TEN PAGES.

THE RICHMOND DISPATCH

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WHOLE NUMBER 15,981 RICHMOND, VA., WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1902. THREE CENTS PER COPY.

THE DAY'S SUMMARY.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1.—Forecast:

Virginia—Fair and warmer Wednesday; Thursday fair; light, variable winds.

North Carolina—Fair and continued warm Wednesday and Thursday; light, variable winds.

The weather in Richmond yesterday was warm and fair. The range of the Dispatch thermometer was as follows:

6 A. M.	74
9 A. M.	83
12 M.	84
3 P. M.	82
6 P. M.	79
12 Night	73

Mean Temperature 79 1-6

MINIATURE ALMANAC, July 2, 1902.

Sun rises	4:54	HIGH TIDE.	
Sun sets	7:33	Morning	1:20
Moon rises	2:04	Evening	1:53

VIRGINIA.

Amherst citizens adopt resolutions concerning Judge C. J. Campbell, and asking the State to investigate his case; they also wish the Legislature to look into his fitness to hold the office of judge——Laboring men of Roanoke have a fight on with the Syrian storekeepers who do not observe the early-closing agreement——Petersburg Council elected policemen last night; R. F. Ragland again chosen Chief; only three of the old force failed of re-election——Deadlock in the Staunton Council on the matter of electing a president——The Roanoke Councilmen failed to elect a president, as ther was a tie vote between S. P. Seifert and J. H. Wilkinson——Jasper Dawson terribly injured in a runaway accident near Leesburg yesterday——Death of Richard H. Turner, a venerable citizen of Leesburg——Entries for the Leesburg Horse and Colt Show——Two-year-old colored child fell in a well at Gordonsville yesterday and was drowned——Young Crutchfield killed in Mecklenburg county by lightning Monday——Elmore Baird dies from an overdose of laudanum in Buckingham county——W. S. Embrey elected Recorder of Fredericksburg.

RICHMOND.

The new Council committees announced; gossip as to chairmanship——Gesangverein Virginia held a "Kommers" last night; three-days' jubilee festivities commence——Fine questions have arisen in connection with administration of convention oath to the military——Election in this district to be viva voce——Successful applicants before the Dental Examiners——Cut-rate contest "on" between this city and Petersburg——The Dover Association and the liquor question——Session of the Fire Commissioners——The fiscal year in the Fire Department——New oleomargarine law effective now——Better postal facilities for the city.—MANCHESTER: Inhuman mother's attempt to strangle infant child——The new Assembly meets and organizes——In police circles.

GENERAL.

New York stock market maintains its firm tone, and closes dull but steady——Another bull drive at wheat creates excitement in New York——Grain markets at Chicago score new high prices in the July delivery. Provisions dull——In a letter to Ohio Democrats John R. McLean says the present is no time for Democratic apologies or doubtful alliances——Continued drought in Southwestern States severely damages crops throughout the cotton belt——Special Committee on Danish Isle Purchase Charges reports that there is not the slightest semblance of bribery, or attempt to bribe in the matter——Congress adjourns sine die——There is no renewal of the Bailey-Beveridge unpleasantness——House vote on adjournment resolution is 137 to 76, the Democrats being solidly in opposition——Forfeits aggregating $20,000 are deposited in the Boralma-Lord Derby and the Abbott-Boralma trotting races scheduled for August——Chairman Cannon's statement of the appropriations made by the Congress just adjourned makes the aggregate amount $750,063,837. Representative Livingston's (the Democratic) aggregate is $1,059,577,052——Railway traffic managers meet at Asheville, N. C.——Chair manufacturers and jobbers meet at Greensboro, N. C.——Minnesota Republicans renominate Van Sant for Governor and declare for Roosevelt succeeding himself as President——The President lays the corner-stone of new edifice for the Dutch Reformed church with which he worships in Washington——Disbrow is arraigned and charged with the murder of Foster and Miss Lawrence—The Cabinet takes steps toward carrying out terms of the Isthmian canal act——Hottest day in five years in Macon, Ga., the thermometer registering 101 degrees——King Edward's steady progress toward recovery is fully maintained——The six new war vessels provided for by Congress will be named Louisiana, Connecticut, Tennessee, Washington, Paducah, and Dubuque——Educational Association meets at Chattanooga——Cruiser Brooklyn sails for England with remains of Lord Pauncefote aboard.

