

EUROPE IS AGAINST IT

Working to Kill the Pan-American Congress

INTRIGUING IN THE SOUTH

And Taking Advantage of Local Troubles

It is Claimed that Much of the Cuban Trouble is Due to European Influence

Washington, June 10.—Keen American observers of foreign diplomacy and commerce put an entirely new construction upon the struggle between the South American republics which threatens to wreck the approaching Pan-American congress to be held in the City of Mexico.

They say that behind the dispute between Peru and Bolivia, on the one hand, and Chile on the other, over the arbitration of the Tacna and Arica dispute, are the machinations of European diplomats and European business interests. Europe does not want the Pan-American congress to be a success.

While the United States is engaged in an effort to capture the markets of Europe, all Europe is busy in a race for the markets of South America. Europe is increasing its export trade with Venezuela, Brazil, Argentina and Chile. The United States export trade to South America is rapidly falling off, with the exception of that to Venezuela.

It is said to be important to European trade that the Pan-American congress should not be held. Anything that brings close unification between the United States and the Central and South American countries is bound to lead to closer commercial relations.

A gentleman who is very closely in touch with the purpose and scope of the Pan-American congress says that European influences have been busy in Santiago, Chile, encouraging the Chilean government to take the stand that threatens to disrupt the congress. He also says that the same influences have been at work in Lima, urging the Peruvians to combat the position taken by Chile. Similar diplomatic effort has been in progress in Buenos Ayres priming the Argentine government to refuse to enter the congress unless Chile yields.

The idea put forth by foreign agents which has permeated all South America is that the United States seeks to control the politics of the various countries, and is holding the Pan-American exposition and projecting the Pan-American congress for the purpose of making South America appear as the tail to the North American kite.

The statement has also been made to the war and state departments that in much the same way have the difficulties of the United States been increased in Cuba. A gentleman who has spent much time in Havana says that foreign consuls there are in much closer touch with influential elements in the constitutional convention than the Americans, and have been very successful in sowing suspicion and discord.

The Pan-American exposition, in Buffalo, is a direct menace to the trade of European countries. It threatens foreign trade, and if it were followed by a Pan-American congress which should establish arbitration, then the United States would be in a position to restore her falling trade south of Panama.

THIRD TERM TWADDLE

The President Very Promptly put an end to Third Term Talk

By Scripps-McKee Press Association.

Washington, June, 11.—President McKinley has issued a personal statement today saying that he would not accept a third term. The statement was decided on at a secret cabinet meeting last night, and was given out to the newspaper men by arrangement simultaneously at noon today. The President says: I regret that the suggestion of my name for a third term in the Presidential office has been made. I doubt whether I am called upon to notice it but there are questions of the gravest importance before the administration and the country and their just consideration should not be prejudiced in the public mind by even a suspicion that I have thought of a third term. In view, therefore, of the reiteration of this suggestion I will say now, once for all, expressing a long settled conviction, that I am not, and will not be a candidate for a third term, and would not accept the nomination if tendered. My only duty is to serve a second term to the acceptance of my countrymen, whose generous confidence I so deeply appreciate, and then with them do my duty in the ranks of private citizenship. (Signed) WILLIAM MCKINLEY, Executive Mansion.

AN OFFICER KILLED

Lieutenant Springer Shot down by Filipinos

Manila, June 10.—In a battle with the insurgents at Lipa, province of Batangas, Lieutenant Anton Springer of the Twenty-first infantry, was killed and Captain W. H. Wilhelm of the same regiment, Lieutenant Lee of the engineers, Lieutenant Charles R. Ramsay and five enlisted men were wounded. The Lieutenant Lee wounded is not Fitzhugh Lee, Jr.

The enemy encountered by Captain William H. Wilhelm were met six miles south-east of Lipa in Batangas province, and consisted of more than 200 of Malvar's followers, supposedly the command of Gonzales. The insurgents were defeated, but their losses have not been reported. Yate's troop of the First cavalry is pursuing them.

