

ENGLISH CABLE SCHEMES

News of Importance Distorted by British Censors.

Diplomats Wonder if England, Because She Owns Most of the Ocean Telegraphs, Will Be Able to Hoodwink the Rest of the World—Hamboozing the Czar of Russia.

Foreign diplomats in Washington are wondering if England will finally succeed in hoodwinking all the rest of the world and if the power of British-owned cables is such as to stifle the truth about questions that are of vital interest to the people of all nations.

When the English Government adopted as a fixed policy the fostering of cables reaching to every quarter of the globe it was supposed that the object was to provide for prompt communication between London and the English land and naval forces in time of war or other emergency.

This was regarded as a legitimate purpose and there was no objection. But now it is seen that the shrewd men who manipulate things in London had another goal—the twisting of facts to suit the requirements of "practical politics" as illustrated by leaders of the Chamberlain type.

The world was to be deceived that the schemes of land grabbers and trade grabbers might succeed.

And so the diplomats of other countries are now asking if there is enough fairness and respect for truth and justice in the English people's energetic campaign of deceit, which was inaugurated not by them, but by some of the unprincipled leaders. Surely, say these diplomats, the English do not need such a campaign of deceit, but they do need the spread of their legitimate interests.

The cables reaching to and from China are starting out to repeat the work of those that connect South Africa with the outside world. In the latter case, as is well known, England not only controls the lines extending from her own colonies, but also those connecting her with the rest of the world.

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sistently represents, or misrepresents, that she is.

A great show is made of parading American "friendship" before Europe—for Russia's benefit, of course. If the Czar can be hoodwinked into thinking that Uncle Sam's Navy is waiting to jump at him, and the little affair at Manila is to be abandoned, so that 65,000 American troops will be sent to China to do England's work, perhaps, like "Burr Cook," he will come down. Flattery is lavished on America.

The Anglo-Saxon ghost is conjured up again and made to squeak and gibber. Russia is alleged to "special despatches" from St. Petersburg, to be planning in dark closets to thrust all sorts of diplomatic affronts at America, regardless of the fact that Russia has been this country's consistent friend, while England has been striking at its heart.

Dummy Americans are put on boards of directors of English exploiting schemes which most certainly are not to be carried out. In Washington is told of the outrage, with the usual moral—You have no friend but England in all the wide, wide world.

Another thing that contributes to this serious state of affairs is the manner in which the New York correspondents of some of London's jingo newspapers misrepresent American public opinion. An important stroke at attempted Salisbury or Chamberlain. The New York correspondents cable to London what purports to be a summary of American opinion on the subject of Russia's policy in the Far East, regardless of the facts. If there is a discordant note in the general chorus of manly indignation, it is blamed on the "exaggerations of the political campaign."

The fact that Americans can be honest in their opinions, regardless of a political campaign, never apparently occurs to the mind of the average American correspondent of a London jingo organ. Quotations from American newspapers which are given as depicting public opinion in this country are culled from a few extreme pro-English papers, while the mass of the influential and moderate press is ignored.

The center of the world's cable system makes it also a center for the press associations. These influential concerns are established in the British capital and are by force of circumstances directed to furnish the material upon the newspapers of that city. They transmit the opinions of these papers broadcast, and the work of the jingo thus reaches the corners of the world.

The United States is not the only sufferer from this extraordinary situation. France, Russia, Germany, and other countries are also affected. A strong movement on the Continent of Europe to establish a system of cable lines with which the English jingo cannot tamper.

SMALLPOX IN WEST VIRGINIA.

Charleston, W. Va., June 12.—Steps to prevent an epidemic of smallpox in this city were taken here today by the announcement that smallpox prevails among the colored people.

George Washington took immediate steps and called a meeting of the Town Council. At this meeting the members of the council present and advised the council of their opinion that there were several cases of smallpox in the town.

The Council determined to take steps to stamp out the disease. A house infected was quarantined and placed under a guard, and yesterday a temporary hospital was erected outside the corporation limits, to which patients were removed, and will be confined until cured. The disease is confined to the colored people, and under the supervision of the health officer by the Council it is not likely that it will get among the white population.

The physicians report that there are only three cases of serious nature, but there are several of a very mild form, which are not likely to infect others. It is supposed the disease was brought here by a colored man who had been working on a new railroad and returned home.

POOLROOM WOMEN DISCHARGED.

