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REST IN ELMWOOD

Remains of Senator McMillan Laid Away.

INTERMENT PRIVATE

FUNERAL SERVICES WERE OF SIMPLEST KIND.

Distinguished Men From All Sections of the Country Were Present.

DETROIT, Mich., August 15.—Extreme privacy marked the funeral services this afternoon over Senator James McMillan, who died suddenly last Sunday at his summer home in Manchester, Mass. The services were as the dead man would have wished, without ostentation or display. It had been proposed that his thousands of employes should march in procession behind the hearse bearing his body to the home, that there should be a military escort and a public funeral commensurate with the senator's career, in obedience to the wish of the family, however, this was given up, and the simplest of ceremonies held.

The services began at 2:30 o'clock at the senator's late residence, 515 Jefferson avenue. The large funeral commensurate with its most capacity, and many persons were unable to gain admittance. Both branches of Congress, the state legislature and all departments of the state and city government were represented at the services.

Gov. Bliss Present.

Gov. A. T. Bliss was present with several of his staff. The senatorial delegation included some of the most intimate friends of the dead senator. It was made up as follows: Senators Hanna, Ohio; Foraker, Ohio; Keam, New Jersey; Thomas, Maryland; Allison, Iowa; Lodge, Massachusetts; Burrows, Michigan; Fairbanks, Indiana; Cockrell, Missouri; and Gallinger, New Hampshire. The District of Columbia, in which Senator McMillan was so deeply interested, was represented by District Commissioners Macfarland and Biddle. The congressional delegation and other distinguished visitors assembled at the senator's home at 1 o'clock and proceeded to the house in a body. At 2:30 o'clock the soft strains of Handel's "Largo" came from the musicians and a hush fell over the assembled friends as the service began. Rev. Alfred H. Barr, for a long time the senator's pastor here, read the first verse of Psalm 96, and the last few verses of the 151st chapter of the Corinthians. The musicians played "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," to the music of the "Refrain." After the service, the Rev. Mr. Barr made a short prayer and the benediction ended the service. Ten eulogies were raised the casket and carried it to the hearse.

Interment Was Private.

The interment was private. Followed only by the family and a very few intimates the body was taken to Elmwood cemetery and placed in the McMillan mausoleum, which was filled with beautiful flowers.

As a mark of respect the car works here which Senator McMillan built up and developed were closed today, and in many other plants in which he was interested work stopped at the hour of the funeral hour was observed in the city and elsewhere. Every wharf on the Detroit and Cleveland and Detroit and Buffalo steamers stopped at 2 o'clock, and did not move for ten minutes.

CALLERS ON THE PRESIDENT.

General Corbin and Party Among the Visitors Today.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., August 15.—The President had as his guests at luncheon today Major Generals H. C. Corbin and S. M. B. Young, Henry Loomis Nelson, the author; Jacob A. Sargent, former Secretary of the New York county republican committee; former Governor David A. Francis, president of the St. Louis purchase exposition, and Henry M. Warren of Philadelphia. Generals Corbin and Young are en route to Germany to witness the fall maneuvers of the army. They called on the President to pay their respects before sailing.

Representative H. I. Mercer of Nebraska also took luncheon with the President. Mr. Mercer is a member of the executive committee of the national republican congressional committee, and he discussed with the President the political conditions in the northwest. He also informed him that his reception at Omaha on September 27 would be tendered by the citizens of the place, irrespective of political parties.

Governor Francis informed the President that the exposition building was dedicated on April 30 next. This date is the 100th anniversary of the signing of the treaty ofcession.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY CROWDED.

Public Anxious to See the Coronation Fittings There.

LONDON, August 15.—The plan of opening Westminster Abbey to give the public an opportunity to view the coronation fittings has involved the authorities immeasurably, and is proving to be a much more troublesome task than had been imagined. Wednesday the admission fee was \$1.25, and yesterday it was raised to 60 cents. Great crowds inspected the building during these two days, but this morning the rate of admission was further reduced to 12 cents and throngs past all calculations congregated long before the doors were opened.

