fatal shots, "Ah, tyrian tunes pas digne de governeur plus long temps!" ("Ah, tyrant, you are not worthy to be governor longer.") Almost before the words were uttered the president fell as if struck by lightning, with a bullet through his heart. Other accounts say that the president was stricken by several bullets and that the assassins made their escape on horses, which had been provided and were held in readiness for them by friends.

General Pedro Pepin, the governor of Santiago, is acting with the utmost energy and has succeeded in overawing the enemies of the government. The greatest quiet reigns throughout the city. The population of Porto Plata are convinced that the grave events that have occurred are due to incessant agitation. It is known that Jiminez and his partisans will not delay, but intend to disembark either at Porto Plata or Montechristi.

Jiminez is not a popular candidate for the presidency, as it is believed he would ruin the country in the course of time and desires simply to make a fortune for himself and enrich his family and friends. It is said that the governors of all the provinces are disposed to energetically defend the government. The merchants of Porto Plata have held a meeting and decided to continue to accept paper money of the country for a period of thirty days. Summing up the situation, it may be stated that a majority of the people seem to be favorable to the present government.

Cape Haitien, July 29.—Advices just received from the Dominican frontier say that the insurgents have cut the telegraph wires in the neighborhood of antiago de Los Caballeros and also near Moca. The insurgents in the western part of Santo Domingo await the arrival of Don Juan Isidoro Jiminez, under whose leadership they expect to attack Santiago.

Washington, July 29.—A cablegram has been received at the navy department from the commander of the Machais, now at St. Thomas, W. I., stating that, in conformity with the department's order, he would sail from that port tomorrow for San Domingo. She probably will stop at San Juan, P. R., on the way to land Commander Snow, who is to take charge of the naval station there. The commander of the New Orleans also announced his readiness to start for San Domingo today, so that before the middle of next week the American navy will be sufficiently represented in San Domingo to protect American interests of all kinds, should there be a revolution. The navy department had not heard up to the close of office hours today of the sailing of the New Orleans for Santo Domingo city. There were no dispatches indicating cause for alarm over the situation in the islands.

RUSSIA IS MUCH EXERCISED

Over the Franco-German Hobnobbing Now in Progress.

St. Peterbsprg, July 29.—The tendency manifested by France towards reproachment with Germany is causing great irritation and suspense in Russia. The newspapers express here in strong terms their great dissatisfaction and try to demonstrate that Russia and France could not admit Germany to theid intimacy without prejudice to themselves, as the French Russian alliance is based on objects diamortically ipposed to the aims of Germany.

STRIKE

Has Become a Mere Side Issue at Cleveland.

BOYCOTT IS THE MAIN SHOW

Strikers Have Small Tradesmen Scared to Death.

Cleveland, O., July 29.—Although order has been practically restored within the city, the railroad strike has resolved itself into a general boycott of the Big Consolidated company and everybody who rides upon its cars. Apparently the strikers have the sympathy and active cooperation of all the labor organizations in the city. Not only are merchants being punished for riding on the tabooed cars, but they are warned against selling goods to other people who do ride, on threat of losing the trade of union men. Instances are given in which druggists have refused to sell medicines to people who are accused of patronizing the Big Consolidated, and physicians have been boycotted for riding on the cars while going to see their patients. The boycott is mose severe on the small dealers, who do business on streets that are populated by union men and their sympathizers. A number of these merchants have published advertisements today, offering rewards ranging from $25 to $500 for reliable evidence that they or any of their clerks or relatives have ridden on the cars since the strike began, and a number of communications have been sent to the papers by physicians, grocers, butchers and others, protesting their innocense of the charge of having patronized the railroad company. As yet the big retail merchants have not felt the effects of the boycott severely, though it is said some of them have been requested to forbid their clerks to ride on the cars. Thousands of working people are going to and from their homes in busses of every kind and description, from huckster wagons to tallyhoes, and in certain sections of the city the cars run with few passengers. This is not true of the Euclid, Cedar, Central and Wade Park avenue lines, which run through the best parts of the east end. There the cars are preity well filled.

