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THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

DAILY ESTABLISHED 1850. WEEKLY ESTABLISHED 1823. | VOL. LII---NO. 184. | INDIANAPOLIS, THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 3, 1902. | PRICE 2 CENTS EVERYWHERE.

PENFIELD SPEAKS

STATE DEPARTMENT'S SOLICITOR VERBALLY SCORES BAILEY.

He Declares that the Texan's Charges in the Senate Were in Substance and in Spirit Untrue.

REVIEWS HISTORY OF THE CASE

SAYS THE SENATOR DEMANDED INTERFERENCE WITH A COURT.

Accuses Bailey of Hunting for Trouble and Curtly Alludes to the Big Texan's "Asininity."

WAR COLLEGE ORDERS ISSUED

PLANS ABOUT COMPLETE FOR THE NEW WAR VESSELS.

Tremendous Batteries to Be Mounted and Their Armor Will Be Heavy—Other News of the Capital.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—William L. Penfield, solicitor of the State Department, today issued a statement, giving the origin of the trouble with Senator Bailey. The statement deals with the facts without qualifying language. It is direct to the point of harshness, and unquestionably, were it not for the gravity of the offense of Senator Bailey, would subject the author to official censure. Such criticisms are not uttered by executive officials except under the most serious provocation. There is no doubt that Judge Penfield consulted his superiors before issuing his side of the story. It is as follows:

"A judgment was recovered by Bielenberg against Scott in one of the Mexican courts. Scott took the case to the Supreme Court of Mexico, where it is still pending. Dr. Scott and his attorney, supported by Senator Bailey, requested me to draw an instruction to Ambassador Clayton, demanding of the Mexican government the reversal of that judgment. I refused to draw the instruction, because no government ever did demand of another government that it reverse the judgment of one of its lower courts, pending an appeal in the Supreme Court; and because intervention does not lie for a judicial denial of justice till there has been a final denial of justice by the court of last resort. I went to the utmost limit of propriety in drawing an instruction to General Clayton that he should request of the Mexican government the use of its good offices with a view to a fair and impartial determination of the case pending in the Supreme Court. If I had complied with Senator Bailey's request it would have been a violation of all the precedents, it would have been disrespectful to the Mexican government and it would have been an utter disregard of whatever rights Bielenberg had, because the demand was that Bielenberg's judgment should be set aside on the mere ex parte statements of Dr. Scott and his attorney and Senator Bailey without any production of the record or any opportunity to Bielenberg to be heard.

CHARGE NOT TRUE.

"Senator Bailey's charge that I refused to furnish an office copy of a contract inclosed in one of General Clayton's dispatches is in its substance and spirit untrue, and he knew it perfectly well when he made the charge in the Senate, for he had a letter in his possession, written by Secretary Hay on April 15, saying:

"'In answer to your letter requesting that a copy of the Scott-Bielenberg contract inclosed in a dispatch from Ambassador Clayton be furnished to Dr. Scott, I have the honor to say that the solicitor informs me that he did, at first, express to Dr. Scott some hesitation and some doubt about the propriety of the department's compliance with his request to furnish to private parties copies of the dispatches, or of their inclosures, from any diplomatic officer of the United States, for the mere purpose of an attack on him through the newspapers; yet, upon reflection and after consultation with the secretary as to the propriety of such action by the department, it was decided, and, in the solicitor's office, and before your letter was written, Dr. Scott was plainly told by the solicitor that the copy requested would be furnished. The chief clerk of the department has been instructed to furnish to Dr. Scott a copy of that inclosure, which he can have by calling or furnishing his address to the department.'

