for the coronation are being hurried on, so that they can be lit up to-night.

There is no further news from South Africa, but the opinion is expressed in official quarters here that Commandant Fouche and other Boer leaders in Cape Colony who did not attend the Vereeniging conference will come in of their own accord. It is also thought to be extremely improbable that it will be possible to bring many troops home in time for the coronation.

"SURRENDER" IN NAME ONLY

What the Boer Sympathizers in Chicago Say.

New York Sun Special Service

Chicago, June 2.—Friends of the Boer cause in Chicago rejoice over the news of the settlement of the war. J. N. Van Vlissingen, who has been the most active Boer sympathizer in Chicago since the beginning of the war, and who has acted on the committee with Judge Dunne and Mayor Harrison to collect money for the relief of Boer women and children, said:

"If two nations ever needed peace the British and the Boers need it. England, full of widows, orphans and cripples, groaning under heavy taxes, and on the point of conscription, hated by the people of all countries as the result of this unjust war; the transvaal and the Orange Free State changed from lands of plenty to utter wastes, with almost all farms and homes destroyed, and more than half of the population either dead or confined in military prisons, the remainder in concentration camps or in the field fighting, not only for country but for the very weapons and ammunition they use and the food required from day to day to sustain life.

"The Boers have surrendered in name only. It does not require ten weeks of negotiation to bring about an unconditional surrender. The most important question is the one of amnesty to Cape rebels. The Boers would never surrender their allies in arms without provisions for their safety.

"The future in South Africa is now a most difficult problem owing to the preponderence of the Dutch element. The English and Dutch will have to live side by side, and it will require wise statesmanship and much conciliation, in view of the bitter feeling which exists between the two nationalities.

"The fall of the British ministry responsible for the war is only a question of a short while. With the question of upholding the flag out of the way, the true history will receive consideration, and the people will reckon with those who brought on this needless and unjust war, with all its evil consequences.

"The whole world will rejoice at the cessation of hostilities, because a more unequal fight has never been waged, and the sympathies have naturally been with the weaker side, which has given to the world an exhibition of courage, Christian spirit and skill in war never before equaled.

"The entire Boer population of the two republics at the beginning of the war was less than one-fifth that of the city of Chicago.

"We must not forget that the Boers will for a long time require financial assistance from sympathizers throughout the world. They are all homeless and penniless, with farms destroyed and no crops. It seems to me the duty of all who are generously disposed to give material assistance as soon as possible, so as to save as many as possible future suffering and prove our sympathies with a brave, suffering people."

DODGING THE CENSORS

How the London Papers Got Their Dispatches Through.

New York, June 2.—Some interesting stories are told in this morning's papers of the ruses adopted by correspondents to dodge the press censors in South Africa in letting their editors keep informed of the progress of the peace negotiations, says a Herald dispatch from London. The Daily Telegraph, for instance, received from Bennet Burdeigh on Whitmonday a cablegram with the words "Whitsuntide greetings." When the dispatch arrived without any official delay the first idea was that the transmission of such a message at full rates from the seat of war was a somewhat superfluous demonstration of politeness.

A little reflection, however, seemed to indicate the significance of the particular season at which the sociable sentiment was expressed.

The editor turned, however, to the prayer book—knowing that Burleigh was well acquainted with holy writ—and, reading over the gospel for Whitsunday, came upon the sentences:

Peace I leave with you; my peace I give unto you. Not as the world giveth, give I unto you. Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid.

"When we received Mr. Burleigh's message to his brother, in Glasgow, 'returning—tell Lawson,' we felt," says the Daily Telegraph, "that the moment had arrived and we might fairly take the public into our confidence."

The Daily Mail had a most ingenious arrangement. It was a simple device, purporting to send mining market news, whereas it was in reality a code telling all about how the peace negotiations were progressing. Here is verbatim the first of a long series of cables:

Regarding purchase gold farm Paxfontein. All necessary parties to contract now Pretoria, whither Alf gone get better price; have every reason to believe Vendors wish to sell.

This device renders explanation almost unnecessary. Of course this particular instance was but an isolated success for a scheme devised to meet all possible contingencies, but it worked excellently. It barely needs the translation. "Alf" is Lord Milner. The vendors are, of course, the Boers. "Paxfontein gold farm" is the synonym for peace.