During the engagement Lieutenant Anton Springer of the Twenty-first infantry was shot in the head and killed. Lieutenant Lee of the engineers was shot in the head and bowels and died. Captain Wilhelm was wounded in the shoulder and Lieutenant Charles R. Ramsay of the Twenty-first infantry was shot in the left side. Both of these officers are dangerously wounded. In addition two sergeants were dangerously wounded and one private was wounded. The American officers were planning to attack a force of the insurgents which was ahead of them, when they were fired on from one side.

Lieutenant Wray's command has had six engagements with the insurgents in the province of Sorsogon, Luzon, killing six. Twenty-three insurgents were captured at and near Atimonan, province of Tayabas, and several minor captures are reported from other parts of Southern Luzon, where the insurgents are still active.

The report circulated in the United States that General Cailles has surrendered is unfounded.

BATES ON THE FILIPINOS

Only One Insurgent Band of Any Importance Left.

By Scripps-McKee Press Association.

Washington, June 11.—General Bates just returned from the Philippines said today: "Only one band of importance is left. It is in Lucban on the island of Samar. It is a very mountainous country and they are difficult to catch. The character of the arms are now surrendered to the Americans includes the finest rifles and the most improved ammunition showing that the best equipped of the insurgent troops have given up hope."

HAVE PLENTY OF TIMBER

Funston Among The Names Mentioned For President.

By Scripps-McKee Press Association.

Washington, June 12.—President McKinley's declaration regarding a third term shows that the list of possibilities mentioned is a long one. It includes senators Allison of Iowa, Beveridge and Fairbanks of Indiana, Cullom, of Illinois, Foraker and Hanna of Ohio, Lodge of Massachusetts, Platt of Connecticut, Spooner of Wisconsin and Vice President Roosevelt; Governors Odell of New York, Yates of Illinois, and General Funston, and Ex-Attorney General Griggs.

KANSAS CADET SUFFERS

Because of a Hazing Incident Merlyn G. Cook Was Not Graduated at Annapolis.

Annapolis, Md., June 11.—For being present when Naval Cadet Dortch was hazed last fall, Naval Cadet Merlyn G. Cook of Kansas, one of the first class men of the naval academy, failed to receive his diploma of graduation. The class was graduated this week.

A PECULIAR FIND

Five Mail Bags Captured at beginning of War Just Found.

By Scripps-McKee Press Association.

Key West, Fla., June 11.—Five bags of mail taken from the steamer Panama when it was captured at the beginning of the Spanish war were found in a storage room. The officials are in a quandary over the find.

SHE IS OUT OF DRY DOCK

Shamrock Second Getting Ready For Racing Again.

By Scripps-McKee Press Association.

Southampton, June 11.—Shamrock the second left the dry dock this morning and proceeded to Clyde where the new mast must be stepped. The boat is expected to participate in the Clyde regatta at the end of June.

A Good Cough Medicine.

It speaks well for Chamberlain's Cough Remedy when druggists use it in their own families in preference to any other. "I have sold Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for the past five years with complete satisfaction to myself and customers," says Druggist J. Goldsmith, Van Etten, N. Y. "I have always used it in my own family both for ordinary coughs and colds and for the cough following la grippe, and find it very efficacious." For sale by Iola Druggists.

THE EMPLOYERS UNITE

Metal Trade Workers Agree to Make Stand Against Employes.

New York, June 11.—About 300 representatives of the metal trades held a conference here to-day at the call of the National Metal Trades Association. The session was behind closed doors. President Edwin Reynolds gave out a lengthy statement of the association as to the machinists' strike, which was prepared by the administration counsel.

The statement reviews the Chicago agreement as to arbitration made in March, 1900, and accuses the machinists of violating it. It also charges that the machinists wilfully misconducted and misrepresented the agreement of May, 1900. A great number of new firms were accepted as members of the association.

HALF A MILLION FOR THE FIGHT.