"About two weeks ago Senator Bailey came to the solicitor's office and complained that General Clayton, in his note to the Mexican government, had omitted a portion of the instruction, which stated that there were some circumstances connected with the case that seemed to indicate a want of disinterestedness and fairness in the proceedings of the lower courts. Senator Bailey imputed the omission to the sinister design of the ambassador. I explained that General Clayton had communicated the real and essential parts of the instruction, and that much was left to the discretion of our representatives in dealing with a foreign government. Senator Bailey answered with some heat, 'I see that you are bound to stand by General Clayton.' I replied that General Clayton's conduct was not shown by the record to be actuated by any unworthy motive, and that I would not censure him without giving him a hearing. I added: 'I will submit the matter to Secretary Hay, and if he thinks that the omitted portion of the instruction should be communicated to the Mexican government I will draw instructions to General Clayton requiring him to communicate it.'

BAILTY REFUSED.

"Senator Bailey replied that he did not want it submitted to the secretary; that so far as he was concerned he would not see the secretary or the President again about the matter, and added that he was going to deliver a speech in the Senate touching upon the President, the secretary of state, Ambassador Clayton and the solicitor. The truth of the matter is that Senator Bailey set out some months ago to remove General Clayton from his office because General Clayton would not take instructions from him instead of from the secretary of state. If I had joined with Senator Bailey in his condemnation of Ambassador Clayton, whose record before the department for fidelity, discretion and efficiency is most excellent, he would not have made his assault on me in the speech. He says so himself in his speech, as reported in the Congressional Record, as follows: 'Had the State Department appeared to take proper proceedings against the American ambassador for his failure or refusal to embody in his communication to the Mexican authorities the vital point in its instructions I should probably never have vexed the Senate with this question.'

"General Clayton had been instructed to send the substance of his instructions to the Mexican government, and he had done so. As to the omitted portion, I told Senator Bailey that I would submit to Secretary Hay the question whether General Clayton should be directed to communicate that also, and Senator Bailey said emphatically that he would have nothing further to do with the President or the secretary with reference to General Clayton.

"Senator Bailey is one of those men who go about hunting for trouble, and this is simply one of his spasmodic displays of asininity, in which he indulges at regular periods."

Senator Bailey is in a more vicious mood about the differences with Senator Beveridge than he has been at any time since he attempted to assault him. It is reported to-day that he said that if he met him he would slap his face if he could reach him.

GENERAL WASHINGTON NEWS.

War College Boards Established—Plans for New War Vessels.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Lieutenant General Miles, commanding the army, issued a general order announcing that the secretary of war has detailed the following-named officers as members of the war college board: Maj. Gen. S. B. M. Young, Brig. Gens. William H. Carter and Tasker H. Bliss, Maj. Henry A. Greene, assistant adjutant general, and Maj. William D. Beach, Tenth United States Cavalry. Other members of the board, ex officio, are Brig. Gen. George L. Gillespie, chief of engineers; Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, commandant of the general service and staff college; Col. Wallace F. Randolph, chief of artillery, and Col. Albert L. Mills, superintendent of the Military Academy. The order issued to-day directs the war college board to convene in this city on the 21st

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READY FOR TRANSFER

PHILIPPINES TO PASS FROM MILITARY TO CIVIL RULE.

Yet Further Reduction in the Army in the Islands Is Promised by Chairman of the House Committee.

GOV. TAFT'S MISSION TO ROME

IT IS SAID TO BE NEARING A SUCCESSFUL ISSUE.

Disposition of the Friar Lands Question Proceeding Quietly—Buencamino Calls on Roosevelt.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Chairman Cooper, of the House committee on insular affairs, says steps will be taken at once to put the Philippine government act in operation.

"The first step," said Mr. Cooper to-day, "will be the complete transfer of authority from the military to the civil officials except in the Moro country, where there is some lingering disorder. The transfer will be accompanied by a proclamation from the President, which, it is understood, will be issued on the Fourth of July. Beside turning over the authority to the civil officials, the change will permit a considerable reduction of the military force in the islands, although orders already given contemplate a reduction down to 18,000 men. In 1900 we had 70,000 men in the Philippines, so that we soon will have reduced the force by 52,000 officers and men, and the transfer of authority and the act doubtless will lead to a further reduction before long.