DR. LEYDS SURPRISED

He Leaves Paris at Once for Utrecht, Holland.

Paris, June 2.—Dr. Leyds, the European representative of the Boers who has been in Paris, when informed of the conclusion of the war in South Africa, refused to believe it. The news was evidently a surprise. When a messenger brought him official confirmation of the newspaper reports, Dr. Leyds immediately left for Utrecht, Holland. When questioned as he was leaving Dr. Leyds declared he was pleased with the news, but he declined to make a statement except that he admitted he was quite ignorant of the conditions of the surrender, though he felt certain they were favorable to the Boers.

THE FIRST NEWS SATURDAY

A Dispatch From Lord Kitchener Just Before Midnight.

London, June 2.—An official cablegram from Lord Kitchener, dated Pretoria, Saturday, May 31, 11:15 p. m., says:

A document containing terms of surrender was signed here this evening at 10:30 o'clock by all the Boer representatives as well as by Lord Milner (the British high commissioner in South Africa) and myself.

The following message from King Edward to his people was issued at midnight:

The king has received the welcome news of the cessation of hostilities in South Africa with infinite satisfaction, and his majesty trusts that peace may speedily be followed by the restoration of prosperity in his new dominions, and that the feelings necessarily engendered by war will give place to earnest co-operation on the part of his majesty's South African subjects in promoting the welfare of their common country.

Cost of War in Lives.

The war in South Africa began officially Oct. 1, 1899, the date set in the Boer ultimatum; concluded on May 31, 1902, it therefore continued two years, seven months and twelve days. The official British statistics to April 1 of this year give these losses:

Total deaths in South Africa; Officers, 1,020; men, 20,031.

Missing and prisoners: Officers, 284; men, 9,181.

Sent home as invalids: Officers, 2,937; men, 63,311.

The British have taken about 37,000 Boer prisoners. Of killed and wounded on that side there are no reliable statistics, nor are there any statistics as to the money spent by the two Boer republics. The cost of the war to the British, according to the statement of the chancellor of the exchequer in presenting the budget in April last, has been a little over $824,000,000. Britain has had about 280,000 men in the field. The Boer force at the start was estimated at 50,000.

There were growing crowds at a late hour Sunday around the chief restaurants, cheering and otherwise displaying great enthusiasm, while bands played "God Save the King."

Joy in the Churches.

The characteristic mood of the nation on hearing the news was displayed in the churches, where the announcement was read from the pulpits at the evening service. The congregations at St. Paul's cathedral, the City temple and St. Margaret's, Westminster, which is being used for the abbey services while the coronation work is going on in the latter edifice, were all called upon to sing the national anthem, to which they fervently responded. At the City temple the worshipers first raised a great shout and cheered as Dr. Parker read the announcement.

Society Approves.

Typical of the reception of the news in the fashionable world was the scene at the Carlton hotel, where 600 persons dined in the restaurant. Glittering jewels and luxurious gowns abounded. The company listened with momentary surprise when the hotel band commenced its program with the national anthem. Instantly all rose, grasping the meaning of the music. The scene that followed was one of the utmost animation. The diners sang the anthem and chorus and repeatedly cheered the king and the army. Everybody joined in the rejoicing. A record quantity of champagne was opened.

Last Act of Chivalry.

The terms which the Boers have accepted are on the whole less liberal and their future rights and privileges are more strictly curtailed than in the offers of which they might have availed themselves earlier in the war. This will occasion surprise here and elsewhere. The explanation is that the Boers have struggled throughout the negotiations not for their own interests but for those of their allies from the Cape Colony, who, in their character of rebels are liable to grievous penalties. Thus has the Boer nation perished in a last act of chivalry.

Krueger Is Not Pleased.

The Brussels correspondent of the Telegraph says that Mr. Kruger and Dr. Leyds are greatly dissatisfied because the Boer leaders in South Africa conducted the peace negotiations without consulting them. Dr. Leyds and his friends assert that peace will last only a few months. The Boers, supported by the Afrikanders in the Cape Colony will again take up arms against England.

CRONOLOGY OF THE WAR

List of the Principal Events From Oct. 11, 1899 to May 31, 1902.

1899.

Boer ultimatum rejected; war declared	Oct. 11
Battle of Glencoe	Oct. 20
Battle of Modder River	Oct. 29
Gatacre's reverse	Dec. 10
Methuen's reverse at Magersfontein	Dec. 13
Buller's reverse at Tugela river	Dec. 15
Roberts succeeded Buller	Dec. 17

1900.