CABINET TAKES UP ISTHMIAN CANAL ACT.

First Step to Be Taken to Determine Sufficiency of Title of Panama Company.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The Cabinet to-day was engaged in the preparation of measures to carry out the terms of the Isthmian canal act, which has just become a law. The effort must be made, in the first place, to determine the sufficiency of the title that can be conveyed to the United States by the Panama Canal Company. Besides that, a treaty must be negotiated with Colombia, conferring the necessary rights, and lastly a technical commission must be appointed to carry on the actual work of construction.

The determination having been reached to proceed first with the question of title, it was decided to refer that subject to the Attorney-General, it being purely legal in character.

The other course is to secure from the French government directly, through the Chamber of Deputies in all probability, some legislative declaration which shall have the force of law, and effectually affirm the legality of the acquisition of the canal property by the United States.

There is some reason to believe that the French government has managed to let it be known to the President that it is willing to do everything that is necessary to quiet this question of title.

At Secretary Moody's suggestion, names were adopted for the six new ships of war authorized by the naval appropriation bill. The four larger ships—two battleships and two armored cruisers—will be named Louisiana, Connecticut, Tennessee and Washington. It has not yet been determined where the names shall be lodged, whether upon battleship or cruiser.

The two gunboats provided for in the act will be named the Paducah and the Dubuque

CONGRESS ADJOURNS

LAWMAKERS LEAVE WASHINGTON FOR THE SUMMER AND FALL.

TART DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

Parting Words on the Philippine Question Warm.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM IN HOUSE.

Excitement Unparallelled Since the Days of the War With Spain—Speaker Henderson and Confederate General Hooker Sing "Dixie" Together—Other Closing Scenes—Bailey and Beveridge Peaceful.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1.—After a session marked by some of the stormiest debates ever heard in the American Congress, the Senate adjourned sine die at 5:30 this afternoon.

During the last hours of the session there was a tart debate on the Philippine question, participated in by Messrs. Carmack, of Tennessee; Spooner, of Wisconsin; Culberson, of Texas; McComas, of Maryland, and Lodge, of Massachusetts. The conference report on the Philippine government bill was adopted without very serious opposition, and then, when the desks of the senators were cleared for adjournment, Mr. Carmack called up his resolution providing for a continuance of the investigation of the Philippine Committee's, and for a visit to the Philippine Islands by the committee during the present summer. This started the trouble, and for more than an hour a battle of words was waged. The resolution was referred to a committee, thus effectually killing it.

Just before adjournment, the usual resolutions were adopted, including one, offered by Mr. Cockrell, the venerable Democrat, of Missouri, cordially thanking President Protempore Fry for "the dignified, impartial and courteous manner in which he had presided over the deliberations of the Senate." After the adoption of the resolution, Mr. Fry delivered a feeling response, and then declared the Senate adjourned without day.

The Philippine Discussion.

During the discussion of the Philippine bill, Mr. Culberson, of Texas, said the report of the Secretary of War indicated that from May 1, 1898, to April 30, 1902, the expenditures for the army were $605,000,000 in round numbers, while of this sum only $170,000,000 were expended in the Philippines. This statement Mr. Culberson questioned, and figured up an expenditure by the United States of $222,436,406 on account of the Philippines, and even these figures, he said, did not include some of the expenditures made for the islands.

Mr. Patterson, of Colorado, referred to Admiral Dewey's testimony concerning the agreement for the surrender of Manila before the attack of August 13, 1898. He said this understanding provided that no American soldier should be killed, but that notwithstanding this agreement, General Merritt permitted the soldiers to make the assault without any knowledge of the agreement. He asserted that this revelation calls for a court-martial or a board of inquiry.

Mr. Carmack, in support of his resolution, said the Committee on the Philippines had not settled it. A large part of the investigation by the committee had been a farce, and the investigation had been "choked, strangled, and destroyed. There has been no investigation."