"The next step will be to take the census, as provided by the act. Governor Taft told me this work would begin as soon as he reached Manila. His plan is to have the work done as far as possible by Filipinos, and the commission will get up its own census system instead of having it done by the Census Office at Washington, although it is empowered to get census experts from here by making application to the President. The purpose, however, is to make the work thoroughly a local one, so that it will serve the Filipinos as an object lesson. The census will take about a year.

"As to the general effect of the act we have just enacted," added Mr. Cooper, "I share the view of Governor Taft, who said that if this bill became a law we would hear no more of the Philippines than we do of Porto Rico, and that the Philippine problem would gradually disappear."

Mr. Cooper has received the following telegram from President J. G. Schurman, of Cornell, who was head of the first Philippine Commission:

"Cordial congratulations on your splendid victory in securing a legislative assembly for the Filipinos. Our commission recommended it. Your bill shows constructive statesmanship of the highest order. Filipinos will bless you forever."

Root Felicitates the Commission.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Secretary Root to-day cabled to acting Governor Wright, of the Philippine commission, the substance of the changes made in the Philippine civil government bill by the conferees, and incidentally sent the following commendation of the commissioners' work: "I congratulate the commission on the confidence and approval of Congress, evidenced by its adoption of your acts, and continuance and enlargement of your authority."

FRIAR LANDS QUESTION.

Negotiations Are Progressing Very Satisfactorily at Rome.

ROME, July 2.—The civil Governor of the Philippine islands, Judge William H. Taft, has cabled to Washington the terms of the note to the Vatican on the subject of the disposition of the friar lands in the islands, which was compiled here yesterday at the conference held between Governor Taft, Major Porter, of the office of the judge advocate general of the army, Judge James F. Smith, of the Supreme Court of the Philippines, and Bishop O'Gorman, of Sioux Falls. If the terms are approved the note will be delivered to-night.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The news from Rome received at the War Department in the shape of daily cablegrams from Governor Taft is generally encouraging. It is said that while no details can be given out for publication in this incomplete state of the negotiations, it is evident that they are proceeding with the greatest activity, principally in the shape of verbal exchanges, though for the sake of the record these are generously supplemented by written notes showing in condensed form the substance of what has been said. It is stated the notes fail to show that any insuperable obstacle has been encountered.

Buencamino Gets a Famous Pen.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Senor Buencamino, who has been sojourning in this country, to-day called on President Roosevelt and requested the pen with which he signed the Philippines government bill, as he desired to preserve it and eventually place it in some public library in the Philippines. The pen already had been given to Senator Lodge, chairman of the Philippines committee, but as he happened to be present at the time he presented it to Senor Buencamino. When the latter left the White House he remarked that the Philippine bill initiated self-government in the islands. He also paid a high tribute to President Roosevelt.

GONE BEGGING

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION—*This is the eleventh place I've been.*

RIOTING AND ARRESTS

FEATURE OF THE DAY IN THE ANTHRACITE DISTRICT.

First Break Comes Among the Striking Firemen, but Other Mine Strikes Are Reported.

A LONG FIGHT IS AT HAND

UNION PACIFIC DETERMINED TO ENFORCE A PIECE SCALE.

New Bunks Are Being Put Up for Non-union Men, but the Strikers Say These Cannot Do the Work.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., July 2.—A number of justices of the peace in Luzerne county were kept busy to-day giving hearings to men charged with inciting and participating in riots at coal mines. Early this morning Deputy Sheriff Eckert brought four men from Freeland, charged with engaging in a riot at that place. The prisoners were taken before Magistrate Pollock for a hearing. The justice's office was crowded to suffocation. Among the spectators was National Board Member John Fallon, who was present to see that the arrested men got fair play. A number of deputies testified that the prisoners gathered in the road leading to one of the mines this morning and tried to intimidate some fellow-employes. One of the men pointed a revolver at one of the deputies. The riot act was then read, and, the mob refusing to disperse, the deputy sheriff and his posse put the ringleaders under arrest.