The boycott of the troops has aroused the ire of Adjutant General Axline, who says there is a state law to punish persons who interfere with the militia. There is one section of the statutes which provides a maximum penality of $1,000 fine and six months imprisonment for every person who tries to persuade or discharge a man of the National Guard from responding to a call for riot duty. General Axline says the boycott and the threat of certain employers to put on the blacklist those employes who turned out wit hthe militia are covered by thi law, and he threatens to institute prosecutions against dealers if the boycott is continued. He says also that actions may be begun under the civil rights law, and he sent several soldiers to a restaurant today for dinner with the express purpose of beginning such an action against the proprietor if he refused to serve them.

The police have begun to deal with the rioters more severely. Heretofore they have been arraigned for misdemeanors. Hereafter they will be charged with felony. One prisoner was bound over to the grand jury today on the charge of stone-throwing. The maximum penalty for that offense is three years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. Two other prisoners were arraigned on the charge of placing obstructions on a street railroad track. The maximum penalty for that offense is eight years in the penitentiary. This action was taken by the police on the order of Mayor Farley, who insists that the rioters have been dealt with too leniently in the police courts.

MORE THAN FIFTY THOUSAND

Men in the Building Trades in Chicago May be Out Tomorrow.

Chicago, July 29.—More than 50,000 men will be thrown out of employment Monday and work will be stopped on every large building in the city where brick made in non-union yards is used in its construction if the business agents of the building trades council carry out their intention. No representative of the brick manufacturers was present today at the conference of those involved in the brickmakers' strike, and as a result nothing was done in the way of settling the difficulty. At the headquarters of the committee having the strike in charge it was said that the manufacturers had failed to send representatives to attend the conferences and as a result the strike would be pushed vigorously from now on. Today being a half holiday no attempt was made to stop work on any of the buildings, but, beginning with Monday, it is said, every workman will be withdrawn fromthe buildings where brick from non-union yards is used. The business agents of the building trades council say that before the end of the week building operations on all the large structures in the city will come to a standstill. They say at least 10,000 men ceased work at noon today who will not begin work Monday.

EX-MOTORMAN WITH DYNAMITE

Accused of Intending to Wreck a New York Trolley Car.

New York, July 29.—Francis J. Curran, formerly a motorman on the Second avenue underground trolley line, was arranged today in police court and held in $1,000 bail on a charge of having dynamite in his possession. The detectives who arrested him allege that Curran intended to cause an explosion on the Second avenue trolley tracks. City Inspector of Combustibles Murray said to the police magistrate that he had examined the stick of dynamite found on Curran. It was ready for use, being filled with fulminate of mercury, and would have exploded if a car had struck it. He says that the explosion of the dynamite contained in the stick would have blown up the tracks, wrecked the car and killed all on board.

CONFESSION OF LUETGERT

Killed His Wife Accidentally and the Vat Did the Rest.

Chicago, July 29.—Adolph L. Luetgert's sudden death in the penitentiary at Joliet on Thursday last has brought to light the fact that State Attorney C. S. Deneen has had locked up in the vaults at the criminal court building almost from the beginning of the accused's trial for wife murder, two years ago, an implication that considered morally his confession of guilt. It was made by Mr. Luetgert to a fellow prisoner in the jail. It was sworn to by the latter at the time before the state's attorney. Now it is given publication for the first time. From this document it would appear that Luetgert asked his wife to go with him to the sausage factory office on the night of May 1, 1897. She refused. This angered him. During the quarrel that followed he gave her a violent kick in the side. This rendered her unconscious. Luetgert expected she would come to—"come back"—as he put it, in his defective English, but she did not. Seeing that she had died, he disposed of her body in the factory vat.

FIRST NEBRASKA RETURNS

They are at San Francisco on the Hancock in Quarantine.

San Francisco, July 29.—The United States transport Hancock, having on board the soldiers of the First Nebraska regiment, United States volunteers, arrived tonight at 10:45. The steamer dropped anchor in the stream. Owing to quarantine regulations, no one will be allowed to land from the transport until an inspection by the quarantine medical officers. As the rules prohibit this inspection between sunset and sunrise, of course men and crew must remain on board the Hancock in the stream until tomorrow morning. Should there be no contagious disease on board, a landing of the troops may take place early on Sunday, but in the event or smallpox, cholera, or other contagious disease of a serious character, the transport and her passengers may be kept in quarantine for a number of days.

REGIMENTS FAST FILLING

Nearly Half a Regiment a Day—Total to Date 7,092.

