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THIRTEENTH YEAR. PHOENIX, ARIZONA, MONDAY MORNING, JULY 7, 1902 VOL. XIII. NO. 50.

PRESCOTT FESTIVAL HAS COME TO AN END

Odds and Ends of the Celebration Picked Up Yesterday

The Great Carnival of Saturday Night Ran Into the Early Hours of Sunday—Whipple Won the Base Ball Game. The Shooting Tournament an Exciting Contest—The Result of the Races, and the Conclusion of the Three Days Programme — The Departure of Pleased Guests.

Prescott, July 6.—(Special.)—The official Fourth ended at midnight, but the band played on. Had the festivities stopped too suddenly heart disease would have become epidemic. It was a case demanding the tapering treatment, and it was noon today before the powder stopped burning. The carnival revels lasted till nearly daylight, and the cots in the hallways worked a double shift. A new relay took possession at daybreak and slept till noon.

The Jerome delegation, wild with joy, paraded in a body till a late hour, and on Sunday forenoon kept the enthusiasm bubbling till train time.

The three events of the day were the shooting tournament, the baseball game between the Wellingtons and Whipple and the horse races. The shooters sought the field at 9 a. m. and finished at 3, handicapped by an erratic wind.

On the whole shoot McDonald's percentage was a fraction less than 92; Aitken second, a fraction less than 90; Miller third, 89. Aitken made the longest straight, 48. In the regular programme events Mills won with a high average of 90 per cent, beating McDonald, whose third and longest run was 25 straight. Harrison won the miss and out event, winning the largest single purse of the day.

The total scores were as follows:

Shot at and broke respectively—Aitken, 240, 215; Miller, 200, 178; Knoblock, 180, 152; Marvin, 240, 204; Hawkins, 200, 149; Burmister, 240, 201; Hill, 200, 174; McDonald, 240, 220; Foster, 160, 82; Mandefeld, 15, 8; Hildreth, 65, 47; Harrison, 100, 77; Pinney, 60, 53; Marks, 15, 9.

Whipple won the ball game and the $150 purse in six and a half innings. The Wellingtons were at bat first. Score 19 to 11. There were bad errors and slow work on both sides and occasional fine plays. There was every indication of too much carnival and the men were fagged. It was anybody's game and well matched till the last half of the sixth, when the score stood Prescott 11, Whipple 9. Whipple's sixth brought ten runs on balls and full bases, and Prescott died in its tracks, making a goose egg in the seventh.

There was a fair attendance at the races. The quarter mile dash was won in 24¾ seconds by Charles Curley's chestnut horse, purse $35; George Maynard's Snowball second, $15. The half mile dash was won in 56 seconds by Dr. Fitzsimmons' Maude, $35; Price Thompson's brown colt second, $15.

There was an interesting pony race, half mile dash, the contestants Virgie Hyde, a twelve-year-old girl, and three boys. The Nobles boy won only through an exciting experience of Virgie's. She was far in the lead, when her horse flew the track, circled the grand stand and ran up town before being stopped. She rode back, and a purse larger than the prize was contributed in honor of her pluck and cool conduct, it being apparent she would have won but for her misfortune.

There were burro races also.

A big crowd will leave on the train for the south tonight, and by tomorrow Prescott will have returned to normal conditions.

C. S. SCOTT.

MITCHELL'S MISSION THE LABOR LEADER

In New York to Secure Assistance for Striking Miners

Wilkesbarre, Pa., July 6.—President Mitchell left at noon for New York. He slipped away so unexpectedly and so quietly that only two or three persons around strike headquarters knew of his departure. There is an element of mystery about his journey, but the Associated Press learns on trustworthy authority that he went to meet the leaders of other labor organizations.

The purpose of the meeting is not definitely known here, but it is known to have a direct bearing on the question of the labor organizations affiliating with the American Federation of Labor and assisting the Miners' union financially.

President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers last night delivered an address before the striking firemen, who held a meeting in this city. Mr. Mitchell said:

"I am well pleased with the showing made by the steam men in obeying the strike order and the firmness displayed by them. This is the battle of our lives, as it means the success or downfall of our union in the anthracite region.

"Of all the strikes in my recollection, or that I have ever participated in, there never was one I was so confident of winning as this one. And let me tell you that the day is not far away when my words will come true."