Britons take Spionkop	Jan. 25
Britons lose Spionkop	Jan. 28
Driven back across the Tugela	Feb. 9
Roberts joined Methucn	Feb. 11
Roberts entered Free State	Feb. 14
French relieved Kimberley	Feb. 16
Cronje surrendered	Feb. 27
Ladysmith relieved	Feb. 28
America offered mediation	March 13
Roberts entered Bloemfontein	March 14
Roberts entered Kroonstad	May 12
Mafeking relieved	May 16
Roberts crossed Vaal river	May 27
Free State annexed	May 28
Johannesburg taken	May 31
Pretoria taken	June 5
President Kruger fled	Sept. 14
Transvaal annexed	Oct. 26
Kruger reached France	Nov. 24

1901.

Lord Roberts returns home	Jan. 1
Battle of Valdfontein	May 29
Battle of Uthrecht	Sept. 18
Attack on Fort Itala	Sept. 30
Battle of Braksprui t	Nov. 13
Battle of Villiersdorp	Nov. 20
Battle between Botha and Damant	Dec. 20
Battle of Tweefontein	Dec. 24

1902.

Battle of Amersfoort	Jan. 4
General Scheepers shot	Jan. 18
Death of General Viljoen	Jan. 27
Delarey's force surprised	Feb. 5
Battle of Klerksdorp	Feb. 27
Lord Methuen captured	March 7
Movements against Delarey	March 26

Terms of peace signed May 31, 1902.

An Altered Center of Gravity.

London, June 2.—The Standard, in an editorial on the future of South Africa, defends the suspension of the constitution of the Cape Colony on the ground that it is desirable that that colony be under the same system of government as the Transvaal and the Orange River colony. It states that the Cape Colony can no longer be the leading colony. The seat of government must follow the altered center of gravity in the African empire.

$100,000,000

Will the President Veto These Two Big Bills?

From The Journal Bureau, Room 45, Post Building, Washington.

Washington, June 2.—Rumors are pretty numerous these days that the president will veto the river and harbor and public buildings bills which carry a total of considerably more than $100,000,000 and will practically exhaust the present treasury surplus. Whether there are good grounds for the rumors or not, cannot be learned to-day. It is charged by those friendly to the bills in question that the president has said nothing to create the impression that he is contemplating a veto and that the veto talk has been started by the enemies of the Isthmian canal legislation, who are trying to create a sentiment in the country that the government cannot now afford, the war revenue taxes having been repealed, to contract a debt of the size the canal would call for.

—W. W. Jermane.

$248,000,000 IN OCTOPI.

New York, June 2.—In its compilation of new incorporations for May, the Journal of Commerce shows that new companies having a total capitalization of $248,000,000 were authorized during the month to do business. This is a decrease of $16,000,000 compared with April. As usual New Jersey heads the list with $121,050,000

Scrofula

Few are entirely free from it.

It may develop so slowly as to cause little if any disturbance during the whole period of childhood.

It may then produce irregularity of the stomach and bowels, dyspepsia, catarrh, and marked tendency to consumption before manifesting itself in much cutaneous eruption or glandular swelling.

It is best to be sure that you are quite free from it, and for its complete eradication you can rely on

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The best of all medicines for all humors.

PRESIDENT ON CUBA

He Calls In Insurgent Senators and Talks on the Tariff.

The Matter of the Prospects for Canal Legislation Considered.

Washington, June 2.—Senators Proctor, Nelson, Gamble and Kittredge called at the White House this forenoon, on invitation and had a conference with the president in regard to pending legislation.

The subjects discussed were the Cuban reciprocity bill and the prospects for canal legislation at this session. The object of the conference was to urge upon the senators the necessity for unanimity of action.

As to the canal bill, it is known the president would reluctantly accept the responsibility imposed by the Spooner amendment, of selecting the route, but he would much prefer that congress select the route itself.

United Action on Cuba Urged.

The president sent for a number of senators who have been known to be in opposition to granting the concessions to Cuba on the ground that it would seriously interfere with the beet sugar interests of the country. The president again assured these republicans that in urging action on reciprocity he was carrying out the announcement of President McKinley, uttered in his last speech, which had met with such popular approval throughout the country, also the promises that had been made concerning concessions to Cuba.