Result of Trial in a New York Poolroom. NEW YORK, June 12.—Magistrate Flammang, in Judge Charles C. Condit's court, held James Martin, of 1 E. One Hundred and Eighth Street, in \$1,000 bail for trial on a charge of running the poolroom for women that was raided by Inspector Thompson yesterday at 243 West Seventeenth Street.

The magistrate also held under \$200 bail Charles W. Ya, who was charged with running the poolroom, charging him with renting the rooms for gambling purposes. The twenty-eight women who were arrested in the poolroom were discharged.

Among the things seized by the police was a letter signed "Mrs. Tallon, of 125 East Twenty-ninth Street." It read: "Dear Joe: Please place \$10 on Blues, and \$20 on Charante on Saturday, apply for the same in whatever race Charante starts on Monday, June 11, and oblige." Another letter signed "Oilet" was addressed to "Dear Martin and Beck."

It was from Hamilton, Ont., and spoke of a raid on a woman's poolroom, and hoped that this place would not be similarly treated. Miss Lynch, a detective, recently a West Thirty-seventh Street station matron, contrived the raid. She was the first witness to testify and said that she had visited the place on several occasions and had made four bets. Just as the last race she bet on was about to be declared, her horse having won, she was told to "hold on," "I had some money on that horse," she said.

SANTIAGO PRIZE MONEY

The Court of Claims Decides in Sampson's Favor.

His Award Is \$8,335, While Schley Gets Only \$3,000—Naval Officers Wonder if the Matanzas Mule Was Worth the Difference—Judicial Settlement of the Controversy.

According to the Court of Claims Sampson was in command at Santiago when Cervera's fleet was destroyed, and Schley was there very much as a subordinate. So much more had Sampson to do with the annihilation of the Spanish squadron than had Schley, also, the court has decided.

Naval officers do not, as a rule, think that the Matanzas mule was worth the difference. "Rear Admiral W. T. Sampson, United States Navy, was commander-in-chief of the said United States naval forces, or fleet, and Commander W. S. Schley, United States Navy, was in command of a division or squadron thereof on duty under the orders of said commander-in-chief."

In these words the Court of Claims has judicially determined the famous Sampson-Schley controversy. They are set forth as a finding of fact in the decision of the court on the claims of Rear Admiral Sampson and the mule under his command for the destruction of the Spanish squadron under the command of Admiral Cervera.

The Spanish squadron is found to have been superior to the American force, and a bounty of \$100 has therefore been awarded for every officer and man under Admiral Cervera's command. The total amount of bounty money allowed was fixed at \$166,700, of which amount Rear Admiral Sampson will receive \$8,335 and Admiral Schley about \$3,000.

Besides finding that during the battle Admiral Sampson was in command and Commander Schley was on duty under his orders, the court has specifically decided that the New York was among the vessels engaged. This is the declaration of the court described as the "second finding of fact" upon which Admiral Sampson's friends place particular stress and which they say, finally disposes of the claims advanced by Admiral Schley's friends that the New York was not engaged.

In addition to the Texas, Brooklyn, Oregon, Iowa, Indiana, Texas, Connecticut, Vixen, Hiet, and Ericsson, the court has found that the Harvard, Resolute, and Fern, armed vessels under control of the Navy, were part of the fleet under Rear Admiral Sampson, and are entitled to share in the bounty claimed.

"Neither of these vessels," the decision continues, "was engaged in the destruction of the Spanish vessels, and in such a case, and Major Washington was authorized to go to Washington to secure Government experts. He went to the Capital and saw the Surgeon General, who decided at once to investigate the disease. The mayor returned Monday evening, accompanied by Drs. G. Ralph Walsh, Donald Currie, and P. N. Carrington. Government experts were sent to the city, and pronounced the disease genuine smallpox, but in a very mild form.

The Town Council held a meeting Monday and it was decided to take vigorous steps to stamp out the disease. A house infected was quarantined and placed under a guard, and yesterday a temporary hospital was erected outside the corporation limits, to which patients were removed, and will be confined until cured. The disease is confined to the colored people, and under the supervision of the health officer by the Council it is not likely that it will get among the white population.

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GERMANY WANTS WATER-WHEELS.