Adam Rescavaga, vice-president of District No. 1, United Mine Workers, in an address issued tonight says:

"Lithuanians, Poles and Slavonians propose to stand by the United Mine Workers until victory is won. If the strike should be prolonged and the resources of the strikers give out the Poles, Lithuanians and Slavs are willing to leave the region and not return until President Mitchell advises them to do so."

Clearfield, Pa., July 6.—An order was issued here today by the United Mine Workers, District No. 2, rescinding the order of June 25, which curtailed the soft coal output of the region by reducing the days of labor to four each week. This last order states that the purpose of curtailing the output was to prevent the filling of anthracite orders, and this has been achieved.

WANTS NO COAL POLICE.

Scranton, Pa., July 6.—The Central Labor union today inaugurated a fight against an act of the assembly permitting the appointment of coal and iron police. All central labor bodies in the state will be asked to secure from every candidate for state senator or representative a pledge that he will, if elected, vote for the repeal of the law.

NORTHERN STORMS TORNADO AND RAIN

Southwestern Iowa Scourged—Loss of Property and Life.

Council Bluffs, Ia., July 6.—Southwestern Iowa was visited last evening by the worst storm of the year. In several towns it amounted to a tornado, and fears are entertained that there has been loss of life.

The damage to corn and unharvested small grains has been very great. In some places the rain which followed the wind storm amounted to almost a cloudburst.

At Whiting a dozen buildings are reported destroyed, and Mrs. Campbell is badly hurt. At Anthon twenty buildings were demolished by the tornado, and at that place it is believed lives were lost. Communication is cut off by wire.

At Rockwell City the damage by wind was less serious, but the rain fell in blinding sheets for an hour, and the whole country is under water. The crops were beaten into the ground and are a total loss in many cases.

At Oakland, this county, there was a deluge of water, accompanied by a heavy fall of hail, which did much damage. A number of other places send in similar reports of destructive storms.

ST. PAUL FLOODED.

St. Paul, Minn., July 6.—St. Paul experienced the heaviest rainfall in years tonight. The storm began shortly after 9 o'clock, and the down pour was continuous for over an hour. Down town streets were flooded to a depth of nearly two feet, and in the business district much damage was done by the flooding of cellars. One large wholesale grocery had a large portion of its stock damaged by water pouring through the roof. Lightning struck a number of buildings, the German Lutheran church at North St. Paul being destroyed.

LACE AND COAL.

How the Two Get Mixed in a Strike.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., July 6.—The national board of the Amalgamated Association of Lacemakers, composed of five members, who reside in Philadelphia, came to this city tonight for the purpose of settling the strike at the lace mills. It is understood that the mill company's employes had reached an agreement last Saturday by which work will be resumed on Tuesday, but some hitch occurred in the arrangements and the mill did not start.

The national board members held a conference with a committee of mill employes this evening. On Monday they will confer with the superintendent from Illinois. The present suspension was brought about by the refusal of the superintendent to discharg five girl employes whose fathers and brothers remained at work in the mines after the miners' union had requested them to join the strikers. When the girls were not discharged 1,100 employes quit work.

A CHICAGO FIRE.

Which Nearly Got Away—Damage Third of a Million.

Chicago, July 6.—Fire early today destroyed the buildings at 305 to 311 Wabash avenue, causing losses aggregating over $325,000. For a time the fire threatened widespread destruction, and it was only through the utmost efforts that the flames were prevented from spreading to the department store of Siegel, Cooper Co., fronting on State street, and separated from the burning buildings by only a narrow alley.

Much excitement was caused among the guests of the Auditorium hotel, directly across Wabash avenue from the burning buildings, and at the Auditorium Annex.

GOING AFTER THE CANAL.

Washington, July 6.—Assistant General Charles W. Russell is completing preparations and within a week will start for Paris to investigate the ability of the new Panama Canal company to give the United States a satisfactory title to its concessions and property on the isthmus.

THE DRENCHING OF NEW YORK STATE

The Greatest Rainfall Ever Experienced in That Region.

Portage, N. Y., July 6.—The worst storm ever known in this section is now sweeping down Genesee valley. Rain fell heavily twenty-four hours and early this morning a cloudburst sent the streams over their banks. Farms are laid waste and no field crops can be saved. Houses and barns are swept away.

Hornellsville, N. Y., July 6.—A tremendous downpour of rain early today caused one of the worst floods of the year. All the lower part of the city is flooded. Railroad traffic in both directions was completely tied up all day.