By Scripps-McKee Press Association.

New York, June 12.—Secretary Chalmers of the metal trades association now meeting here announces that the association has subscribed half a million dollars to fight the machinists' Union. It is rumored that the billion dollar steel trust has decided to start a war on union labor through the metal trades.

MAY EXCLUDE CHINESE

Canada Committee in San Francisco Investigating Oriental Labor.

San Francisco, June 11.—A committee of Canadians appointed by the Dominion government to investigate and report upon the effects of Chinese immigration into the United States and Canada, is in this city engaged in gathering facts for its report. For the last three years the question of Oriental labor competition has been agitated in Canada and in response to the popular demand the commission was organized. It is the aim of the committee to ascertain, among other things, whether the business industries of the Dominion would be injured or helped by the exclusion of Chinese and Japanese laborers.

The Chinese now enter Canada and work their way into the United States. Few go to Canada, as compared with the United States, to live.

KRUGER IS STILL HOPING

Mrs. Botha's Visit Brings Reports of Steady Stubbornness Among the Boers.

New York, June 11.—Commenting upon the report that Mrs. Botha has brought Boer peace proposals from her husband, the London correspondent of the New York Tribune says: "The Netherlands consul is reported to be the intermediary by whom peace negotiations are carried on, and the cable, it is said, has been placed at his disposal for the purpose. If certain statements emanating from Amsterdam and Brussels are to be trusted, Mr. Kruger still holds most hopeful views with regard to the Boer prospects. It is also reported from Brussels that at a Boer council of war, held at Piet Relief, in the Eastern Transvaal, a vigorous continuation of hostilities was decided upon."

SPANISH WAR VETERANS

General Metcalf Issues a Call Inviting Soldiers of Late War to Organize at Topeka.

Lawrence, Kas., June 11.—General Wilder S. Metcalf has issued a call to the soldiers of the Spanish-American war to meet in Topeka next Monday to organize a branch lodge of the Spanish war veterans. General Metcalf is the department commander for the state of Kansas, of the Spanish-American War Veterans. The call is as follows: "All soldiers and sailors of the Spanish-American war and Philippine war are hereby invited to be at Lincoln post hall, 118 East Sixth street, Topeka, at 8 p. m., on June 17, to organize a camp of Spanish-American Veterans, under the charter from the national organization of said order." This will be the first camp organized in this state.

ARE 420,000 WORKMEN.

Supreme Lodge of the Order in the United States and Canada Meets in Buffalo.

Buffalo, N. Y., June 11.—The supreme lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, with jurisdiction over the United States and Canada, excepting the province of Ontario, convened here today with 200 delegates present. Supreme Master Walker, of Milwaukee, presented his report showing a membership of 420,000 in connection with the supreme lodge.

You may as well expect to run a steam engine without water as to find an active energetic man with a torpid liver and you may know his liver is torpid when he does not relish his food, or feels dull and languid after eating, often has headache and sometimes dizziness. A few doses of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets will restore his liver to its normal functions, renew his vitality, improve his digestion and make him feel like a new man. Price, 25 cents. Samples free at Iola Druggists.

A BISHOP'S PROTEST

Objects to Holding Social Receptions in Fine Arts Museum

By Scripps-McKee Press Association.

Boston June 12.—Bishop Mallaliel and others, have issued a protest against holding the Y. M. C. A. reception in the Boston Art Museum to night. They say that a "Museum of fine arts is hardly a proper place for mixed social gatherings of young men and women, because of the presence there of a large number of masculine statues. Art don't eradicate decency, and how can exposure of the human form be less potent and misleading to thought even when chiseled by a master hand?"

HAD THE KANSAS IDEA

The Government Sued Hans, But He Wouldn't Mind Some More Rain.

Garnett, Kas., June 11.—Hans Jensen, a Dane, went before the district court, in session here, yesterday and asked to be naturalized. Judge Smart put the usual inquiries to the applicant. At the close of the examination he turned to Hans and said: "Hans, are you satisfied with the general conditions in this country? Does this government suit you entirely?"