Washington, July 29.—The number of enlistments for the Philippine regiments yesterday was 442, making a total of 7,092. Colonel Pettit, commanding the Thirty-first regiment, at Fort Thomas, Ky., telegraphed the War Department today that his enlistment number, 1,150, which is within 200 of the full quota of the regiment. He will withdraw the recruiting officers on Monday and the regiment will then be organized for actual service. He thinks that in a month it will be ready for the front. It is stated at the War Department that the Thirty-first regiment the Twenty-seventh and the Thirtieth, will no doubt be ready to sail for Manila on the Grant, Sherman and Sheridan about September 10th.

MILES INQUIRES OF ROOT

Where He, Miles, Is at, Under the Present Incumbent.

Washington, July 29.—The Post tomorrow will say: "General Miles will ask General Root for a speedy decision as to the relations existing between the general commanding the army and the secretary of war. He is now preparing his side of the case, which will be submitted to the new secretary. The condition which has existed in the war department since the campaign in Porto Rico is review, showing that General Miles, while the major general commanding the army, has had little or no voice in the management of affairs of the army, and it is stated that with in-coming secretary he hopes the present condition will change."

OTIS SOLID WITH ALGER

One of the Secretary's Last Acts Was an Official Indorsement.

Washington, July 29.—About ten days ago Secretary Alger cabled General Otis saying tha tthere was some criticism of him in the American press, but assuring him that he had the entire confidence of the secretary of war and the administration. So far as known at the War Department, the only messages sent by President McKinley to General Otis were those which have been made public, and consisted of commendatory words of the general, and the troops in the field for what they accimplished.

STORY OF DESERTER HAYES

Describing His Treatment by Oregonians, is Pronounced a Fake.

Portland, Ore., July 29.—A special to the Oregonian from San Francisco, says: The story sent out from Kansas City purporting to describe how Oregon troops punished Desierter Hays is pronounced by members of the Oregon regiment entirely untrue. Hayes was a member of the California regiment and was found dead in the trenches captured b,y his own regiment. No Oregon or Kansan troops were engaged in that vicinity.

TOO MUCH ADVERTISING

Roosevelt Thinks Rough Riders Better Not Parade for Dewey.

New York, July 29.—Governor Roosevelt has written to the committee on plan and scope of the Dewey reception, saying that he does not think it possible or desirable to have the Rough Riders take part in the land parade in this city when Dewey arrives. The governor says: "I have grown a little sensitive about having the regiment appear in any pugic function because of a tendency to advertise and make it look as if it was advertising itself."

Cable Across Laguna Bay.

Washington, July 29.—General Greely, chief signal officer, has received a dispatch from Major R. E. Thompson, commanding the signal corps in the Philippines, saying that Major Haxfield has laid a cable across Laguna de Bay from Tasig to Calamba, the last town to be captured from the insurgents. This insures uninterrupted telegraphic cimmunication between Manila and the advanced posts of what has been the insurgent country.

To Greet the Pennsylvanians

Pittsburg, Pa., July 29.—The Western Pennsylvania reception committee left tonight for San Francisco to greet the Tenth Pennsylvania regiment on its debarkation at that port. The cimmittee is composed of prominent city officials and representatives of every daily newspaper in western Pennsylvania.

Edward Marshall Loses a Leg.

New York, July 29.—Edward Marshall, the war corespondent who was wounded at Las Guisimas, Cuba, has undergone amputation of a leg. The operation was made necessary because of paralysis and in order to retard its progress.

State of Affairs About Canton.

Hong Kong, July 29.—Brigandage and blackmailing have become so rampant in the neighborhood of Canton that silk merchants have been obliged to notify foreign buyers that they will probably be unable to fulfill their contracts, owing to the insecurity of transportation.

JONES

Of Toledo Gravely Platitudinizes on Politics.

NO UNHOLY PARTY TIES

For This Devout Seeker After the Governorship.

Toledo, O., July 29.—Mayor Jones today gave an open letter to the people of Ohio, explaining his position as an independent candidate for governor. The folliwing is the letter in part:

"I believe in all of the people and am, therefore, a man without a party. I believe in the people, not as partisans, not as Democrats, not as Republicans, not os Papulosts or Prohibitionists or Union Reformers, but as people, as men, as brothers and sisters, having common institutions, common interests and common needs. This is what I mean when I declare for equal opportunities for all.

"Believing this to be a foundational truth, I therefore declare that I will never again wear the label of any party or claim political loyalty to anything than all of the people.