Pike, N. Y., July 6.—At daybreak Pike was four feet under water. Almost every bridge over the creeks in Niagara and Allegheny counties and in the southern part of Wyoming county is washed away. The estimated damage to this town and vicinity is a quarter of a million dollars.

Batavia, N. Y., July 6.—Heavy rains the last six days have swollen Tonawanda creek to a degree never before known even in the worst spring freshets.

Buffalo, July 6.—A terrific rain and windstorm swept over Western New York at an early hour today. Rivers and creeks rose rapidly, overflowing their banks and doing immense damage. The loss will reach hundreds of thousands of dollars. Telegraph and telephone wires are down and communication in Wyoming, Niagara and Cattaraugus counties is difficult. This city is not in the path of the storm.

At Arcade the flood caused the loss of one life and did a hundred thousand dollars' damage to property.

Warsaw, N. Y., July 6.—The loss from floods in this city will reach $100,000.

Oatka creek burst its bounds and is making a channel through the principal streets, carrying devastation in its path.

Wales Center, N. Y., July 6.—South of here Buffalo creek is higher than it has risen since the week of the Johnstown flood. The big iron bridge at Java has been washed away. Hundreds of acres of farm land are covered with mud and crops are ruined.

Elmira, N. Y., July 6.—The greatest rainstorm in years visited this valley yesterday and today, 3.86 inches of rain falling from Saturday morning to 7 o'clock this evening. Eleven bridges at Arkwright were swept away.

TRACY THE CONVICT MAKES HIS ESCAPE

Now Fifteen Hours Ahead of Any Possible Pursuit.

Seattle, July 6.—Tracy, the Oregon convict, has escaped from the vicinity of Seattle and crossed the sound to Fort Madison, where he bound and gagged four people, cooked and ate a meal, shaved, changed his headdress, and impressed a man named Anderson to row his boat.

He departed in the direction of Hood's canal country. He has fifteen hours' start, and the supposition is that he will row all night, probably kill Anderson, sink the boat and disappear into the wild forests of northern Washington, where he can live many days on his supply of food.

GUARDING THE WAYS.

Port Townsend, Wash., July 6—Sheriff Hammond, wit ha posse, left this morning, and will guard all avenues of escape toward the Olympic mountains.

THE U. P. STRIKE.

Omaha, Neb., July 6.—The fourth week of the strike of the shopmen on the Union Pacific railroad began today with no changes in the situation. No new men arrived today and all was quiet around the shops.

IMPENDING WEATHER.

Washington, July 6.—Forecast for New Mexico and Arizona—Fair Monday and Tuesday.

THIS COUNTRY'S INTERNAL TRADE

Showing of the Last Monthly Summary.

A Gain of Eleven Million Bushels of Wheat—The Coal, Cotton and Coastwise Business—Some Interesting Live Stock Figures.

Washington, July 6.—The monthly summary of internal commerce, issued by the treasury bureau of statistics, sums up representative commercial movements for comparative periods of succeeding years. It reports that receipts of wheat at eight interior markets, to the end of May, in the current crop year, reached a total of 211,221,902 bushels. Last year's receipts for the corresponding period were 204,083,037 bushels. All of this gain is to be credited to spring wheat sections of the country, there having been a decrease of nearly 22,000,000 bushels at the winter wheat markets, compared with last year. The largest gains were made at Duluth, Minneapolis and Milwaukee, all other markets, including Chicago, Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City, falling short of the receipts of the previous year.

Weekly shipments of flour at Minneapolis average 299,658 barrels for the first twenty-two weeks of this year, compared with 270,942 barrels in 1901 and 230,377 barrels in 1900. The trunk line shipments eastward from Chicago and Chicago points show the usual high average in provision shipments, in contrast with continued shrinkage in the volume of grain and flour traffic.

Live stock receipts at five western markets in May amounted to 2,282,905 head, and for five months ending with May to 12,502,506 head, compared with 13,213,926 head in 1901 and 12,665,687 head in 1900. The receipts of hogs at Chicago alone for these five months were 3,699,343 head, and exceeded the entire receipts of any year at that market prior to 1872. The growth of receipts of sheep to the end of May of this year at Chicago is shown by the fact that the number exceeded any entire year's receipts prior to 1888.