"Yes, yes," answered Hans, "only I would like to see more rain."

"You may be sworn," said the judge, "I perceive you already have the Kansas idea."

CANADIAN BISHOP'S WALK.

The Good Man Traveled 1,500 Miles on Snowshoes to Reach Civilization.

Bishop Newham, of the diocese of Mooseonee, 1,000 miles north of Winnipeg and directly west of Hudson bay, arrived in Toronto a few days ago after a trip on snow shoes of 1,500 miles, which occupied upward of four months, reports the New York Sun.

Leaving his see house, a log structure 15x20 feet, shortly before Christmas, the bishop and his party of Indians started for Toronto, pulling their sleds after them. They traveled at the rate of 20 or 25 miles a day, often with the thermometer registering from 20 to 40 degrees below zero, and sleeping at night in great skin bags, made with the hair turned inside. Sometimes they woke in the morning to find themselves buried under many feet of light snow.

The bishop and his little party arrived here in splendid health. He had received no news from home since the close of navigation last fall and only a few days ago on reaching the outskirts of this province did he learn of the death of Queen Victoria.

Bishop Newham came to this city to make an appeal on behalf of his diocese and its work. Situated in an almost barren country, peopled by a few thousand half-breeds, Eskimaux and Indians, who subsist on hunting and fishing, his people are badly in need of assistance. In some years when the product of the gun and the net give out, the Indians have been reduced to eating dog flesh.

COLONIAL SABBATH LAWS.

None More Rigidly Enforced Than the Regulations Regarding That Day.

A narration of the laws relating to the Sabbath and the prosecutions due to them would fill a huge volume and make interesting reading. The rigid Puritan observance of the Lord's day had its origin with the Puritans of old England and reached its fullest development in Puritan New England, says Donahoe's Magazine.

None of the laws were more rigidly enforced than those intended to prevent the "prophaneing of the Lord's day." The old records are full of convictions for violation of them. Capt. Kimble, of Boston, was in 1656 set for two hours in the public stocks for his "lewd and unseemly conduct," which consisted in kissing his wife publicly on the Sabbath day upon the doorstep of his house, when he had just returned from a voyage after an absence of three years. The story is told of Robert Pike, of Amesbury, that, having to go on a journey, he waited patiently until the sun sank behind the western clouds on Sunday evening, and then mounted his horse; but he had only gone a short distance when the last ray gleamed through a break in the clouds, and the next day he was brought before the court and fined.

At the Regent's Park menagerie in London several living specimens of "tenrec," the hedgehog of Madagascar, were recently received. It is said that stuffed specimens in museums give no adequate idea of the form of these strange animals. Their resemblance to hedgehogs rests only upon their possession of a spiny covering. The shape of their bodies resembles that of an inflated globe. They are insectivorous, and are said to be restricted to the island of Madagascar. The specimens in London, at any rate, are remarkable for their habit of yawning.—Youth's Companion.

Moyle's Literary Work.

The father of the game of whist, Edmund Moyle, lived to be 97 years old. His treatise on cards has been published in all languages and probably no work except the Bible has passed through more editions. The original work appeared in London in 1742 and 1770 it had reached its fifteenth edition. Then the commentators, revisers, critics, lexicologists, pirates and expounders set in and from that time on down to the present day innumerable "Moyles" have been issued.

STORY TELLER'S LOST CHANCE

Had a Good Yarn, But Missed a Most Glorious Opportunity to Improve on It.

By Scripps-McKee Press Association.

Dr. Joseph Walsh, of the University of Pennsylvania, saw the Passion Play at Oberammergau, and one evening lately he entertained a party of friends with his impressions of the spectacle, relates the Philadelphia Record. "One day while we were staying there," he said, "my sister and I were standing on a bridge that crossed a stream, when we noticed a picturesque Tyrolean peasant on the bank. He was a big, handsome fellow—as handsome a specimen of physical manhood as I think I have ever seen. He saw that we were watching him, and he returned the compliment by sizing us up, and smiling. My sister was carrying a parasol, and this slipped from her hand and fell into the stream below.