Committee Failure.

In reply to Mr. Carmack, Mr. Spooner declared that the attack made upon the army by the minority of the Philippine committee and of the Senate was not only a "farce," as it had been termed, but a wicked and cruel farce.

Mr. Spooner asserted that it was the fault of the minority that the investigation had been, as stated, a farce. The scheme of the minority had been found to be a mistake. The Democrats had mistaken the temper of the American people.

The investigation had not been persuasive with the American people, because they did not favor attacks upon the army, composed of men "far, far away—men who are brave, and who are humane because they are brave."

Mr. Lodge, chairman of the committee, made an extended statement of the work of the committee. He did not think anything was to be gained by a continuance of the investigation during the summer.

"The case has gone to the American people. We'll hear from them next November. We will make the appeal, if the other side does not. I think I know what the verdict will be."

Mr. Carmack said that if it were proper, he would denounce Mr. Spooner's remarks, as "the merest balderdash."

Alleged Attack on the Army.

"The fact remains," he said, "that the committee failed to perform its duty, and deliberately suppressed the purposes of the investigation." He denied the charge that the minority of the Philippine Committee had assailed the army. "Any fool," he declared, "could utter such a calumny, and any parrot could be taught to repeat it."

Messrs. Allison and Cockrell, as members of the joint committee of the two houses, reported that the President had no further communication to make, and the Senate then adjourned.

House of Representatives.

Amid a scene of enthusiasm that has not been paralleled since the exciting and stirring days of the Spanish war, Speaker Henderson, at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon, declared the House of Representatives adjourned without day. In doing so, he said that no House of Representatives, since the adoption of the Constitution, had done as much work as this one. The audience, to which he made his brief address, was a brilliant one. The galleries were banked to the doors, and almost two-thirds of the members were in their seats on the floor. The Speaker's appreciative words to the members, in thanking them for their co-operation during the session, touched a responsive chord, and they gave him a remarkable demonstration of their friendship and good will. While the cheering and applause were still in progress, the members on the floor began singing "My Country, 'Tis of Thee." It was taken up by the correspondents in the press gallery over the Speaker's chair, and by the spectators in the surrounding galleries, and soon the vast hall was ringing with the swelling chorus. Other patriotic airs followed as the members exchanged farewell, "The Star Spangled Banner" alternating with "Dixie."

Speaker Sings "Dixie."

The Speaker came down from his rostrum, his appearance on the floor being greeted with "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow" and a perfect rush of members to shake his hand. Standing in the area in front of the clerk's desk, he, too, joined in the songs, and there was a wild scene when General Hooker, of Mississippi, the old one-armed Confederate veteran, took his place by the side of the Speaker, and together they sang "Dixie." Mr. Candler, a Mississippi Democrat, jumped upon a desk and let out a yell of jubilation that fairly shook the rafters.

For almost half an hour the jubilation continued. All this time the spectators remained standing in the galleries, watching the animated scene below and joining in the singing.

The adjournment came at the end of a seven-and-a-half hour session, during which much minor business was transacted. In all, seventy bills and resolutions were passed. The general good-

(CONCLUDED ON PAGE SEVEN.)

RAILWAYS TO PETERSBURG COMPETE FOR BUSINESS.

Fight is on Between Steam and Electric Lines—Steam Roads More Than Met Cut for Sunday Business.

The expected has happened with regard to travel between Richmond and Petersburg, and the fight between the Atlantic-Coast Line and the Seaboard Air-Line, on the one hand, and the Richmond and Petersburg electric line on the other, for the business between the two cities, is on in earnest.

As yet the steam roads have not made much effort to meet the competition of the electric cars for the travel through the week, but they have done so for Sunday business and have gone the new line a little better. The electric road is hauling passengers the round trip for 50 cents, while the steam roads hurry its patrons from Richmond to Petersburg in considerable less time for 10 cents less per trip. Of course the electric road issues transfers at both ends and when these are used, the real "fare" is the same as the steam roads. This 50-cent fare applies on the electric line on Fridays as well as Sundays. During the remainder of the week the fare for the round trip is 65 cents, while the steam roads charge $1 for the same service. A single fare on the steam roads is 60 cents, and for the same on the trolley cars it is but 38.