The advantage of the early opening of lake navigation is apparent. Receipts of freight at 135 different points have thus far amounted to 6,795,401 tons, compared with 3,934,661 tons for the corresponding period of 1901, showing a gain of 72.7 per cent. Much of this increase is in iron ore shipments from upper lake ports, which have already amounted to 5,113,979 tons. During May 3,242,940 tons were carried down the lakes, in contrast with 1,172,532 tons in May, 1901, and 2,528,962 tons for May, 1900.

The main streams of traffic between the interior and the Atlantic seaboard consist of grain, flour and provisions, which reach tide water at the ports of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. For this year, to the end of May, these four ports show arrivals of 81,797,555 bushels, including flour and meal, reduced to bushels. For the corresponding period of 1901 the receipts were 142,697,371 bushels. There has, therefore been a shrinkage amounting to 42 per cent in this year's grain arrivals at the Atlantic seaboard for these four markets. Taking New Orleans and Galveston shipments combined for comparison with Atlantic seaboard receipts at Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, there has been a decrease at these gulf ports from 50,229,139 bushels in 1901 to 20,069709 bushels in 1902, or 40 per cent.

Coastwise shipping at Philadelphia for the five months ending with May reports a total of 1,485 vessels, and the number arriving in foreign trade as 513 vessels, making a total of 1,998 vessels. Of the vessels engaged in foreign trade 40 were American and 473 foreign coastwise arrivals were reported to the end of May and 1,701 foreign arrivals, making a total of 4,731 vessels. At Baltimore the April arrival of vessels in domestic and foreign trade amounted to 893, of which 823 were in the coasting trade and 70 in the foreign trade.

In the coasting trade coal shipments are a prominent feature in the supply of Atlantic seacoast cities from the great tidewater ports of distribution. During April New York and vicinity shipped 847,410 tons to seaboard and river towns. Philadelphia sent 346,012 tons (two out of three leading carriers reporting) and Baltimore shipped 153,698 tons.

Trade in the south and southwest may be best measured by comparison of the cotton, the lumber, the phosphate, the iron and the petroleum shipments. Receipts of cotton in sight for the first nine months of this crop year were 9,852273 bales, thus exceeding the receipts of each of the two preceding years. The bulk of this traffic always moves to tide water. 7,384,598 bales having arrived at seaboard points out of the above total. The overland shipments were 1,037,052 bales, and the southern mill takings 1,398,000 bales. This year's mill takings within southern territory were the largest in the history of the cotton trade. Yellow pine lumber shipments from the southwest for the four months ending with April of this year amounted to 870,987,106 feet, compared with 760,028,844 feet last year. In the southern iron trade this year to the end of May 827,499 tons of pig iron, iron pipe and small quantities of steel were shipped from producing sections. During the corresponding period of 1901 the total was 673,674 tons. Phosphate shipments, mainly from southern seaports, reached a total of 431,606 tons, compared with 353,633 tons for the first five months of 1901. This year's shipments of petroleum from the Beaumont fields by rail to May 31, were 32,235 cars, of 5,237,863 barrels. Shipments by water in May, mostly to coastwise destinations, amounted to 403,706 barrels, through Galverton, Port Arthur and Sabine Pass.

The coal trade during May reports anthracite shipments to the amount of 1,708,892 tons, compared with 4,693,562 tons during May, 1901, and 3,833,097 during May, 1900. For the five months ending with May the anthracite coal movement this year reached a total of 18,731,880 tons, compared with 22,680,204 tons in 1901, and 18,200,296 tons in 1900. The average weekly shipments of Connellsville coke for the twenty-two weeks ending with May of this year were 11,056 tons, against 10,519 tons for the corresponding period of 1901.

The Pennsylvania Bureau of Mines has reported 59,684,133 tons of anthracite as the production of the eight districts of that state for the year 1901, of which amount 53,447,900 tons, or 89.6 per cent of the total production, was shipped from the mines during that year.

CORN CANNING IN MAINE.

Crop of Maize May Be Lost by Its Present Slow Growth.

Foxcroft, Me., July 6.—The work of manufacturing cans at the corn canneries here is now completed for the present season. The total number now ready to be filled is 750,000.

The acreage of corn has nearly all been planted. It is feared by some planters that the crop will not reach the proper stage for gathering before a frost comes.

WOMAN KILLED IN RUNAWAY ACCIDENT

At a Place Where Another Family Was Recently Killed.

Montgomery, Pa., July 6—Mrs. Henry Decker was killed and two other persons were badly injured in a runaway accident on Houston avenue hill this morning.