At strike headquarters it was claimed that the arrests were an outrage and that the men should have been given a hearing at their homes instead of being railroaded to Wilkesbarre. The magistrate, after hearing all the evidence, held the defendants in $500 bail for trial at court. Mr. Fallon could not furnish the bail and the four men had to go to jail.

County Detective Philipps, of Lackawanna county, came to Duryea to-day, and, going to the William A. colliery, placed seven of the coal and iron policemen on duty there under arrest. They are charged with the shooting yesterday of the Italian whose dead body was found outside the barricade by a passer-by. The officers were taken to Scranton and arraigned before Magistrate Howe. They were held in $1,000 bail to answer at court.

The Wilkesbarre Alliance made its first arrest to-day. A member of the United Mine Workers named William Weitzner was arrested charged with libeling merchants and others. There were fourteen counts against him. Magistrate Van Horn demanded $7,000 bail. The defendant was unable to furnish the bond and was sent to jail.

There came near being a serious riot at the William A. colliery this afternoon. Charles A. Brown, a mining engineer, was on his way to the mine when a number of strikers, foreigners, began calling him names, and it is said one of the men also threw a stone at the surveyor. Brown drew his revolver and threatend to shoot. This angered the foreigners and they picked up stones to throw at Brown. The engineer then fired his revolver in the air. This attracted the attention of the guards behind the barricade at the colliery and they came out. Seeing Brown was in danger they fired into the air and the foreigners fell back. After it was thought the trouble had subsided Brown started to take an electric car, when he was arrested by Chief of Police Cosgrove, of Duryea. He was taken before Burgess Burlington, followed by a large crowd of angry Italians. The police say they found four revolvers on Brown. It was plainly evident that the engineer's life was in danger if he remained in the place long, and the burgess, after hearing some evidence, placed the defendant under $5,000 bail. Being unable to furnish it, he was ordered removed to the county jail. Here the friends of the young man were busy to-night trying to raise the necessary amount of bail. His counsel will ask the court for a heabeas corpus hearing to-morrow.

First Break in the Ranks.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., July 2.—The first break in the ranks of the striking firemen occurred this afternoon, when three former employes of the Kingston Coal Company applied for work and were given their old places. Three of the firemen who went out at the Pine Ridge mine of the Delaware & Hudson company at Miner's Mills also requested that their old places be given to them, and the superintendent of the colliery said they might have them.

Written Details Demanded.

HAZLETON, Pa., July 2.—Coxe Bros. & Co. have instructed all their men who are held up by strikers' pickets and compelled to return home to furnish written statements concerning their cases. This is being done to compel the sheriff and the local authorities to preserve order or to confess their inability to do so. If the sheriff cannot prevent the strikers from turning back men who report for work, the Governor may be appealed to for protection.

Boycotter Held in Heavy Bond.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., July 2.—William Fitzinger was taken before Magistrate Vanhorn at Kingston to-day, charged with intimidating and conspiracy. The Citizens' Alliance of Wilkesbarre was the prosecutor. He was held in $7,000 bail for court. This is the first prosecution instituted by the alliance, which offers $5,000 in rewards for the arrest and conviction of all boycotters.

REFUSE TO ARBITRATE.

West Virginia Operators Also Refuse to Recognize the Union.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., July 2.—At a well attended meeting of Kanawha coal operators held here to-day, at which suggestions of President Stevens, of the

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THEY WANT A BIG SLICE

ATTORNEYS DEMAND A TENTH OF THE INDIANA WAR CLAIM.

Dudley & Mitchener Claim Responsibility for the Allowance—State Must Wait Adjudication.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Within two minutes after the House adjourned yesterday Representative Hemenway said: "Well, I am glad it is over because I will not have to worry about the Indiana war claim any more."