The Coast Line is giving a service of eight trains daily to Petersburg and the Seaboard has three. The electric cars run every hour from 6 A. M. to 11 P. M. The time required for the trolley cars to make the trip from Seventh and Perry streets in Manchester to the terminus in Petersburg is just seventy minutes, while the steam cars make the run in from forty-five minutes to an hour.

It is believed by many that the day is not far distant when these three lines will begin rate cutting in earnest. While the new line is doing a nice business the steam road people declare that they can not seen any depreciation in their patronage. The difference in the cost of the trip is not great enough to lure the people from the quicker trip and until the owners of the trolley road make the rate much cheaper than it is now they can not hope to do the business which will certainly go to it when the fare is from 15 to 20 cents each way. When a rate like that is in vogue the hourly schedule will be a thing of the past and cars will have to run more frequently, especially in the summer time.

The equipment of the trolley road is almost perfect and the ride to Petersburg is by far the most delightful one out of Richmond, but the price is too steep to attract riders for pleasure whose incomes are not greatly in excess of living expenses. With a cheap fare the Richmond and Petersburg line will become as popular for pleasure as it is now for business.

ANOTHER BULL DRIVE AT WHEAT IN NEW YORK.

Intense Excitement Most of the Session—Corn Has a Good Advance Also at One Time.

NEW YORK, July 1.—Bulls made another drive at wheat to-day, and intense excitement prevailed most of the session. At its best point wheat was 1¾ cents higher than last night, but realizing near the close destroyed nearly half of this upturn. News that St. Louis was up nearly 3 cents a bushel on July, stampeded the shorts for a time, creating the idea that the crop in Kansas was even worse than reported. Most of the selling here came from bulls who had big profits on wheat bought last weeek. When July got above 80 cents, this class of operators sold out. Deliveries on July contracts were about 100,000 bushels, and failed to disturb the market.

Corn had a good advance at one time, also, chiefly on July, but in the afternoon yielded to realizing, and closed easy.

TO SUE FOR DIVORCE.

Mrs. Charles A. Harley, of West Main Street, So Announces.

Mrs. Charles A. Harley, who lives on Main street, opposite the Jefferson Hotel, told a reporter of the Dispatch last night that she had decided to institute divorce proceedings against her husband, through her attorney, Mr. N. T. Mosby.

There was a scene at the home about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, which the police took a hand in. In court yesterday the case did not come to trial, and was dismissed.

Found Dead in Bed.

PAMPLIN CITY, VA., July 1.—(Special.) Mrs. N. H. Gibbs was found dead in her bed on last Saturday morning, at her residence, near Madisonville. Old age and previous ill health were assigned as the cause of her demise.

Damaging Storm at Pamplin.

PAMPLIN CITY, VA., July 1.—(Special.) A fearful storm of wind and rain passed over the country around Madisonville last evening. Mr. Luther Ford had the roof and a stripping room blown from one of his barns, and Captain W. T. Pugh had two barns blown down, and a third removed from its foundations. Captain Pugh is and has been in feeble health for some time.

NEW LAW AS TO NOTARIES.

The following important act, passed by the Legislature at its recent session, became effective yesterday, and will be of much interest to lawyers, business men and notaries:

"1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia that upon every certificate of acknowledgment hereafter taken by a notary within this State to any writing there shall be written in, or annexed thereto, such certificate, the words following: 'My term of office expires on .....day of .....,' or words plainly showing when the term of such notary shall expire.

"2. Any notary who shall fail to comply with the foregoing provisions of this act shall forfeit not less than five nor more than twenty dollars, but any such failure shall not invalidate the certificate of acknowledgment."

NEW COMMITTEES.

PRESIDENTS OF THE COUNCIL BODIES ANNOUNCE THEIR LISTS OF APPOINTMENTS.

NEW FACES IN OLD PLACES.

The Street Committee Would Scarcely Be Recognized Now.

THE GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS.

Mr. Grimes Said to Be Slated for Chairman — Gossip Concerning Other Chairmanships — W. H. Adams Fares Particularly Well in the Assignments—Committees Each Man Gets.