John High's team frightened and ran. The wagon overturned and threw its occupants into a storm gutter. All alighted upon their heads.

Mrs. Decker's head was crushed and she died this evening without regaining consciousness.

John High's head was cut in a number of places, several ribs were broken and he was badly bruised about the body. Carrie High's face was cut and she was otherwise injured.

This is the second serious accident to occur at this point within a month. On May 13 a family named Platt were badly used up in a similar accident.

RUSSIA TO COMPETE IN OIL.

Companies May Rival Standard Oil if Carriage Tariff Is Reduced.

St. Petersburg, July 6.—A conference of Russian oil producers and exporters has resolved to petition for a reduction of the present tariff in Russia for the carriage of Russian oil to enable the Russians to compete with the American oil producers.

The present prices of Russian kerosene and naphtha, it is said by the conference, are so low that the current tariff scale is unwarranted. The Russian producers think that their product should be able to compete with the American, not only in Europe, but also in India.

If the petition is granted and the existing rates are reduced a severe struggle between the Standard Oil company and the Russian companies is regarded as inevitable.

BASE BALL

Result of Contests in the Four Leagues Yesterday.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis, July 6.—St. Louis, 7; New York, 1.

Cincinnati, July 6.—Cincinnati, 3; Brooklyn, 14.

Chicago, July 6.—Chicago, 8; Pittsburg, 3.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago, July 6.—Chicago, 2; Cleveland, 6.

St. Louis, July 6.—St. Louis, 2; Detroit, 1.

WESTERN LEAGUE.

Kansas City, July 6.—First game—Kansas City, 5; Milwaukee, 11. Second game—Kansas City, 2; Milwaukee, 5.

Omaha, July 6.—First game—Omaha, 2; Denver, 1. Second game—Omaha, 6; Denver, 1.

St. Joseph, July 6.—Peoria, 1; St. Joseph, 2.

Des Moines, July 6.—Des Moines, 6; Colorado Springs, 5.

Columbus, July 6.—Columbus, 1; Indianapolis, 2.

Milwaukee, July 6.—First game—Milwaukee, 4; Kansas City, 3. Second game—Milwaukee, 1; Kansas City, 15.

Louisville, July 6.—Louisville, 11; Toledo, 2.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

St. Paul, July 6.—St. Paul, 6; Minneapolis, 1.

IN HONOR OF THE POPE.

Rome, July 6.—This evening fetes were held at the vatican in celebration of the twenty-fourth anniversary of the coronation of the pope. The entire papal court and boards and members of all Catholic societies were present.

The Golden Wing Ranch is offering for sale its last season's breeding stock of

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SENATORS OF KANSAS FATAL SUCCESSION

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Recalled by Recent Performances of Senator Burton

He Is in the Short Term Line, Which Has Been Unlucky From Its Beginning, When It Was Drawn by General Lane—Those Who Have Succeeded Him, Except One, Preston B. Plumb, Have Failed Miserably, Some Dying Execrated by the State and the Others in a Merciful Retirement.

Topeka, Kan., July 6.—Joseph Ralph Burton, junior United States senator from Kansas, who, on account of his violent speech in the republican conference on the reciprocity question, is persona non grata at the white house, is fulfilling the fate of a long line of unfortunate senators of the succession to which he belongs.

The first senators from Kansas were James H. Lane and Samuel C. Pomeroy, and Burton is the lineal successor of Lane, who began his career with bad luck by drawing the short term. The succession from the time of that drawing for terms has been marked by tragic deaths, broken terms and terms filled by men who lived to lose the confidence of their constituents and be ostracised by their parties.

Senator Pomeroy drew the six year term and has had three successors. He held his office from 1861 to 1873, when the brilliant John James Ingalls succeeded him. Ingalls held the office eighteen years, until 1891, when, through the medium of a Populist legislature, the great and harmless William Alfred Peffer came on. Then in 1897 came William A. Harris, the ex-confederate and aristocrat of the succession, who is now before the people for re-election by the legislature of 1902. It is a natural line of succession, the several senators holding their full terms of six years without a death or a break.

Much different has been the fate of the senators of the line that began with Lane. Their fates have earned for their line the term of "the fatal succession," and Senator Ingalls, who first used the expression, once refused to run for a place in the line.