By noon the line extended a mile to the westward of the abbey, in closely packed ranks. A small party was called in to keep order. The people passed through the turnstile at the rate of 2,500 an hour. Although thousands of the line were giving up hope of entering, they were still growing up to the middle of the afternoon.

SAYS WIFE KILLED HUSBAND.

Charles Holada Makes Confession Regarding Gaullagher Murder.

DES MOINES, Iowa, August 15.—A special from Iowa City states that Charles Holada has made a confession in which he states that James Gaullagher was murdered by Mrs. Gaullagher, with his complicity, and that the crime was committed because he and Mrs. Gaullagher were in love.

Gaullagher was a wealthy stockman. Four months ago he was murdered at night while sleeping by the side of his wife and child, the assassin sending a bullet from a target rifle through his head. Tracks led across a cornfield to Holada's house, and he was arrested. Holada had sought employment of Gaullagher under an assumed name and claims to have won Mrs. Gaullagher's heart while her husband was away on business trips.

Holada declares they planned to poison Gaullagher, and that while he was present at the house the night of the murder, he left hours before and had no hand in the shooting.

GREAT COAL STRIKE

A Most Interesting Labor Struggle.

TO CRUSH THE UNION

THE REAL OBJECT OF THE OPERATORS.

Opposition to Closing Schools, They Declare, Has No Political Significance.

PARIS, August 15.—The semi-official announcement made after yesterday's cabinet meeting that the royalists are directing the agitation against the closing of religious schools in Brittany has evoked considerable comment. Catholic leaders and the Catholic press deny that the movement is aimed at a personal interest in the person of Abbe Gayraud, the guiding spirit of the resistance in Finistere, declares that the movement is entirely spontaneous on the part of the people themselves and that not an act nor a shout has occurred in Brittany to justify the allegation that a royalist conspiracy exists. Count Albert de Mun says the Marseillaise has been sung everywhere and that the people are determined to justify the allegation that a royalist conspiracy exists. Count Albert de Mun says the Marseillaise has been sung everywhere and that the people are determined to justify the allegation that a royalist conspiracy exists.

Question of Endurance With the Men —Eighty Per Cent Willing to Return to Work.

Special From a Staff Correspondent.
SCRANTON, Pa., August 15.—Coal 89 a ton, and the fall of the year coming on. The average householder is likely to take a personal interest in the great coal strike from this time until it is settled. Politics and the election of the House of Representatives will wane into insignificance alongside of the burning question of the price of coal.

The strike has been on for three months and there is no sign of settlement. The owners of the coal mines are determined to crush the "union" of the miners. The miners desire to preserve their union. Later, with the prospect of work and a slight increase of wages, they may decide to let the union go to pieces.

The miners themselves do not think the preservation of the union is absolutely essential to their welfare. The officers of the Mine Workers' Union are moving heaven and earth to preserve the integrity of the organization.

Little Political Significance.

There is little political significance in the situation. Representative Council of the Scranton district is the man most vitally interested. It is not probable that the strike will defeat him. He is very popular, and is beloved by democrats as well as republicans. He has done a great deal for Scranton, and the people are grateful. He is an aged man now, and is suffering under a domestic bereavement that is sad to the heart. There seems to be a disposition on the part of his constituents to continue the honor which he has held so long, and to permit him to follow his political career in peace to his own will.

ASSUMES SERIOUS ASPECT.

Mr. Warner's Views of Coal Strike Based on His Observations.

Mr. B. H. Warner, chairman of the citizens' executive committee on the G. A. R. encampment, returned today after a week's absence, spent in visiting relatives in Pennsylvania. A part of his tour was through the country around Scranton, Pa., where the strike prevails, and yesterday he came through Wilkesbarre, where the washery conflict took place. He said there seemed to be a near the latter city five or six hundred men and women engaged in throwing stones, coal and iron, with a hope of preventing the men from operating the washeries, where the good, burnable coal is screened and washed from the culm piles, to be used for manufacturing purposes.