The die has been cast, and the joint standing committees of the City Council of Richmond for two years have been announced. On account of all that has been said during the past few weeks concerning the assignments by President Bloomberg on the committees from the Common Council, there was intense interest to know just what he would do. On account of the rigid silence on the part of President Turpin, of the Board, there was no less interest in his assignments.

When the announcements were made last evening of these appointments there were large crowds present at the meetings of both branches of the City Council. Mr. Bloomberg made good his announced intention of changing the personnel of the Street Committee. The same is true also of many other committees, some of which are left with barely an old member on them. In the Board most of the members received the same assignments they had last year, and the new members were well cared for.

It would be untrue to say that there is no dissatisfaction among the members of the Common Council over the results. There is dissatisfaction, and plenty of it, but the members bow to the inevitable, declaring that another knife will cut some time in the future. In his appointments President Turpin seems to have accomplished the unusual feat of pleasing almost every member of the upper branch.

Many New Faces.

Some of the committees will not be recognized when old faces are sought. This is especially true of the Street Committee. Mr. Peters is the only member remaining from the Common Council. Messrs. Pollock, Mills, Glenn, and Curtis are relegated to make room for Messrs. West, Phillips, Williams, Allen, and Teefey. Mr. Gibson is out, failing of re-election to the Council. From the Board, Mr. Adams takes the place of Mr. King, whom he defeated, and Mr. Mann succeeds Mr. Mosby, who failed of re-election.

The balance of the committee remains as it was under the old regime. There is no doubt that Major Allen will again be chosen chairman of the committee, and Mr. Peters is looked upon as the probable sub-chairman.

The Finance Committee.

On the Finance Committee two new members appear from the Board. They are Messrs. Cottrell and Gunst, both of whom were members of the old Common Council. Mr. Cottrell was on the Finance Committee from the lower branch. From the Common Council there will be six members, all of whom are serving their first term. It seems certain that Mr. Gordon, the former sub-chairman, is to succeed Mr. Caskie as chairman of this important committee. In that event the sub-chairmanship will go to the Common Council, and Mr. Ellett will be the man. Of the old Finance Committee Messrs. Caskie, Wallerstein, Camp, and Drewry have retired, and Mr. Bloomberg retires on account of his election to the presidency.

The Committee on Light retains one old member from the lower branch—Mr. Winston. Messrs. Wallerstein and Tanner and Grimes and Teefey are given other assignments. In the Board Mr. Gilman is the new member. Mr. Wood, from the Board, will be the chairman, in all probability, and it is expected that that sub-chairmanship will go to one of the older members of the committee from the other body.

Winston Alone Remains.

On Electricity Messrs. Beck and Gordon are the new members from the Board. Mr. Gunst goes back from the Board, having served from the Common Council. From the Common Council Mr. Winston alone goes back, leaving Messrs. Curtis and West off. The chairmanship of this committee is in doubt. No one apparently is seeking it.

Messrs. Thomason, Miner, Gunst, and Hobson are the only old men kept on the Committee on the Relief of the Poor, Messrs. Williams, Teefey, Wiltshire, Drewry, and Mann retiring. Mr. Gunst will be chosen chairman again.

The Health Committee will hardly think of doing anything before it re-elects Mr. Hobson as its chairman; but the committee will hardly be recognized if one looks for familiar faces, for Messrs. Cottrell, Satterfield, and Sheppard are new men from the Board, while four of the six from the Common Council are new, such old workers as Messrs. Garber, Miner, and Stein retiring.

Grimes for Chairman.

It looks as though Mr. Grimes, who was formely chairman of the Light Committee, will be made chairman of the Grounds and Building Committee. Messrs. Adams and Gilman will be the new members from the Board, Mr. Adams being transferred from the Council to the Board. Messrs. Bottoms, Hicks, and Shea are also new members here. Messrs. William Gibson, Jr., John M. King, and John B. Minor will be missed from this committee.

Contest for Chairman.

In the Committee on Water there is a contest on the part of the friends of Messrs. Mann and Mills for the chairmanship of the committee. The new members of this committee are Messrs. Sheppard, Zimmermann, Mills, Anderson, Bossieux, and Heslep.