Senator Lane served four years, and in 1865 was re-elected. When it was up to him to make a choice between Andrew Johnson and the republican party he "Jonnsonized," and the rebuke from his constituents here in Kansas was so savage and relentless that he became morbid and despondent. One day, eighteen months after his re-election, he silently and without warning of his intention left the side of a friend in a buggy and killed himself with a pistol.

Then the governor of the state gave the appointment to Edmund G. Ross, a printer and editor of ordinary ability, who cast the vote that saved Andrew Johnson from conviction on the impeachment charges, and in return for which his party in his home ostracised him. Sore and disappointed, Ross took refuge in the democratic party. He hung around Kansas for several years, and in 1878 was the democratic candidate for governor. The election of Cleveland gave him his chance to again enter public life, and he was appointed governor of New Mexico. But when the republicans returned to power he dropped to his level, and is now setting type on a little country paper in the territory he governed.

In 1871 the legislature sent to the senate Alexander Caldwell, a rich resident of Leavenworth, who bought his election for cash so boldly and unblushingly that the legislature asked him to resign, and he did so to avoid scandalous litigation.

Robert Crozier, also of Leavenworth, was appointed by the governor to succeed Caldwell, and he managed to fill out the unexpired term and survived to become a district judge a few years later. As it was with earlier senators in the succession, Crozier could not control his own party, and they waited with impatience for him to complete his term so he could be succeeded by a bigger man.

James M. Harvey, a stupid man, lasted until 1877, a full term of six years, in this succession. His enemies were stronger in his party than his own following. He tried to build up a machine, but his work was bunglingly done, and the effort was in vain. When he was defeated for re-election he retired to private life, broken hearted, and soon died.

Preston B. Plumb of Emporia was the strongest man of the line. He served with Ingalls, and so well did they manage that they absolutely controlled their party in Kansas. Plumb ran into a third term, and then, in the fifteenth year of his service, died at Washington, a tragic death, and thus left behind another broken term to be quarreled over.

Bishop W. Perkins of Oswego, who had been a congressman, and whose light was put out by the Farmers' Alliance in 1890, succeeded Plumb by appointment. The People's party, the offspring of the Alliance, controlled the legislature in 1893, and retired Perkins, who died within a short time.

Next in the line came John Martin, who was elected to fill out the unexpired term of Plumb in 1893. He served out the term, but retired a poor, broken, neglected man, and now walks the streets of Topeka without a law practice, without political friends, a ghost and a shadow of a once glorious and honorable career.

Then came Lucien Baker, another Leavenworth man, who served six years—Lucien Baker, the impossible, the impracticable and the ingrate. It was six years of betrayal of his friends, six years of broken promises, six years of weary waiting in Kansas for a change. The change came, and the state now has Burton the mediocre.

All Kansas and those who know the story of her "fatal succession" are now watching the course of the junior senator from this state, and wondering if his career will be as disastrous to himself, his party and his friends as were those of his predecessors.

AGUINALDO AT LARGE MEETING WITH CHAFFEE

He Wants to Know What Protection He Will Receive.

Manila, July 6.—As a result of the proclamation of amnesty of July 4, the guard of American soldiers has been withdrawn from the house where Aguinaldo lived in Manila, and Lieutenant Johnson, Aguinaldo's custodian, brought the Filipino today to see General Chaffee. It was the first meeting of the American general and the leader of the Filipino revolution.

Aguinaldo was told that he was free to go anywhere he pleased, and General Chaffee asked him if he had any complaint to make of American discourtesy or harshness. Aguinaldo replied that he had not. He told General Chaffee that he was going to visit friends at his home in Cavite Vije, in Cavite province, and inquired what protection the American authorities would afford him. He seemed to be afraid to venture out. General Chaffee replied that he would get the same as any other citizen. The release of the former Filipino leader has renewed speculation as to possible vengeance upon him by the friends of Luna and his other enemies.

A number of the former followers of the insurgent General Lukban, who operated and was finally captured on the island of Samar, are being examined here on a charge of misappropriation of revolutionary funds. General Chaffee permitted Lukban to go through the captured insurgent archives in Manila for the purpose of obtaining documents to show the innocence of his followers.

MAN DRAGGED BY RUNAWAY.

Reading, Pa., July 6.—While H. H. Ritter was hitching his horse today the animal started to run away. Ritter held onto the reins a distance of five squares, when he lost his hold and fell under the wagon, the wheels passing over him. When the Philadelphia and Reading railroad was reached the animal dashed through the safety gates into a fast freight and was literally ground to pieces.

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