"Inthis way I shall always be free to vote and act for principles. The whole people shall always have the first claim on my service and affection, rather than a fragment of them named a political party.

"There are many indications that the present is the time for an independent political campaign ofeducation in Ohio. On June 19 the Republican convention met in Columbus and named a ticket that many thought was practically arranged by two men, the people having no choice in the matter. On the same day a convention of workingmen representing all parts of Ohio, was held in Columbus. These workingmen formulated a platform setting forth the relief they hope for and demand through political action. Every demand of their platform is strictly in the line of progress, and no candidate for office who does not believe in the principles therein set forth should lay any claim to the votes of the workingmen of Ohio. The Republican convention ignored the demands of the convention of workingmen, ignored even their presence in the city.

"Not long after, the Democratic state committee met to arrange the day for the state convention, and its action was worse, if possible, than that of the Republicans. Realizing that there was a strong sentiment in the state for independent political action, they set the date of the convention so late that it would be impossible to get an independent ticket into the field after the Democratic convention, their purpose evidently being to compel the people to choose between the two old parties.

"In view of this situation, I announce that for the purpose of testing the quality and extent of the sentiment for an independent candidate, I invite those who feel that such a move should be made, to write to me for blank petitions of correct legal form upon which to secure signatures petitioning the secretary of state to place the name upon the ticket. By careful study ofthe responses to this letter we shall be able to decide whether the sentiment is sufficiently pronounced to warrant so great an undertaking. If the decision shall be affirmative, I will enter upon the duties of the campaign in the interest of a larger humanity, wholly indifferent to the consequences to me personally. SAMUEL M. JONES."

WOULD-BE CLAIM-JUMPERS

Run Up Against Uncle Sam's People at Cape Nome.

St. Michael, July 17, via San Francisco July 29.—Lieutenant Spaulding, Thirdartillery, U. S. A., and his detail of twenty-five men returned on July 13, from Cape Nome, having been retired by a squad of a like number, which arrived last week on the St. Paul from San Francisco. During thte two weeks they were at Cape Nome Lieutenant Spaulding and his men were kept busy nearl yevery hour of the twenty-four. Up to this time of dispersing the miners meeting on the evening of the 10th, the principal portion not their work consisted in adjusting cases of town lot jumping. Regarding his action in dispersing the miner's meeting, Lieutenant Spaulding says: "For several days preceding the meeting I heard that it was the intention nof those interested in the meeting to pass a resolution throwing open the district for re-location. Such action nas this would no doubt have caused bloodshed, as men owning their claims would not have permitted outsiders to jump them, consequently, when the meeting was called to order, by a man named Clark, and the resolution had been read, I addressed the chair, stating that I was government and would not permit hom to pass such a resolution; that if they persisted I would clear the hall. I had stationed in the rear end of the room six men and a sergeant with drawn bayonets and when I noticed a disposition on the part of the miners to remain, I ordered my men to clear the hall, which they did. Later, several small crowds gathered in the streets, which I also dispersed. The next day I learned on absolutely reliable authority that men were stationed on the brow of the hill back of town waiting fir the signal that the resolution had been adopted, when they would rush for the claims and retake them. The men at the meeting, especially the ring leaders, were very much incensed at me for upsetting their plans, and threats were made to lynch me, but here I am. Out o fa crowd of 500 who attended the meeting I do not believe there were more than 100 bona fide claim owners. Many of them were men who have been run out of other camps in Alaska, and would, if they dared, run things to suit themselves at Nome. One of themost rabid agitators at the meeting arrived at camp forty-eight hours before the meeting. He was offered a fifty per cent. lay, which he refused because the ground had never been prospected, and even when offered $5 a day to prospect the same before accepting the lay, he refused. It was this kind of a man woh would rob the miners of their legitimate rights."

Lieutenant Spaulding is upheld in his action by the solid element of the camp and district.

Steam vessels and sail craft, which have given the bay a lively appearance considerably thinned out with the exception of Charles Nelson, the only ocean craft remaining at St. Michael, a are several sailing vessels, a whaler and the revenue cutter ush and Nunivak. The Nunivak, Lieutenant Camden commanding, will soon be placed on commission on the Yukon, and owing to the low water in the river, it is a question among steamship men and pilots whether she will be useful in that stream. The Grant, Perry and Thetis, have not yet arrived from Dutch harbor and the Bear has not returned from her cruise from Siberia.