Ordinances, Charter, and Reforms is a new body, which is to take the place of the old Committees on Ordinances and Retrenchment and Reform, and it will be an important committee. It is expected that Mr. Pollock will be made chairman of this body, but who will be made sub-chairman is unknown. So many good men in the Board being on the committee, it will be a hard question to decide.

The City Attorney's Pet.

The next committee is a pet of City-Attorney Pollard. Local assessments is the designation. Its work formerly devolved upon the Street Committee, but as there are so many paving bills due, it was formed to push the collections. The committee will have plenty of work, and it is expected that General Anderson will be the chairman.

Former Chairman Robert Whittet was not assigned to the Cemeteries Committee, and it is believed that Mr. Blanks, of the Common Council, will take his place.

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THE GOLDEN JUBILEE.

GESANGVERIEN VIRGINIA HOLDS A "KOMMERS" AT THE SANGER HALL.

A TYPICAL GERMAN FEAST.

Guests from the Fatherland Come Up from the Cruiser "Vineta."

THE BEER OF A SPECIAL BREW.

All of the Songs and Speeches Were in German, Except the Talk of Mr. Louis Wendenburg—The Decorations of the Garden Patriotic and Pretty — Concert To-Night — Banquet To-Morrow—The Children.

The Gesangverein Virginia held a "Kommers" at the Sanger Hall last night. At 9 o'clock 150 members and guests sat down to the tables, which were spread in the garden, and for four or five hours a typical German "smoker" and jollification, was enjoyed.

The garden was prettily decorated with Japanese lanterns strung around the tables, over which the leafy trees formed a partial canopy. At the end of the garden, against the wall, a handsome design in electric lights, fashioned in the shape of a golden lyre, was suspended, beneath which, in graceful folds, were draped the American and German flags, caught together by a golden eagle surmounting a portrait of Baron von Steuben, the German friend of the American revolutionists in 1776.

A General Good Time.

Everything was German except the brief and bright talk of Mr. Louis Wendenburg, who spoke in English, much to the enjoyment of the press representatives. Beer, cheese, herring-salad, sandwiches of many varieties, and rollicking German songs by a trained chorus under Professor Reinhardt, assisted by the entire gathering, afforded ample comfort and pleasure to the feasters. The beer was of a special brew for the occasion, very light and not quick of action.

Mr. A. von Rosenegk presided at the "Kommers." He named M. W. H. Zimmerman commandant of the "Kommers." When that gentleman took position and went through the original and effective programme incidental to that striking German custom, it was very plain to the non-German guests present that no people on earth can get as much fun and force out of a glass of beer as the descendants of the Fatherland.

Many Songs.

The songs were characteristic of the feast. There was the lively drinking song, the song with the sentiment of love in it, the song that was sung at the accompaniment of the clinking beer mugs, and the national air of Germany that was sung with fire and spirit.

Brief talks from several of the members interspersed the music. Those who spoke were Mr. P. A. Moll, Mr. L. O. Wendenburg, Captain-Lieutenant Schultz, of the German cruiser "Vineta," and Rev. Paul Menzel. President Rosenegk read several letters from invited guests who were unable to be present, but extended their good wishes to the Gesangverein Virginia on its golden jubilee.

Distinguished Guests.

Among the guests from a distance introduced by President Rosenegk were Mr. Wiemar, of Atlanta, one of the founders of the Gesangverein Virginia, and Messrs. Block, of New York, and Schulte, of St. Louis. First Lieutenants-at-Sea Hillebrand and Hundertmark, from the cruiser "Vineta," were present. The naval officers were entirely at home at the "Kommers" last night.

Yesterday afternoon from 2 to 7 a feast for the children was provided at Westhampton Park, consisting of games peculiar to German children, and all forms of amusement to be found at the park.

To-night the grand concert will be held at Sanger Hall, followed by a dress ball. To-morrow night the reception and banquet will be held at the Masonic Temple.

KING'S IMPROVEMENT FULLY MAINTAINED.

His Majesty Takes Light Nourishment With Keen Enjoyment, and is Allowed One Cigar a Day.