The gener deficiency bill carrying the appropriations for the claim had passed both houses of Congress and received the President's signature, and from all appearances it was as good as paid, but to-day ex-Attorney General L. T. Michener, of Indiana, now of the law firm of Dudley & Michener, of Washington, stated that they would immediately file with the auditor for the Treasury Department a claim for $65,000, which is 10 per cent. of the amount of the Indiana appropriation. The claim represents the fee demanded by this law firm for securing the passage of the bill. They claim that they have been working for ten years to secure the auditing and favorable consideration of Indiana's claim and that they will not, if possible, permit the payment of the amount to the State till they have received their fee.

It is understood at the Treasury Department that the money will not be paid to Indiana till some agreement is reached and the present situation invites long litigation. Attorney General Miller has devoted a great deal of time to this claim, having spent several weeks in Washington this spring securing the favorable recommendation of the auditor for the War Department, the controller of the treasury and the secretary of the treasury, and it may be that an attempt will be made to show that Dudley & Michener are not alone responsible for the favorable consideration of Indiana's claim by the departments of Congress.

Warrants Have Been Issued.

Associated Press Telegram.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The Treasury Department to-day issued warrants in favor of the States of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Vermont and Ohio, aggregating $3,218,584. These warrants cover the claims of these States for expenses incident to the raising and equipping of troops during the civil war recently allowed by the controller of the treasury, and Congress made the necessary appropriations yesterday. The amounts which are being paid the several States are as follows: Illinois, $1,005,129; Indiana, $635,859; Iowa, $465,417; Michigan, $382,167; Vermont, $280,453; Ohio, $458,559.

MR. FAIRBANKS HOME

THE SENIOR SENATOR BRINGS HIS FAMILY TO INDIANAPOLIS.

He Will Spend a Short Vacation on His Farm and the Rest of the Summer in This City.

THE ASSAULT ON BEVERIDGE

HIS COLLEAGUE SAYS MR. BAILEY WAS NOT JUSTIFIED.

Gratification Over the Philippine and Isthmian Canal Bills—Indiana's War Claim.

Senator and Mrs. Fairbanks arrived from Washington yesterday evening, and with their sons are at their home on Park avenue. The three boys arrived a little in advance of their parents. Fred from his school work at Princeton, Richard from Yale, and Robert from a visit with one of his brothers. Senator Fairbanks may possibly deliver the Fourth of July oration at Mansfield, Ill. His Illinois farm is near Mansfield and he expects to spend a little time on the farm in rest and recreation before settling down in the city for the summer.

Senator Fairbanks was present in the Senate the other day when Senator Beveridge was assaulted by Senator Bailey, of Texas. "Mr. Beveridge did nothing whatever that could in the remotest degree justify a personal attack on him," said Senator Fairbanks last night. "Mr. Beveridge expressly disclaimed the offensive construction put upon the language used, and I believe that upon reflection, Mr. Bailey, who is an able man, will conclude that he went too far."

Speaking of the work of the Congress just closed, Senator Fairbanks said: "The work of the Congress will, I think, prove generally acceptable. The general impression is that a great amount of important work has been done, and, in fact, well done. No Congress in a great many years, except the Congress which declared war against Spain, has had as many important questions as we had to deal with during the session just closed. There were a number of very important acts passed. The irrigation measure will prove a great blessing to the West. War revenue taxes have been reduced to the extent of some $73,000,000 per annum. The Philippine government bill was passed after a very tedious and wearisome debate. The keynote of opposition was the Democratic attack on the army. It was obvious that there was an attempt to create a campaign issue and to divert the public mind from other issues in the hope of solidifying the party. The impression is that the Democratic managers in Congress were not happy in their choice of issues and the longer they continued the attack upon the army, the weaker they became. They have not been able to impress the country with the charge that the facts in the Philippines are being suppressed or that the army there is not gallantly and loyally discharging its delicate and difficult responsibilities in the best possible way. It is a very gratifying fact that the Philippine act looks toward giving the Philippine people the power to choose by ballot a legislative assembly. The American people do not understand government without a ballot box. That steps are being taken looking toward some use of the ballot box in the Philippine islands is very tangible evidence of the desire of the Republican party to educate Filipinos rapidly in the ways of republican self-government.