The president indicated that the adoption of the Platt amendment made it obligatory upon the United States to treat Cuba differently from other nations. In one casual remark he said that events might show that it would have been better to have allowed Cuba to be absolutely independent, as was Mexico. He told these republican senators that the party ought not to be divided on tariff issues as it was entering the campaign and he expressed the hope that the Cuban bill would be passed without the aid of democratic votes.

Eighteen senators attended the conference. The sentiment was in favor of defeating any proposition for Cuban reciprocity, but in order to secure harmony an agreement was made that they would support a rebate plan, the money to be paid to the Cuban government.

ROSING IN A RAGE

Thinks Former Chief Has Been Intentionally Slighted.

BY STATE PRINTER WHITNEY

Governor Lind's Biennial Message Omitted From Bound Volumes of Reports.

L. A. Rosing is going after State Printer Whitney for what he says is an intentional omission from the bound volumes of executive documents for the years 1899 and 1900. These years cover the administration of John Lind as governor, but do not include his inaugural address or his biennial message to the legislature. Mr. Rosing, who was Governor Lind's private secretary and is now chairman of the democratic state committee, brands this omission as an outrage, and threatens to denounce it from the newspapers and the stump. He was informed of it Saturday and called at the capitol this morning to get a copy of the documents. When he had verified the report, he was in boiling temper and demanded the reason of Captain Whitney.

Mr. Rosing Waxes Hot.

"We didn't have money enough to include everything," replied the state printer. "We left out several important reports, as well as the messages. I can give you a list of them."

"No, I do not want a list," Mr. Rosing answered hotly. "I only wanted to know your reason. You didn't have the money to print John Lind's messages. I'll bet you would have found money enough if it had been a republican governor."

Mr. Rosing left the capitol in rage, declaring the omission a deliberate insult and slight to his former chief. "It does not make so much difference now," he said, "when there are plenty of pamphlet copies of the messages in circulation, but these bound volumes are the ones that supply the libraries, and twenty years from now they will be the only ones available. The student of history will have no means of finding out what John Lind said on any public question."

Van Sant's Inaugural Omitted.

An inspection of the records shows that Governor Lind's inaugural address is printed in the documents for 1897 and 1898. In this issue Governor Clough's biennial message is also printed. The last issue omits Governor Van Sant's inaugural address, so that each governor has a complaint coming, and the charge of partiality falls to the ground.

Captain Whitney's Explanation.

Captain Whitney explains:

The executive documents of the state comprise all the annual and biennial reports of departments, consecutively bound in large volumes. When these reports are printed for departments, the law requires that 600 extra copies shall be printed and laid aside until all reports have been printed, and then they are bound together.

Governor Lind did not allow the state printing commission to print his biennial message, but had it printed by Geeseman & Murphy at Minneapolis. Hence the printing commission had nothing to do with it, and could not have had it bound with the executive documents, and as it was impossible to include in the documents Governor Lind's biennial message, the state printer also omitted the inaugural message of Governor Van Sant and owing to insufficient funds in the appropriation, ommitted five of the department reports that had previously received extensive distribution.

CANDIDATE AGAINST BEDE

District Republican Organization May Get Tum to Come Out.

Special to The Journal.

Duluth, Minn., June 2.—An effort is being made to pull out either I. T. Tum or Register Culkin of the local land office as a candidate of the district republican organization against Bede for the congressional nomination. Tum has money. Both men came to Duluth a few years ago from parts of the district now cut off, Tum from Crow Wing county and Culkin from Wright. Both were and probably are stronger in their old counties than anywhere in the present district. Tum is likely to be a candidate.

A PROMOTER OF JOINTS

Continued From First Page.

on a Minnehaha car. The detective called to him and they got off at Twelfth avenue S, Detective Percy De Laittre with them. Norbeck then sent De Laittre away and took the witness to a resort at 1125 Second street S. Said the witness: "Norbeck said: 'Me and Gardner's the whole thing now. I've got great things for. I'll fix it up for a joint for you.' 'That's good,' I said, 'I don't believe you can do it, but if you can there's money in it.' 'How much?' said he. 'Oh, $150 or $200 a week,' says I. We talked some more and then he said that fixed it and he would take me down to see Gardner the next night. I met him in a saloon and we went to Gardner's home."