The water in the Yukon river is lower this year than fir many seasons and grave fear sare expressed of the ability of the river steamers sging able to get up or down until the melting of the ice and warm rains increases the size of the stream. The same conditions of affairs exis ton the upper river, which renders traffic over the lakes and passes even more uncertain than by the lower river.

Nome, July 29, via San Francisco, July 29.—This camp is to be spared the rivalry that usually exists between two towns striving for supremacy. Anvil City, situated near the mouth of Snake river, and Nome City, at the mouth of Nome river, are about four miles apart and from the start the former took the lead because of its proximity to the rich claims on Anvil creek, a tributary of Snake river. A townsite was staked and several merchants sent out for stationery bearing the name Anvil City, having every assurance that the name would not be changed. In the meantime Nome City was gradually expanding and it was freely predicted that before the summer should wear away the two cities would merge into one. This result was unexpectedly precipitated, however, by the postoffice department establishing a postoffice and naming it Nome. Fearing that a contest might result in the office being moved to Nome City, the people of Anvil City consented to call their camp Nome. When the beach between Snake and Nome rivers is built up it will present a fine site for a city, standing well above the level of the sea and presenting an unbroken stretch of country. Several large buildings are contemplated and will be erected as soon as lumber in large quantities arrives. Charles D. Lane, the millionaire mining man of California, who is interested with G. W. Price in some of the best claims in the district, arrived a fortnight ago in the steamer Townsend from San Francisco, with a complete outfit for a mining camp, including lumber, general supplies and horses. He will erect substantial buildings and spare no expense in developing his claims.

FIFTH ADVANCE IN LUMBER

Another 50 Cents Straight Will Go on Tomorrow.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 29.—The Times will say tomorrow: "Lumber will advance another 50 cents straight on Monday, this being the fifth marked advance in prices this year. The lumber interests claim to be entirely justified in advancing the price. It has been many years since there was such a demand as the present season has shown, and even with the advancing prices the demand continues to exceed the supply. In the case of the elevator builders, who are using "cribbing" in great quantities, there seems to be an end of things, and it appears that they will soon have to resort either to the higher grade cribbing, which is almost too expensive for the purpose, or take to steel for elevator building. There have been but few years when so much activity has been shown in the elevator business. This is partly attributed to the growth of new towns along the Great Northern in northern Minnesota, and the Minneapolis and St. Louis in the southern part, and partly to the excellent wheat prospects this season.

Two Nor e Games to Enid's Credit.

Enid, O. T., July 29.—The champion ball team of southern Kansas, of Arkansas City, played two games with the Enid Browns yesterday and today. The game yesterday stood 7 to 18 in favor of Enid. The game today was 7 to 19 in favor of Enid.

Bulletin Of
The Wichita Daily Eagle.
Wichita, Sunday, July 30, 1899
Weather For Wichita Today:
Fair; cooler; north winds

IMPORTANT NEWS OF TODAY.
Pages.
1. John Bull's Boundary Discussion
Boycott at Cleveland
Jones of Toledo's Manifesto
Peace Conference Adjourns
2. Dewey's Views Upon Germany
Lynching Party in Indiana
3. Wichita Livestock Markets
Early Gain in Wheat Lost
Gains in the Stock Market
4. Shields and Tapp Turned Down
Mrs. Jones Sues for Divorce
5. Miss Ayers Badly Hurt
Excursion From Blackwell
6. Social Gossip of the Week
7. Germans on the Peace Conference
Gallifet and the French Generals
8. New Proof of Immortality
9. Career of Jake Spidle
Oklahoma's Giant Cornstalks
Matters of Local Import
10. Alaskan Boundary Dispute
Kipling as a Schoolboy
11. South America's Washington
New Theory of Cancer Growth
12. Eagle's Sunday Editorial Page
13. Dr. De Ross' Indian Campaign
Rube Oldfield's Manila Letters
George Matthews' Rain Recipe
Brownie's Little Girl Friend
14. Half-Page for the Children
Story by Eva Anderson Norris
16. Odds and Ends for woman's wear
Choosing a Husband by His Hat

PEACE

Conference at The Hague Terminates Its Labors.

NOT MUCH ACCOMPLISHED

Members Sadly Admit, But They Console Themselves

THAT A BEGINNING IS MADE

In the Millentialization of this Wicked Old Fighting World—Summary of Actual Results.