AN ISTHMIAN CANAL.

"It is very gratifying," continued Senator Fairbanks, "that provision has at last been made for the construction of an isthmian canal. The country had been educated in favor of a Nicaraguan route and it was a difficult matter at first to secure a proper consideration of the merits of the Panama route. The commission which we had created, upon full investigation of several routes, very strongly recommended the Panama route. The reasons they gave why the latter route was preferred were absolutely controlling. The distance by the latter route is only about one-quarter as great as by the Nicaraguan route. The cost of construction will be less and the cost of maintenance and operation much less. Furthermore, the Panama route can some time be made into a tide-water canal, while the Nicaraguan route never could be. We shall be obliged now to negotiate a treaty with the Republic of Colombia for the right to construct and operate a canal. As soon as we have obtained a satisfactory treaty with this government the work of construction will promptly begin. It is estimated that some eight or ten years will be required to complete the work. The opposition to the Panama canal in the Senate claimed that this route was suggested merely for the purpose of delay and to prevent the construction of the canal, and that no canal bill would pass at this session. But the House accepted our bill, and it is now a law. This great work we have so long wished to see begin is now assured, and in a few years the Atlantic and Pacific oceans will be united by the United States."

In relation to Indiana's war claim and the claim of Attorneys Mitchener and Dudley for a large fee, Senator Fairbanks said: "The Indiana war claim of $635,000 will be paid promptly. The bill which we passed, authorizing payment, is now a law. The State has long been delayed in securing the amount which is justly due it from the government. It is a gratifying fact that it is recovered under a Republican administration. I know of no claim of attorneys' fees for anything that has been done since the decision of the controller of the treasury, deciding that the claim could not be reopened. The decision, as I recollect, without consulting records which I do not have at hand, was some three years ago. What may have been done before that by special attorneys I do not know. I had charge of the claim in the Senate and Mr. Hemenway had charge of it in the House of Representatives, and there was certainly no service which any attorney did or could render for which any charge could be made against the State while the matter was in our hands."

HEAD-END COLLISION

TWO HEAVY PASSENGER LOCOMOTIVES CRASH TOGETHER.

Engines Hauling Big Four and Pennsylvania Trains in Collision at Delaware Street.

NOT A PASSENGER WAS HURT

PROBABLY CAUSED BY MISINTERPRETATION OF A SIGNAL.

Both Trains Were Due at the Union Station About Midnight—Tower Watchman Saw It.

As the result of a misinterpreted block signal, in all probability, Pennsylvania train No. 3, from Louisville to Chicago, and Big Four train No. 37, from Cincinnati to Chicago, smashed into each other in a head-end collision at Delaware street last night at 11:55 o'clock. As is usually the case when accidents occur, the trainmen preserved a grim silence as to the cause of the collision, but from the statements of Engineer Wetzel of the Pennsylvania train, and Engineer Smith, of the Big Four, it is probable that one of the two erred in reading the signal for an open track.

Although the big heavy trains crashed into each other with titanic force, no one was hurt. Passengers were badly shaken up and scared for a few minutes, and glass rattled and fell like hail out of the windows of the two trains, but no one was even scratched or bruised. The locomotives were partially wrecked, that of the Pennsylvania train suffering the most. The front end of the big Pennsylvania engine looked as if a gigantic hammer had been applied to it. It was caved in; the cowcatcher broken to little bits; the boiler-end cut off; the headlight annihilated; the smokestack wrecked and the more minute parts reduced to scrap-iron and kindling wood. The rear of the engine was little damaged. The Big Four locomotive suffered less, although the front end of it is knocked about.