About the $500 which Edwards claims to have paid Gardner for "protection," the witness said he had "kicked" about paying so much when less would do just as well. "I told him," said Edwards, "that the officers were all scrapping among themselves and we might get the double cross. He said, 'Billy, I'll give you my word of honor it will be all right. If it isn't you will get your money back. The old man is coming home to-morrow from his hunting trip and I want the money to give him as soon as I can get to him in the morning.'"

The money was paid, one of the bills being a $50. The payment was made at Gardner's home and afterwards Gardner showed both Edwards and Crossman a big roll of bills which he said was for "the old man" and which he told Edwards he had collected from the women he "had on his staff."

"Old Man" Reported Pleased.

"Afterwards," said Edwards, "Gardner told me he had met the old man at the depot and that everything was all right; that the old man was much pleased with our $500 and said to go ahead. Sometimes Gardner would come around and tell us to close up and move. We always did it. Finally Gardner told me to tell the boys not to do anything because he couldn't be responsible if they were caught. He said to tell them to go over to St. Paul or some place until we could open up again. We had paid for five weeks then and had worked two."

In order to raise his share of the $500 the witness testified that he had borrowed $20 from the Detective Norbeck and had repaid it later. After Edwards had been arrested Gardner, he said, had come to the jail to see him. "He shook hands," said the witness, "and said he was afraid I would get him into trouble. I told him I had got the worst of it and was going to tell the grand jury all I knew. He said that would get him into it and asked me to keep him out as far as I could. He said I hadn't been treated right. I told him I'd be as easy as I could."

Norbeck had also called at the jail. "He asked me what I was going to do and said he didn't blame me, that he would do it himself," continued the witness. "He said he wished he had never had anything to do with graft and I said I wished I had never had anything to do with the cops, that they were all in. He said he would talk to the grand jury himself, but would tell only enough to protect himself. 'You take my advice,' I said, 'and tell all you know. If you don't you'll get into trouble.' 'I won't incriminate myself,' he said."

At this point court adjourned until 2 o'clock.

Edwards Cross-Examined.

Edwards resumed his testimony this afternoon. He identified Officers Long and Zalusky as the men who had arrested him in the joint on Sixth street. He also identified the satchel that had been taken from him at that time and its contents.

"You may cross-examine, Mr. Erwin," said Al J. Smith.

"What is your real name?" asked the attorney for the defense.

"Ed Moore," replied the witness.

Edwards said he had always gone by that name in Minnesota. He admitted being a confidence man by profession.

Mr. Erwin asked the witness if he had not often "cooked up" stories to get himself out of trouble, but the question was ruled out, the defense taking an exception.

"Have you been convicted in this court?" queried Mr. Erwin.

"Yes, sir. I was convicted of swindling Frederick Burns out of $50."

The indictment was received in evidence.

Mr. Erwin then asked if Edwards' attorney had not made a request that Edwards be allowed to go before the grand jury and testify on municipal affairs before being sentenced, the intent evidently being to show animus on the part of the witness against the police department.

The witnes ssaid he had told the story of his relations with the police department to Jailor Alexander before he had been convicted. He had been subpoenaed to go before the grand jury later. Before that Hovey C. Clarke and W. J. Hield, both jurors, had visited him in the jail.

"Did they hold out any promises to you?" Mr. Erwin asked.

"No, sir. No one did."

"Didn't they say you would be taken care of if you testified before the grand jury?"

"No, sir. They didn't say anything of the kind."

Questioned about the "big mitt" ledger so frequently mentioned in this case, the witness said he did not know where it was. Such a book had been kept by Charles Howard, but Edwards had not seen it since his arrest. He did not know whether or not it had been produced before the grand jury.

Mr. Erwin then asked the witness if he had received any promises from Mr. Smith, Jailor Alexander, or anyone else. He received a prompt answer in the negative.

Decided to Tell All.

Edwards had sent for Crossman to call upon him in the jail. There he told Crossman that he had made up his mind to tell all he knew before the grand jury. Crossman and afterwards Charlie Howard agreed to do the same.

"What motive induced you to turn state's evidence against the Crossman's," asked Erwin.

"I haven't done that," said Edwards.

"Well, you accused them of being your partners didn't you?"

"I told the truth."

"What motive led you to do this?"