LONDON, July 1.—The steady progress of King Edward is fully maintained, and his Majesty takes light nourishment with keen enjoyment. He is allowed a light cigar a day. He evinced the greatest interest in the arrangements for to-day's review of the Colonial troops, and he was eager that the people should be in some way compensated for their disappointment, because of the postponement of the coronation.

The King's grandchildren are allowed a brief daily visit to his beside, while a scarcely less welcome and even more enthusiastic visitor to his Majesty is his pet Irish terrier, "Jack," which is allowed in the King's room a short time every afternoon.

Queen Reviews Colonial Troops.

LONDON, July 1.—The reappearance today of Queen Alexandra as a participant in public ceremony practically ends the period of inactivity caused by the king's operation. Her Majesty's presence at the review of the Colonial troops by the Prince of Wales, greatly increased public enthusiasm over what in itself was a picturesque and interesting event. Parties of 2,500 Colonials were brought in from the various encampments and marched through great crowds, down Constitution hill, which was lined with troops. They passed Buckingham Palace, which for a week, has been the centre of supreme interest, and along the Mall to the Horse Guards Parade.

The contingent represented all parts of the British empire, with the exception of India, whose troops will be separately reviewed to-morrow.

The Canadian detachment, numbering 600 men, was far the largest body on parade. The smallest detachment consisted of three natives of the Island of St. Lucia, Borneo, Fiji, Ceylon, the West Indies, generally, Cyprus, the Gold Coast, Nigeria, Unganda and other remote colonies were represented by native troops, in clothing of striking variety, while straight from the fighting line in South Africa, were details of the Canadian Scouts, Kitchner's Horse and details from a number of local levies raised during the war.

The queen's appearance while on her way from the palace to the Horse Guards was greeted with salvos of cheers, which increased in strength as the spectators noticed that the anxiety of the past week had but little affected Her Majesty's health and noted the absence of any signs of anxiety as her cheerily acknowledged the crowd's enthusiasm shouts of "God Save the King."

The queen was seated in an open carriage, beside her was the Princess of Wales, and seated opposite her were the Princess Victoria and Princess Charles of Denmark. Several carriages containing the Duke of Cambridge, the Duchess of Connaught and others followed.

The Princess of Wales was accompanied by the Crown Prince of Denmark, Prince Frederick, Prince Charles of Denmark and their suites, and by the foreign attaches, including Major E. B. Cassatt, the United States military attache. The Duke of Connaught and Lord Roberts, the commander-in-chief, surrounded by brilliant staffs, rode behind the Prince of Wales' party. The long lines of troops completely filled the Horse Guards Parade and their variagated uniforms stood out in vivid contrast with the trees of the park.

Thousands of spectators filled the stands, or stood behind the police. Among the interested onlookers was Prince "Eddy" and the other children of the Prince and Princess of Wales. All the Colonial premiers, Indian princes and other guests of the nation were present, to say nothing of peers and members of the House of Commons, without end.

The troops marched quickly past the queen's carriage, the Prince of Wales receiving the salute. The queen then drove slowly in and out of the lines, and the Prince of Wales closely inspected the troops and dismounted and conferred medals and crosses on those who had merited the honor, shaking hands with the recipients of the Victoria Cross. Then the day. The Duke of Connaught, at the head of the troops and facing the Prince of Wales, in clear tones, gave the command: "The Parade will give three cheers for the king, and himself started the 'hip,' 'hip.' In a second the refrain was taken up and there rose cheers such as London seldom hears, the sound of which have reached almost to the royal sick room, half a mile away. Helmets, caps and campaign hats rose in waving confusion at the bayonet's and the assembled crowds joined in with equal vigor.

A man in the Canadian ranks, shouted, "and a tiger," at which the troops and crowd once more yelled themselves hoarse. It was the first occasion since the announcement of the king's illness that the general public had an opportunity to vent their feelings and the people took advantage of it.

After this the Life Guards rode up to the queen's carriage to the accompaniment of "God Save the King," and cheers not unmingled with tears of the women, many of whom were deeply affected. The queen drove slowly past the troops to Buckingham Palace, constantly bowing and smiling acknowledgments of the people's greetings. The Prince of Wales and other members of the royal family followed the Colonials, formed in columns, and amidst hearty cheers, returned to their encampments.