"The big peasant, without a moment's hesitation, waded out into the water, rescued the parasol, and returned it to us. We learned later that he was one of the Passion Play actors, taking the character of St. John. Quite an interesting experience, wasn't it?" "Oh, I don't know," remarked one of the doctor's friends, whose bump of veneration is not largely developed. "If I had been telling the story I should have made the fellow play the part of St. Peter. In that case he might have simply walked out on the water for the parasol instead of wading in and getting wet."

A RUSSIAN SALT.

Found in Copper Mines and Known as Chemical Parance as Malachite, Azurite, Etc.

There is a strange kind of salt, which is blue and green and pink and all other colors combined. It is not at all like table salt and is not salt to the taste. It is found in copper mines, and is used to ornament chairs and cabinets and so forth, says the Chicago Chronicle. The largest and finest pieces of this strange substance are taken from the mines of Siberia, and it was the Russians who first found a way of using it. That required a great deal of thought and patience, for the substance cannot be melted and it breaks easily. The only way to prepare it for use is to slice it into thin strips, join the strips together with cement and polish the surface. When this is done it looks like dark pearl, with its wavy lines and changeful color effects.

The chemical name for this substance is carbonate of copper, for it is formed of carbonic acid and copper. However, the green variety is known to dealers in it as malachite, and the blue kind is called azurite. In some of the churches in Russia there are large columns of malachite, which look as solid as marble and far handsomer. In the palace of Versailles, near Paris, there is a room in which the furniture and mantels are made of this same salt. Azurite, because it is more brittle than malachite, is less used.

DIAMONDS AT A DISCOUNT.

Aspirant for Fame Finds That Gems Are Not the Only Requisite of Success on the Stage.

Once there was a merry villager in a solemn opera company who had aspirations to be a whole constellation all by himself, says the New York Commercial Advertiser. She watched the stary firmament very carefully and noticed that every star had plentiful collections of jewelry and so many diamond sunbursts that they got tanned wearing them. She forgot to remember that all the stars had written testimonials to patent medicines, and that the picture of one of them or another went with every bottle of tonic. She thought all were stars who glittered and straightway saved up her salary for ten years and soon had a bureau drawer full of koinobors. She then applied for a job on the strength of her gem museum. But the manager asked her if her pictures were all over the town recommending a new sort of nutritious puppy biscuit. Then she sadly replied that it was not. He replied: "You won't do. The diamonds are all right, but we can't put them on a billboard." Whereupon he blew cigarette smoke through his nose, which signified that the interview was over.

Moral: A bucket of paste on a billboard is worth two real diamonds in the top drawer of a Louis Seize chiffonier.

AT THE VOLCANO'S CRATER.

American Tourists at Popocatepetl Reach Its Brink and Are There Photographed.

A party of Americans touring in Mexico recently accomplished the unusual feat of ascending to the edge of the crater of Mount Popocatepetl, the famous volcano of the North American continent. A member of the party in describing the trip says the crater is a marvel and well worth a hard journey to see. "A huge and gloomy pit it is," he says, "its steep sides emitting sulphurous smoke and fumes, and its perpendicular walls descending, it is said, to a depth of 1,500 feet. At the bottom is a small lake of emerald green, surrounded by volcanic rocks and deposits of sulphur. At the top there is a ledge of rock at the crater's edge, from which we made our observations of the crater and upon which we were photographed. I did not observe any difficulty in breathing or any noticeable increase of heart action, but several members of the party were panting painfully and were hardly able to speak. One of my comrades told me that he could feel his heart beat through his coat and sweater. The temperature was very cold, but it seemed to be modified some-

SNOW AND WATER SUPPLY.

Some Popular Notions Exploded by Recent Experiments of the Weather Bureau.