The Hague, July 29.—2 p. m.—The international peace conference met for its final sitting today, when it was announced that sixteen states had signed the arbitration convention; fifteen the other two conventions; seventeen the declaration prohibiting the throwing of projectiles or explosives from balloons; sixteen the declaration prohibiting the use of asphyxiating gas, and fifteen the declaration prohibiting the use of expansive bullets.

A letter was read from the queen of Holland to the pope, asking his moral support of the conference. The pope's reply, which was read, promised co-operation, recalled the fact that he had many times performed the function of arbitrator, and assured her majesty that, in spite of his present abnormal position, the pope would continue to seek the advancement of civilization.

Baron De Staal delivered the farewell address, thanking the representatives of foreign states. He said the work accomplished, while not as complete as might be desired, was sincere, wise and practical. The great principles of the sovereignty of individual states and international solidarity, apparently so opposing, had been reconciled by what they had accomplished. He affirmed that in time to come institutions which had their origin in the need of concord would be the dominating influence, and that thus the work of the conference was truly meritorious. Minister Estournelles and Dr. Beaufort followed, the latter saying that if the conference had not realized Utopian dreams nevertheless it had disproved pessimistic forebodings and the moral effect would more and more influence public opinion and aid governments to solve the question of the limitation of armaments, which still remains a serious consideration for statesmen of all countries. Baron De Staal then declared the conference closed.

The three conentions dealing with arbitration, the laws and customs of war and the adaptation of the Geneva convention to naval warfare, were not signed by Germany, Austria-Hungary, China, England, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Servia, Switzerland or Turkey. The United States signed only the arbitration convention, and that under reserve. Roumania also made reservation.

The three declarations prohibiting the throwing of explosives from balloons, the use of asphyxiating projectiles and the use of dumdum bullets were not signed by Germany, Austria-Hungary, China, England, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Servia or Switzerland, and the United States signed only the declaration regarding the throwing of explosives from balloons.

ERIE TRAIN IN THE DITCH

Wires Down and a Storm Raging—No Particulars Obtainable.

Elmira, N. Y., July 29.—At 11 o'clock tonight Erie passenger vestibule train No. 7, for Buffalo and Cleveland, leaving New York at 7 o'clock tonight, was wrecked and burned at Lackawana, only two cars escaping the flames. The train consisted of buffet car, two passenger coaches and two Pullman cars. The wreck occurred during a storm, which caused a landslide. A freight train was first wrecked and the passenger train plunged into the freight wreck. Both engineers were killed, but no information about train No. 7's passengers is obtainable. It is usually a well filled train in both regular and sleeping coaches.

The fated passenger train passed Port Jervis at 10:25 p. m. and half an hour later was a burning heap. Nothing is known about the passengers, but in the sleepers for Buffalo and Cleveland are at least a dozen passengers each. In the darkness of tonight's storm, work at the wreck is slow and but little will be known until daylight. No Erie train from New York will be likely to reach here until late on Sunday. Extra Erie train No 2 will be made at Susquehanna, Pa., getting to Buffalo at near noon tomorrow. Trains from New York after 7 o'clock are stopped b ythe wrck.

The wreck is midway between Lackawana and Shohola. A heavy storm prevailed on the Delaware division all day and a heavy landslide resulted last night. The engine, baggage car, combination baggage and cafe car and one coach were surely burned. Stephen Outwater and Timothy Welsh of Port Jervis, were engineer and conductor. There is every reason to believe that the Pullman cars for Buffalo and Cleveland were not destroyed and that the passengers are safe. All telegraph lines at the scene of the wreck are down.

GOOD DEED COMES BACK

To the Woman Who Attended to the Czarowitch's Last Moments.

St. Petersburg, July 29.—It transpires that the peasant woman who assisted the czarowitz when he was dying belonged to the Protestant sect of Molokanes. The czar has commanded the Grand Duke Michael-Nicolaevitch to publicly express to the Molokan community the imperial thanks for the good feeling manifested by the woman and her co-religionists, who have also received recognition from the dowager empress.

Three Distinguished Passengers.

Liverpool, July 29.—United States Senator Wolcott of Colorado; Israel Zangwill, the critic and novelist, and Tod Sloan, the American jockey, sailed for New York today on the Cunard line steamer