"I washed my hands of the whole affair."

"Why?"

"Well, because I found the police who were to protect me more dishonorable than I was."

Further questioned about his motive, he said:

"The motive that led me to do it was seeing the condition of affairs. Why, it was an outrage on the community."

Mr. Erwin then asked about several arrests in different cities around the country, most of which the witness denied.

INSIDE OF MEIX CASE

Edwards Tells About the New York Draft Robbery.

Late Saturday afternoon, "Billy" Edwards, on the stand in the Gardner case, continued his testimony relative to the doings of the "big mitt" gang and its payment of "protection money" to the police. The witness testified that after he had told Gardner that Norbeck must earn his money and be around to take care of victims who had been robbed in the "joint" Gardner had replied that the detective was drunk all the time, and was not paying any attention to business. Later he had instructed Edwards to withhold the $50 a week which Norbeck had been drawing from the gang and to pay it to himself instead.

Continuing, Edwards told of a case that had come up when the joint was at 32 Sixth street S. A man had been robbed of $96 there through the use of the "big mitt" which, the witness explained, was a big hand in stud poker obtained by unfair means. The victim had complained to the police and Edwards was arrested.

"Two policemen came up there, he said, "and took me down to police headquarters. I was taken into the chief's room, while the officers and the men we had robbed were detained outside. Afterwards the chief went outside and when he came back he said: 'It's all right. I told them it was only a poker game and we couldn't punish you and let others who are doing the same thing go free.' Then I went out of the office through a door leading into the hall. I never saw the 'sucker' again."

Afterwards, the witness said, he had met Gardner on the street and Gardner had complimented him on his easy escape. He had replied that it was only what he had expected; only what he was paying for.

How Meix Was Robbed.

Under questions from Assistant County Attorney Al J. Smith, Edwards then told the story of how Roman Miex was fleeced out of a $775 New York draft, the details of which have already been published in the papers. After this transaction, Edwards said he met Gardner on the street. Said he:

Gardner came up and asked me why Lincoln Crossman lied to him about the check. I says, "Did he lie to you?" He says, "Yes"; he says, "he told me the check was for $300." "Well," I says, "I will tell you, Irv, this business of knowing all about the checks we get is getting to be an old thing, and," I says, "furthermore, Linc isn't going to tell you what checks we get or how much they are for." I says, "We got bumped on a check that was turned over to the chief of police, and the check was cashed by two coppers and we didn't get nothing out of it," and I says, "We are not going to tell what the checks are or how much they are or what money we get," I says. "If we can't get the money on these checks ourselves, the man will get it back, and no chief or you or anybody else will get it," I says. "We are not going to skin suckers and get checks and let you skin us out of them; for two cents I would give it back because it is making a holler," I says. "It is in the papers, and," I says, "if we can't get the money on it to-morrow, I am going to send it back to Miex." He says, "Don't do it; all the noise is made that can be made, and the chief says hold it." And he says, "The chief will expect something out of it anyway, and you might as well get it." I says, "All right, I will hold it, but if there is any stink or holler made about it I am going to send the check back to the man that lost it."

How It Was Settled.

The publicity given to the Miex affair led the gang to move and they went to a place on Second avenue S, between Fifth and Sixth streets. Edwards said the draft was turned over to Attorney A. P. Loomis for settlement. Ultimately Miex paid $375 and the draft was returned to him. Norbeck was paid $25 for helping to get Meix out of town after he had been swindled, the compromise having been arranged later, by letter. When that payment was made, witness had asked if the chief was "sore" because of the publicity about the matter and because he had been sent $20 instead of the $50 which Edwards testified had been promised to him.

As Edwards told it:

Norbeck said: "No, he can't be sore. He didn't do much," he says. "He got the same as I got, and I done the most." And I says, "I am awful sorry; I don't like to disappoint him, but if we had made a full settlement as we had expected to when I made the agreement that we would give him fifty, I would have kept to my word; of course, only having got half of it, I could only give him half, as we had agreed." I told him there wasn't nothing left of the check when it went through so many hands; we was pretty lucky to get that.

Asked by Mr. Smith to tell who was meant when the expression, "The old man," was used in his testimony as it had been earlier in the day, Edwards replied that the "old man" was Mayor A. A. Ames.