Some very interesting conclusions have been published by the experts of the United States weather bureau, who have for several years been studying the effect of winter snowfall on the water supply of the succeeding summer. The observations have been confined to the arid regions of the west, more particularly Colorado and Idaho, where the rivers and streams derive their principal water supply from the melting of the snow on the mountains. The generally prevalent belief that a winter of heavy snowfall is succeeded by swollen streams in spring and summer is not necessarily correct. It is not the quantity of snow that falls during the winter so much as the condition of the soil when winter sets in, the quality of the snow and the time when it falls that determine whether streams shall continue full late in the season and furnish abundance of water for irrigating canals.

An unusually heavy snowfall in March will certainly be followed by drought in late spring and summer unless this snow is preceded by a snowfall in the early winter. It is the snow that falls in November and December and thus becomes packed hard during the winter and melts slowly in the spring and summer that keeps water in the streams till summer is nearly over. The snow that falls in March and February has no time to become packed and hardened. The first warm breath of spring melts it with a rush, the streams overflow their banks, freshets flood the country for a few days; then gradually the streams subside and a drought ensues.

NEW DAIRY PRODUCT.

Manufacture of Plasmon from Milk After the Butter Has Been Extracted.

Many new industries have been developed in the British isles at the close of the last century. One of the most novel had its birth in the vicinity of Buckingham—namely, that of the manufacture from the milk of creameries, after the butter has been extracted, of a substance known by the highly classical name of plasmon, says Chamber's Journal. This substance takes its name from the Greek, meaning "that which gives form."

The fresh milk as it comes from the cow is put into a separator, all the cream being removed by this method. The separated milk is afterwards treated so as to coagulate all the protoids of the milk; and this coagulated mass is then kneaded and dried at a temperature of 70 degrees centigrade under an atmosphere of carbonic acid gas. When perfectly free from moisture, the plasmon is ground into a granular powder which is completely soluble in hot water.

As to the economic value of plasmon there can be no doubt, when it is known the German government supplies it in very large quantities to the army and navy. As a portable, concentrated nutrient, according to the German government department for the investigation of foodstuffs for the troops, it has been found that one ounce of this powder is equal in nourishing and sustaining properties to three and a quarter pounds of the finest beefsteak, or to about 10 or 12 pints of milk.

HER HUSBAND'S PARTNER.

Much of D'Oyley Carte's Success Was Due to His Wife's Efforts.

D'Oyley Carte, the dramatist and manager, whose recent death was sincerely regretted by members of the dramatic profession, owed much of the success he achieved to his wife, one of the most remarkable women in her way that ever was associated with theaters, says the Chicago Chronicle.

Joining Mr. Carte's company in a somewhat subordinate position, she soon showed a grasp of everything connected with the stage—so completely astonishing, indeed, that everybody used to say Miss Lenoir—the Frenchified and dramatized version of her own name of Black—had the head of a man and the shoulders of a woman. She could keep accounts in bookkeeper fashion, dress a piece in a way that a French dressmaker might envy, bargain with authors—in short, do all sorts and conditions of things in dramatic work, until in the end she had all the threads of Mr. Carte's business in her hands, and when he and she got married it was the conclusion of a great business partnership, as well as the joining together of two people who had a true and abiding affection for each other.

In recent years the business partner—the devoted wife—has had to perform the duties of the tireless nurse, and it was to her soothing hand that poor D'Oyley Carte owed that alleviation he received during the tedious journey which lies between constant ill health and welcome death.

"The public are very fond of offering me advice," Gen. French told an interviewer. "One fellow wrote: 'Why don't you collar your horses?' And then I also have my little correspondents who take me after their own fashion. 'My Dear French,' came from a Rugby boy, 'I want you to send me your signature, but mind you don't let your secretary write it;' and a little girl, expressing herself as very wishful to see me back in London, pointed out an immense number of ink crosses she had traced on the paper, and said she hoped I would take them for kisses."