Pennsylvania train No. 3 was due in Indianapolis at 12:00. As was customary, it ran on its own track to where the track of the Union railway joins it at Delaware street. At that point it was to have backed into the Union station on the Union railway track. The Big Four train was due in at 11:55 and was marked on time. It was to have run straight in on the Union railway track.

TRAINS CAME TOGETHER.

The latter train must have been late, for the Pennsylvania train was due at the intersection of the tracks several minutes before the Big Four train. As both trains neared the intersection at Delaware street the Pennsylvania train was turning the curve at a fast clip; the Big Four train had slowed up and was running very slowly. Neither waited for the other, and the smash resulted. The position of the switch after the collision showed that the Pennsylvania train had been given the track; the rails on which the Big Four stood not being connected with the track into the Union Station, and had the Big Four Engineer attempted to go on, and had not the collision occurred, he would have ditched his train.

Both engineers claim, however, that the block signal showed each of them the white light. That meant, of course, that the track was clear ahead; and each claims that he went ahead on that reading of the signal. "There is no question about it," said Engineer Wetzel, of the Pennsylvania, "the tower man gave me the track." Engineer Smith, of the Big Four, said: "The signal was white, and that meant for me to go ahead."

Albert Bloom was the tower man. After the collision he refused to make a statement of any kind, saying that the matter would be threshed out by the officials of the roads. Stationmaster Lewis, who came to the scene at once, said that it was bad judgment to attempt to fasten the blame on anyone without careful investigation. He said, however, that the Big Four train was evidently a little late.

Neither Engineer Wetzel nor Fireman J. O. Culp, of the Pennsylvania train, Engineer Smith nor Fireman Tim Finley, of the Big Four train was hurt. That someone was not badly injured is a matter of surprise to railroad men who looked at the injured locomotives last night. The loss to the railroad companies will amount to about $1,500.

FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.

Textile District Suffers a Loss of $200,000, Well Insured.

PHILADELPHIA, July 2.—Fire caused a loss of about $200,000 to-night in the woolen and cotten yarn district. The flames started on the first floor of the building accupied by James E. Mitchell & Co., 122 and 124 Chestnut street. The rear of the structure burned and the stock of woolen and cotton yarns in the building was badly damaged, causing a loss of $125,000.

The fire spread to William D'Olier & Co.'s building, cotton yarn commission merchants, No. 126 Chestnut street, where $50,000 damage was done. Buckingham & Paulson, cotton yarn dealers, No. 120 Chestnut street, suffered a loss of about $25,000 by smoke and water. The losses are covered by insurance. Six firemen were slightly hurt.

GROWING BETTER

THE KING IMPROVES STEADILY WITH EACH DAY'S PASSING.

Bulletins Say the Wound Is Healing and Gives the Royal Patient Very Much Less Inconvenience.

REVIEW OF THE INDIAN TROOPS

BRILLIANT MILITARY PAGEANT WITNESSED BY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

Austrian Prince of the House of Braganza Arrested in London and Held on a Criminal Charge.

WILL INTERVIEW THE PEOPLE

THE CZAR SEEKS INFORMATION REGARDING ECONOMIC AFFAIRS.

Defies His Ministers—Irish Land Bill in Commons—England and Russian Tax Collection in China.

LONDON, July 2.—King Edward has passed another good day. The quiet and routine of the sickroom was varied to-day by the excitement of listening to the music and cheers of the Indian troops as they marched past the palace and greeted Queen Alexandra on the balcony. King Edward demanded a full account of the review, and the formal report made by the Prince of Wales was supplemented by a personal narrative of the Queen. His Majesty dictated a letter to the Duke of Connaught, commanding him to compliment the colonial and Indian troops on their excellent appearance and to thank them for their expressions of loyalty and sympathy which he had heard with pleasure in his sickroom. King Edward was somewhat disappointed that he was not able to see the march past of the troops. He had hoped that this would be possible from an invalid couch in a window of the palace, but the doctors were unwilling that he should risk this exposure and excitement, and his Majesty had to content himself with hearing the troops without seeing them.