Consul Hughes, at Cobura, in a letter to the State Department on the subject of industrial conditions in Germany, says: "At one time when the water wheels of our American turbine wheels should be given special attention to supplying southern Germany with improved machinery for utilizing the water power of the Rhine and other rivers, especially in Thuringia. They should send engineers who can speak German and know how to operate the machines. The only water wheel known here is the old-fashioned one."

GLORIOUS NEWS.

Comes from Dr. B. D. Cargile, of Wash. I. T. He writes: "Electric Bitters has cured Mrs. Weaver of scrofula, who had had her great suffering for years. Her face broke out on her head and face, and the best doctors could do nothing for her. Electric Bitters is the best blood purifier known. It's the sure remedy for eczema, tetter, salt rheum, itching humors, itching eruptions, it stimulates liver, kidneys, and bowels, expels poisons, builds up the strength, 100¢ per bottle. Sold by F. S. Williams, 17th and P. Streets. Guaranteed."

STORIES OF BELLE BOYD.

Look Great Pride in Her Ability as a Confederate Spy.

BALTIMORE, June 12.—Belle Boyd, the Confederate spy, whose death at Killbourne, Wis., was announced yesterday, was educated at the old Mount Washington Female College, at Mount Washington, and several times in her romantic career lived in Baltimore.

During the civil war, when she was captured by the Federal troops, she was held for a time as a prisoner in the Eutaw House. When taken ill in California with her second husband her mind gave way and she was sent to an insane asylum. She was taken from this asylum, which was at Stockton, and brought to Baltimore, where she was placed at Mount Hope and afterward discharged as cured. In 1877 she again came to Baltimore and lived here for a while with her daughter, Belle, who was born during this visit. A year later she moved to Philadelphia.

Mrs. John H. Tegmeyer, of Park Avenue, was her close friend in this city. Speaking of her early life, Mrs. Tegmeyer says that she was a dashing girl, with vivacious manners. She was well educated and spoke several languages. Mrs. Tegmeyer said that the Army experience of Belle Boyd had a high distaste for her friends because of the bold manner it developed. She wore male costumes and otherwise acted in a way that evoked surprise.

Belle Boyd was born at Martinsburg, Berkeley county, now within the borders of West Virginia, on May 5, 1843. Her mother, Mary Glenn, was daughter of Capt. James Glenn, and her father Benjamin Read Boyd, of Martinsburg.

Her decision to devote herself to the cause of the South was first suggested by the discovery while on a visit to Winchester when the war broke out on these contemplated movements of Federal troops near Lake Balkin, near the headquarters of Stonewall Jackson and reported what she had discovered. From that time she became attached to General Jackson's bright and gallant lieutenant, and she was a note signed by him, dated May 23, 1862, after his defeat of General Banks, which read: "Miss Belle Boyd: I thank you, for myself and for the army, for the many Federal letters which you have rendered your country today."

An intoxicated Union soldier who had insulted her mother was shot by her and she was put in a stage coach, and she was during her career she was twice sentenced to be shot, and for eleven months was a prisoner in the old Carroll prison, which she escaped from in 1862. She went to England and was married there in August, 1864, to Lieut. Sam Wythe Harding, of the United States Army. She then took up a stage career, making her debut at the Theatre Royal, Manchester.

When President Johnson proclaimed a general amnesty she returned to this country, and she married a man named New Orleans in 1869, where she was a star in a stock company, she married her second husband, who was Col. John Swainston Harding, and retired from the stage.

In 1884 she married a man named Dallas, Texas, and the following year married Nat R. High, a son of Rev. N. B. High, of Toledo, Ohio. He was an actor, and with him she made a tour of the country, and she took up lecturing, reciting her experiences as a spy. She gloried in the fact that, being a woman, she was the more able to outwit many Federal officers, and she said that she got the better of their discretion.

Speaking of her experiences, she once said: "The degree of my success in carrying out my mission was due to my possible occasion, and many an officer, looking about everywhere for his missing weapons, little dreamed who it was that had been the liberal policy. Still there are smuggled away to the Confederate camp and were actually in the hands of their enemies, to be used against themselves.

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THE GOODS NOT FURNISHED.

Frauds in the Quartermaster's Department at San Francisco. SAN FRANCISCO, June 12.—What promises to be a big scandal was opened yesterday by the council of J. W. Bartholomew, manager of a box factory, and Ernest Enrich, chief clerk of the quartermaster's department. Enrich, who was arrested yesterday morning, is charged with being in conspiracy with Bartholomew to defraud the Government by approving bills for supplies that were never furnished.