Edwards also testified to several other instances in which men had been fleeced out of money had complained to the police and had been run out of town, usually some detective seeing to it that they were sent away. Both Norbeck and Percy De Laittre had aided in this work on different occasions.

COL. AMES' DEMURER

It Will Be Argued To-morrow at 9 O'Clock.

Arguments on the demurrer made by Chief of Police Fred W. Ames, to the grand jury indictment against him for receiving a bribe were to have been heard this morning at 10 o'clock before Judge Simpson. Assistant County Attorney Al. J. Smith at that hour was occupied with the trial of young Gardner before Judge Harrison and could not be present. It was agreed that the hearing would be continued until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

OLD SETTLERS MEET

Twenty Who Came to Minnesota Before 1849 Present.

The Minnesota Old Settlers' association held its annual meeting this morning in the rooms of the State Historical society. The Old Settlers' association is limited to those who came to the state in 1849 or before. There were twenty present to-day, and three deaths reported for the year—Captain Mahlon Black of Minneapolis, John Rogers and J. C. Terry of St. Paul.

B. P. Randall of Winona was elected president, James McMullen of St. Anthony, first vice president; John L. Hinckley of Mankato, second vice president; A. L. Larpenteur of St. Paul, secretary, and J. D. Ludden of St. Paul, treasurer.

COULDN'T HOLD THIEF.

Miss Laura McGilvray, an actress playing at the Grand in St. Paul this week, had an exciting experience with a burglar Saturday night while the play was in progress. She entered the dressing-room of Frank Gilmore, the leading man of the company, just in time to see a young man making off with several articles of value. As he attempted to jump out of the window Miss McGilvray seized him by the leg, but was unable to maintain her hold. The robber made his escape with several small toilet articles, while Miss McGilvray went out on the stage and took her cue as though nothing had occurred.

Carey Roofing better than metal or pitch and gravel. W. S. Nott Co. Tel. 376.

In case you want a case of beer, try a case of Hamm's new Velvet. Pale and delicious.

THE STRIKE NOW GENERAL

Most of the Pumpmen, Firemen and Engineers Went Out This Morning.

Positions Are Filled by Company Hands or Imported Men.

Shamokin, Pa., June 2.—Miners made no demonstrations at any of the nineteen collieries within a radius of twelve miles of this place to-day other than to collect in groups on public roads endeavoring to learn whether pumpmen, firemen and engineers would report for work.

At least 95 per cent of the three classes of workmen went on strike for the eight-hour work day. When firemen ceased work at 7 o'clock this morning their positions were filled by company hands, principally subbosses. Rather than take the places of strikers, a number of subbosses resigned.

Strike leaders say they are highly gratified over the situation. Officials of coal companies also declare they are pleased that enough men were found to keep up steam in most of the first rooms. It is the intention of the strikers within the next twenty-four hours to persuade men now at work to quit, in order to make the tie-up absolute.

No policemen guarded any of the local collieries to-day and strikers remain away from the mines. An official of the union colliery reported that strikers threw stones at engineers at one of the operations last night, no damage resulting

The Shipman Coal company, employing 357 at the Colbert colliery and Connell & Co., employing 494 workmen at the Enterprise colliery, granted firemen, pumpmen and engineers the eight-heur work day. The men are manning fire, engine and pump rooms at those operations. There are 16,000 men and boys employed in the mines in this district.

NEARLY ALL OUT

Men in the Hazleton District Refuse to Work Longer.

Hazleton, Pa., June 2.—There has been an almost unanimous response in the Hazleton district on the part of the engineers, firemen and pump runners to the strike order of the executive board of the United Mine Workers.

All the companies whose men deserted ther posts promptly filled the places of the strikers with non-union men brought here from Philadelphia and their agents say the operation of the pumps will not be interfered with by reason of the strike.

Everything is quiet in the region thus far. There will be a special meeting of the clerks' protective association tonight to urge the local merchants to offer their sympathy and support to the strikers. The merchants will also meet. It is stated that resolutions will be adopted condemning all business men who furnish supplies to the special officers and non-union men, hundreds of whom are stationed at nearly every colliery.

In order to avert trouble the coal companies will keep their special officers at the mines until the strike is over. The situation is so acute that the presence of these men in the city especially at night, is liable to be the cause of an outbreak.

Colliery clerks who refused to-day to take charge of fire or pumps were discharged.