"A very large majority of the people," he said, "are in sympathy with the striking operatives. Very little effort seems to be made by the wealthy owners to harmonize the differences between capital and labor, and to let the matter rest on its merits. There are, however, several operators in the Wyoming valley who are running just the same as usual, and whose men are well paid. These operators are not in sympathy with the strikers, but they are not generally so.

To Crush the Union.

I am told in Scranton, by competent authority, that President Baer's one intention is to crush the union. He does not care for the 5 per cent increase in wages demanded by the men. He is willing to grant it if it could be granted to the workers without recognition of their union.

President Baer's position is this: He holds the view that if the union is recognized the demands of the operators will be further increased. Next year they would come with something else. The following year they would come with something else. The following year they would come with something else. The following year they would come with something else.

THE CHAUNCEY A SPEEDY CRAFT

New Torpedo Boat Destroyer Makes 29.51 Knots.

PHILADELPHIA, August 15.—The new torpedo boat destroyer Chauncey returned to the yard of the Neafie & Levy Shipbuilding Company today, after a successful trial trip. The figures "29.51" painted on the smokestack, represented the maximum speed attained by the destroyer on her trial.

President Soddinger of the shipbuilding company says the Chauncey made an average speed of 28.61 knots in her four trial runs, and during the endurance trial of one mile she averaged 28.90 knots, or nearly one knot above the speed requirement. The speedy little vessel will be turned over to the government shortly.

CANADA'S TRADE IN DANGER.

Minister of Public Works Proposes a Higher Tariff.

HALIFAX, N. S., August 15.—Hon. J. I. Tarte, Canadian minister of public works, in a speech before the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, declared that Canadians must no longer see their markets slaughtered by American manufacturers and the great trade of the continent carried through American channels. The remedy he proposed was improvement of the Canadian waterways and a higher tariff.

"We must," he said, "transport from west to east, through Canadian channels. This country must be united by cheaper transportation and a strong Canadian tariff. The shortest route to the seaboard is destined to be the great carrying highway not only to the west, but to the east, and to the whole American continent. We have a route from Georgian bay to Liverpool 200 miles shorter than via New York. The Canadian Pacific railway and the Grand Trunk must work together to carry that trade via Canadian routes."

Canada has a fast Atlantic line and declared that Halifax in winter and Quebec in summer were the natural terminals.

SISTERS WISH TO COME HERE.

Applicants to the Vatican for Permission to Do So.

ROME, August 15.—Members of the religious orders expelled from France, especially sisters, are applying to the Vatican authorities for permission to settle in the United States. Several of them have come to Rome personally for the purpose of urging their requests. A reply has been sent to them, pointing out that there are no vacancies in the United States and, besides, calling attention to the difficulty arising from the fact that the expelled sisters do not speak the English language.

Canada has been suggested as a better field as sisters are comparatively scarce there, and because French is spoken in a large area of the dominion. The applicants, however, did not take kindly to the suggestion and persist in their requests to go to the United States.

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but in groceries. No aid is given to a miner who loses property or who has child labor work. The food is distributed regularly to those who actually need it.

The one main object of the officers of the union now is to prevent violence. If outbreaks should occur the militia would be sent in immediately and mines would be closed for a personal interest in the person of Abbe Gayraud, the guiding spirit of the resistance in Finistere, declares that the movement is entirely spontaneous on the part of the people themselves and that not an act nor a shout has occurred in Brittany to justify the allegation that a royalist conspiracy exists. Count Albert de Mun says the Marseillaise has been sung everywhere and that the people are determined to justify the allegation that a royalist conspiracy exists.

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RELATIONS WITH CUBA

The Exact Point of Contact in Doubt.

THE PLATT AMENDMENT

NOT BINDING UNTIL A TREATY SHALL HAVE BEEN RATIFIED.

State Department View—Contrary Opinion by a Constitutional Lawyer—Congressional Definition.

Where is Cuba's exact point of contact in her relations to the United States?