The exposure was brought about by a quarrel between the partners in the box factory. R. P. Marillon, one of the partners, is one coal mine at Nadeshiko, and received \$268 from the Government for goods not furnished, and that \$250 was paid to some one connected with the quartermaster's department in the purchase of hay and feed.

A MANTIA IN COURT.

Attempts to Shoot the Judge and Prosecuting Attorney. INDIANAPOLIS, June 12.—George Bennett, a lunatic, who escaped from the asylum here Saturday night, attempted to shoot Judge Fremont Alfred, of the Criminal Court, and County Prosecutor Edwin Pugh yesterday.

Bennett was arrested in court, and because his demand that be declared of sound mind was refused, he drew a revolver, but was overpowered. During the great rally of the lunatic, the quartermaster engineers at Lafayette, Ind., and was given a life sentence. Five years ago he was transferred to the insane asylum.

BEHRING SEA NOT OPEN.

News of the Cape Nome Fleet Received in a Letter. TACOMA, Wash., June 12.—News of the Cape Nome fleet has been received here in a letter from John Gleason, who sailed from the Portland. The letter was dated May 19, and says the Behring Sea was not open.

Fears were entertained lest the steamer Alpha, which sailed April 15 with 300 passengers, was crushed in the ice on her second attempt to get through to Cape Nome from Dutch Harbor. The passengers were afraid of the Arctic dangers to be encountered when they put out from port the second time on May 2.

THE MINES OF SIBERIA

Good Coal and Many Rich Ores Being Taken Out.

Commercial Agent Greener, at Vladivostok, Says That While the Country is Rich in Minerals, It Is No Place for Americans Other Than Attorneys—Russians Have Monopoly.

In a recent report to the State Department regarding the mining industry in Siberia, United States Commercial Agent R. J. Greener at Vladivostok, writes: "The fact that the Czar has ordered the suspension of the import duty on coal for use on the railways of Russia until September 1, 1900, has a special significance for the United States in view of the scarcity of coal, which now seems world-wide, except in our country. It arouses, furthermore, an interest in the Siberian coal-mining industry, hitherto not sufficiently regarded. While some American coal has already been shipped to Japan and China, some has as yet come to market, and probably will not, owing to the greater demands nearer home.

"Mining of all kinds in Siberia has hitherto been beset with so many difficulties as to discourage operators, native or foreign. The stories emanating from the Far East have caused many inquiries to be sent to this agency, as to the chances for mining in this locality. These inquiries come from Cape Nome, the Klondike, and the Pacific Coast generally, and in most cases could be answered only at St. Petersburg. It is true the Imperial Government invites all foreign capital to enter its territory for mining or manufacturing purposes, but restrictions are severe. The applicant must make petition in person here, or he may go to St. Petersburg if more convenient. In the latter case, the imperial authorities would refer the matter to the governor general here before deciding the case. In no instance would such a permit be granted without references as to character and ability to carry out his plans would undoubtedly be rejected. To land on the soil of the Maritime Province and proceed with mining or manufacturing, the applicant must first obtain a prospecting permit, and then a high tax on melting and conveyance from the mine to the Government office.

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GOOD SPECIMENS OF COAL.

"Good specimens of coal, anthracite and bituminous, are shown. There are excellent surficial exhibits, and much small capital has been exhausted in simply digging for coal. The coal is of excellent quality, smokeless. It has attracted the attention of the naval bureau as available for battleships, and also for the naval works and factories here. A French company tried to buy this mine and offered \$144,750, \$28,950 deposit was required. The French company retired. Recently, it is said, a bid interested in this mine was sent for \$60,000 and it is now being managed on a strictly business principle, the original owner being allowed \$4,000 per year to superintend the work.

"There is another coal mine, sixteen miles from Vladivostok and two and six-tenths miles from the railroad, with a coal bed of seven and seven-tenths square miles. This coal is said to be suitable for steamships and in some respects superior to Japanese coal. The French company referred to tried to buy this mine also, but no agreement could be reached. The Frenchmen said the more anxious they were to close the deal, the higher rose the price. A number of other coal mines have been recently discovered. Even before the present famine coal was expensive in Vladivostok, and it is now worth from \$6 to \$10 a ton. The market is good, and

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THE MARYLAND BAY ASSOCIATION.