RAILROAD MEN, TOO

They Promise to Go Out If It Becomes Necessary.

Hazleton, Pa., June 2.—A joint meeting of the brotherhoods of railway engineers, firemen, trainmen, switchmen, conductors and telegraphers employed by the Central Railroad of New Jersey was held at Ashley last evening. About 600 men were present. President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers, District President Fahey and Charles S. Wilson, vice grand master of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, delivered addresses. Mr. Mitchell outlined the strike situation in the anthracite region in detail and told of the prospects of the miners winning the strike. He said a victory for all organized labor. In his opinion the miners were going to win.

Grand Master Wilson, in his talk, said if Mr. Mitchell demanded the co-operation of railroad brotherhood men could get it without a dissenting voice. The present strike did not concern the miners only, but all union labor.

A resolution was adopted pledging the co-operation of all railroaders if such a move was necessary, in order for the miners to win their strike.

SAYS HE WAS KIDANPPED

Boy of 12 on Way From North Dakota to Chicago.

Max Lutchinger, a 12-year-old boy, arrived in the city to-day from McCullom, N. D., on his way to Chicago. He was sent to the central police station, where he told the officers that he had been kidnapped from his home at Oak Park, Ill., a suburb of Chicago, about two years ago. He says he was taken to North Dakota and has been kept there until four weeks ago, when he ran away and is now making his way back to his home.

Every One Who Has Traveled

Over the Soo-Pacific route says it is the scenic route of the world. Round trip rate to the coast only $45. Ticket Office, 119 3d St. S.

CAR DERAILED

Seven Injured, Two Seriously, in Wreck on C. & N. W. in Iowa.

Des Moines, Iowa, June 2.—Two persons were badly injured and five others were bruised in a wreck on the Chicago & North-Western at Otis, seven miles from Cedar Rapids, at 1 o'clock this morning. A westbound passenger train was on the siding waiting for an eastbound to pass. The brakeman threw the switch before the eastbound train was clear, derailing the last sleeper and hurling it against the westbound engine.

Eight or ten people in the sleeper at the time were bruised, but only five received injuries of any consequence and only two were seriously hurt. The seriously injured are: Dr. G. D. Cook, of San Francisco, on his way to Hamburg, Germany; C. Serefzhjobsky, a noted Russian scholar from Kazon college, Russia, returning home from a trip around the world. Both are badly bruised and cut on the head and face from broken glass, but will recover.

CONTROL OF C. G. W.

Morgan and Gates Are Said to Have Acquired It.

Kansas City, Mo., June 2.—It is announced here that J. Pierpont Morgan and John W. Gates are now in control of the Chicago Great Western; that Gates, acting for the Moores, is in control of the Kansas City Southern; that the latter road is to be consolidated with or absorbed by the former and that both are to pass to Rock Island control.

The plans include the completion of the Chicago Great Western extension now under way and certain others to give the combined system entrance to all important cities between the Canadian border, the Gulf of Mexico, the Rocky mountains and the Mississippi river. It is said that only details remain to be worked out to complete the merger.

Mme. Yale's Hair Tonic.

The first and only discovery in the history of chemistry known to turn gray hair back to its natural and original color without dye. It acts on the natural live coloring matter of the hair, increasing and giving it circulation. It tones up the debilitated nerve force and the torpid glands to a healthy reaction, curing all diseases of the scalp. It creates a luxuriant growth, stops hair falling in from twenty-four hours to one week. It softens the hair when harsh or dry; contains no greasy matter, sulphur or lead, or any other injurious or unpleasant substance. Permanently cures dandruff.

MME. YALE'S HAIR TONIC is a perfect Hair Dressing, rendering the hair glossy and fluffy, greatly aiding it to remain in curl.

Manufactured only by Madam M. Yale, 189 Michigan avenue, Chicago.

Call for Mme. Yale's book to beauty, "Women's Wisdom" (contains 96 pages.) Given free.

We sell Mme. Yale's Hair Tonic at cut price and are her Minneapolis agents.

Wm. Donaldson & Co.,
The Glass Block.

Red Tennis Shoes

We are the exclusive agents in Minneapolis for the popular "Red Rover Play Shoes." They are made with red canvas tops, first quality rubber soles and leather insoles, which prevent the bottoms of the feet from touching the rubber.

Every child is delighted with them. Sizes for children, misses and youths..

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