Since the talk of floating a Cuban loan to the extent of thirty-five or forty million dollars was begun a few weeks ago constitutional lawyers as well as the officers of this government charged with the conduct of international affairs have given this question most profound study. When the conclusions thus formed have been gathered together it is found that there is a decided difference of opinion among men versed in the etiquette of one nation toward another.

APPEALS IN GUAM.

Question Has Been Referred to the Navy Department.

An anomalous situation obtains in the island of Guam in reference to the administration of justice, and Commander Schroeder, the governor of the island, has been driven to appeal to the Navy Department here for instructions as to the limit of his powers. Congress has not legislated for the island and the will of the naval governor has been practically supreme. When the island was turned over to the Navy Department and Captain Leary was appointed governor he decided to continue in operation the old Spanish laws, except such as should be modified by his directions or that of the Navy Department. Under the old Spanish laws a single court of first instance, which corresponds to the lowest judicial tribunal in the Philippines, had been established. There an appeal was allowed from the decision of this court to the court of cassation in the Philippines, with provision for a writ of habeas corpus to be applied to the government at Madrid. But with the advent of our control in the Philippines this power of appeal was cut off, and the decision of the court of first instance, practically stands as the decision of the court of last resort. Some time ago a native Guamanian, being charged with murder and he was sentenced to be executed. The sentence seemed to leave some question of his guilt, and Governor Schroeder was appealed to by the prisoner's relatives to be other cases which have been brought to the attention of the department, which involve the rights of American citizens, who have been tried in the Spanish courts under the old Spanish law, which, among other things, does not provide for the trial by jury, to which Americans are entitled under the Constitution.

TO GO TO PEKIN.

An Architect From the Treasury Wished to Visit.

The Treasury Department has received from the State Department an inquiry whether an architect from the office of the supervising architect may be designated to act as a consultant in the preparation of plans for the erection of a legion building in the United States in that city. By authority of the State Department Minister Conger some months ago employed Mr. Carre, a French architect at work for the French government. He made designs and drafted plans and specifications, but when these were submitted to the State Department they were not fully satisfactory. A question arose as to using galvanized iron or steel for roofing. Mr. Carre was called back to see for roofing. Mr. Carre was called back to see for roofing. Mr. Carre was called back to see for roofing.

THE REINA MERCEDES.

Doubtful Whether She Can Be Made Into a Sailing Vessel.

The Navy Department is in something of a quandary over the Reina Mercedes, the Spanish cruiser which was sunk in the entrance to Santiago harbor a few days after Cervena's fleet came out to meet its doom. It was raised and brought north, and eventually was sent to the naval station at Portsmouth, N. H. At that time it was decided to strip her and take out her machinery and convert her into a sailing ship, with the intention of using her as a training vessel. It now appears, however, that the construction bureau of the Navy Department questions her ability to carry sail. The matter is referred to the Acting Secretary Darling for his opinion. The matter to the general board for an opinion.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Dr. L. E. Rauterberg Has Returned to the City, after a Prolonged Cruise in the Lower Potomac in his Yacht Alert.

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NOT BEFORE WINTER

Appointment of the New Canal Commission.

THE LAW'S PROVISIONS

GOOD TITLE TO PANAMA ROUTE MUST BE OBTAINED.

Reported Understanding With the President—Composition of the Board as Directed by Congress.

Those best informed on the President's intentions concerning the appointment of an isthmian canal commission give but little credence to statements that he has decided upon the members of the body of men. The law under which this commission is to be appointed prescribes conditions under which the Panama property is to be bought, which are that arrangements must first be made to obtain a satisfactory title, and that he shall have secured by treaty control of the necessary territory from the belief that the new commission would satisfy him of about it. After these provisions the law says: "The President shall then, through the isthmian canal commission, under which the Panama property is to be bought, which are that arrangements must first be made to obtain a satisfactory title, and that he shall have secured by treaty control of the necessary territory from the belief that the new commission would satisfy him of about it. 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