The following bulletin was issued from Buckingham Palace at 7 o'clock to-night:

"The King maintains his steady progress. The local pain being less the days are passed with greater comfort."

The first bulletin was posted at 10 o'clock this morning, as follows:

"The King had another excellent night, and is making steady progress in all respects. The wound is much less troublesome, and is beginning to heal."

At a late hour to-night the King's improvement continues. It was announced that he had partaken of a fairly good dinner and smoked a cigar.

The Prince and Princess of Wales gave a brilliant dinner at York House to-night in honor of the visiting Indian princes.

A unique and impressive scene was witnessed in St. Paul's Cathedral this evening when some two thousand doctors assembled beneath the dome of the building and offered prayers for the King's recovery. Many of the doctors wore their academic robes. A litany was sung in procession, the doctors joining in the singing. At the conclusion of the service the congregation sent a message to Queen Alexandra expressing its fervent wishes for His Majesty's speedy recovery.

INDIAN TROOPS REVIEWED.

Procedure Much the Same as the Colonial Contingents' Parade.

LONDON, July 2.—The review of the East Indian troops to-day was largely a repetition of yesterday's function, but the varied coloring of the uniforms of representative corps from all parts of Hindustan formed an altogether more picturesque spectacle. Queen Alexandra was again the central figure of the proceedings, and the public welcomed the opportunity to testify once more its sympathy with her on account of her recent anxiety and its congratulations at the continued good news regarding King Edward's condition. The review procedure of yesterday was followed. About 1,300 dark-skinned troops, headed by a detachment of the body guard of the viceroy of India, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, reached the Horse Guards parade to the strain of Sousa's "Hands Across the Sea." The members of the royal family, who reviewed the colonials yesterday, traversed the lines of the soldiers of the Indian empire. The Prince of Wales, representing the King, standing by the side of his mother's carriage, received the salute, and the proceedings ended, like those of yesterday, with cheers for the King, led by the Duke of Connaught, the Indians drawing their swords and waving them wildly as they joined in the cheering.

On returning to the palace the Queen appeared at an upper window and took several snap shots of the Indian troops as they marched past on their return to camp. The Indians recognized the Queen-Empress, and each detachment cheered as it passed.

The British fleet, which had assembled off Spithead for the proposed coronation review, dispersed to-day.

The end of the present week will witness the exile of a great many Americans from London. The boats that will sail next Saturday have, it is understood, large passenger lists. Of those who came here especially for the coronation many already have left for Paris and other parts of the continent. A sort of dullness seems to have settled over everything.

Joseph H. Choate, the United States ambassador, and Mrs. Choate, Henry White, secretary of the United States embassy, and Mrs. White and Capt. Richardson Clover, the United States naval attache, and Mrs. Clover lunched this afternoon with Rear Admiral Arent S. Crowninshield on board the United States flagship Illinois, at Gravesend.

IRISH LAND QUESTION.

It Precipitates an Acrimonious Debate in the Commons.

LONDON, July 2.—A long and heated debate on the Irish land question was precipitated in the House of Commons to-night. Thomas W. Russell, Liberal, moved the adjournment of the House to discuss the pending evictions from the estate of Lord De Freyne in Roscommon county, in connection with which that nobleman recently had writs issued against several members of the Irish parliamentary party, whom he charged with conspiracy.

Mr. Russell declared that unless the government intervened to prevent these evictions an era of turmoil would be inaugurated in the west of Ireland, where there was trouble enough already. He said he had visited the De Freyne estate three times and that he was thoroughly convinced of the injustice under which the tenants suffered. The people there were the poorest of the poor. He believed one word from Mr. Wyndham, the chief secretary for

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