CUMBERLAND, Md., June 12.—Preparations are already being made for the entertainment of the Maryland State Bar Association, which meets in convention at the Hotel Hamilton, Baltimore, on July 24.

Wickless Blue Flame Oil Stove. You can get any degree of heat you require on a Wickless Oil Stove... A single turn of the valve—from a simmering fire and a slow oven to a hot pot and a fast oven. There's no limit to the range of its usefulness. It gives absolute control of cooking whether baking, boiling, broiling, roasting or simply toasting. Can you do more on any coal or gas range? The Wickless Blue Flame Oil Stove is making summer housekeeping easy. It is giving cooking comfort at low cost. No smoke or smell. Sold wherever stoves are sold. If your dealer does not have it, write to STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

count of the number of steamers entering and departing. Coal is also used for heating purposes, as wood is growing scarce every year. A Russian company owns the best paying mine at St. Olga's Bay, about 112 miles from Vladivostok. Messrs. Clarkson & Co. own two good coal mines, which have been developed at much expense.

A Variety of Metals. "Several iron mines have been reported within two years. There is also said to be good iron at St. Olga, as well as lead and silver. Lead and zinc are frequently found. Copper is also plentiful in large separate pieces and broken veins, but no serious attempts at surveys have been made.

"An American mining engineer who has spent two years in Siberia is impressed with the mineral resources of all eastern Siberia. He has also been working for two years with gratifying results. In 1897, the gold was first discovered; in 1898 prospecting was begun; in the spring and summer of 1899 the best diggings with poor machinery, the estimated value being \$25,000. Some thirty-odd tunnels have been prepared, and the managers hope to obtain in the year 2,000 tons of valuable quartz, worth perhaps \$150,000, and about 9,000 tons of quartzite. They anticipate from the prospecting of 1900 some \$50,000 to \$75,000 clear profits. The gentleman in charge of the diggings is an American, naturalized subject, and cautious business man.

"Either the announcement of the concessions to Messrs. Emery and Clarkson or the stories emanating from the Klondike in Siberia have caused many inquiries to be sent to this agency, as to the chances for mining in this locality. These inquiries come from Cape Nome, the Klondike, and the Pacific Coast generally, and in most cases could be answered only at St. Petersburg. It is true the Imperial Government invites all foreign capital to enter its territory for mining or manufacturing purposes, but restrictions are severe. The applicant must make petition in person here, or he may go to St. Petersburg if more convenient. In the latter case, the imperial authorities would refer the matter to the governor general here before deciding the case. In no instance would such a permit be granted without references as to character and ability to carry out his plans would undoubtedly be rejected. To land on the soil of the Maritime Province and proceed with mining or manufacturing, the applicant must first obtain a prospecting permit, and then a high tax on melting and conveyance from the mine to the Government office.

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THE MINT JULEP'S FAULT.

A Boy Explains Why His Mamma Decried the Mint Julep. (From the Kansas City Star.) In Hyde Park lives a young matron who is of such a high nervous temperament that if she drinks the very smallest amount of alcoholic stimulants, she becomes the result of her peevishness for the remainder of the night. Some nights ago a number of friends dropped in for the evening, and the young lady, by the way, a Southerner, suggested that she make a mint julep for each of the company. At the same time she informed his guests that the mint julep was an exceptionally fine quality. It came from their own private garden. The suggestion was received with delight and the juleps were promptly mixed.

"From Fort Arthur this summer (1899) several Americans have gone into Manchuria to prospect for gold, and as the Russian Government advances money to bona fide miners and buys the entire output of the gold mines, there is some danger of staking out a monopoly. "Nothing could be more misleading than such statements. The Russian Government does not yet profess to own Manchuria, and it is semi-anarchy. The French company referred to tried to buy this mine also, but no agreement could be reached. The Frenchmen said the more anxious they were to close the deal, the higher rose the price. A number of other coal mines have been recently discovered. Even before the present famine coal was expensive in Vladivostok, and it is now worth from \$6 to \$10 a ton. The market is good, and

"The fact that the Czar has ordered the suspension of the import duty on coal for use on the railways of Russia until September 1, 1900, has a special significance for the United States in view of the scarcity of coal, which now seems world-wide, except in our country. It arouses, furthermore, an interest in the Siberian coal-mining industry, hitherto not sufficiently regarded. While some American coal has already been shipped to Japan and China, some has as yet come to market, and probably will not, owing to the greater demands nearer home.

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