FIRST LOSS OF LIFE IN ANTHRACITE STRIKE.

An Italian is Shot Dead by Policemen from Behind the Stockade of a Colliery.

WILKESBARRE, PA., July 1.—The first loss of life during the anthracite strike occurred to-day at the William A. colliery at Duryea. Antonio Guissuepe, an Italian, was shot dead by one of the coal and iron policemen from behind the stockade of the colliery. Reports differ as to the cause of the shooting. The friends of the dead man say he was walking on the road near the stockade when he was fired upon.

The man was on his way from Scranton to Duryea at the time. Another report is that the Italian tried to get over the fence and would not heed the warning from the policeman to go away. He insisted on making his way into the stockade and was fired upon.

There is much indignation over the shooting and the sheriff of Lackawanna county was summoned to take steps to preserve order, as it was reported that there would be an uprising among the foreigners, and that they would attack the stockade before night. The body lay in the roadway for some time. The coal and iron police would not venture outside of the stockade to remove it, and the people living in the vicinity did not want to take it away until the arrival of the coroner.

When the sheriff of Lackawanna county reached the scene, he ordered the body removed to an undertaking establishment.

The guard at the William A. Colliery was doubled to-night and the Sheriff swore in a special posse to preserve order. When darkness came about 1,000 people collected in the vicinity of the mine, and an attack would undoubtedly have been made on the guards had not the Sheriff's posse kept the crowd in check.

When the Coroner completes his investigations some of the deputies employed at the colliery may be placed under arrest.

PRESIDENT LAYS CORNER-STONE.

New Edifice for Grace Reformed Church in Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1.—"We here lay the cornerstone of a house to be erected under the name of the Grace Memorial Reformed church, and to be devoted to the worship of Almighty God, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen."

With these words, President Roosevelt to-day placed the cornerstone of the new edifice of the Dutch Reformed church at the corner of Fifteenth and O streets, with whose congregation he is a worshipper. The ceremonies incident to the laying of the cornerstone were simple. The President left after the placing of the cornerstone.

THE MINNESOTA REPUBLICANS.

They Renominate Van Sant and Declare for Roosevelt.

ST. PAUL, MINN., July 1.—The Minnesota Republicans, in convention to-day, renominated Samuel R. Van Sant for Governor, by acclamation.

The Committee on Resolutions made a few changes in the draft of the platform, the principal one being a more specific endorsement of President Roosevelt for reelection.

A FLUVANNA ACHILLES.

FORK UNION, VA., July 1.—(Special.)—Major J. S. Bowles, who, with Pickett, stormed the bloody heights of Gettysburg, and has since the war been three times kicked by a horse, breaking his leg by one of the kicks and several ribs by another, and who has rallied from two injurious falls and three long spells of sickness, is again about to triumph over a very serious attack, brought on by eating cold Irish potatoes after his return home from court on the 24th instant. The major has been the victim of other ills and accidents, which are not mentioned for fear of over-taxing the credulity of the public. Having performed well his duties as soldier, citizen and churchman, it is the universal wish of his county that, though advanced in years, he may for many long years continue the victor over disease and accident.

BUCKEYE DEMOCRATS

THEY GATHER AT A CLAMBAKE NEAR THEIR STATE CAPITAL.

LETTER FROM J. R. M'LEAN.

Hope That Party Will Unite on Sound Doctrines.

ADDRESS BY TOM L. JOHNSON.

He Replies to Reference Made by McLean to "Expedients and Irregular Inventions"—The Taxation Issue for Which He Stands, He Says, is Older Than the Democratic Party Itself.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, July 1.—Weather conditions were somewhat of a damper upon the Ohio Democratic clambake given at Beulah Park, Grove City, under the auspices of the Young Men's Democratic Club, to-day. Still, there was a large attendance, and Democratic leaders from all over the State were present and made addresses.

One of the main features of the day was the reading of a letter from John R. McLean, formerly Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio. The letter says:

"I trust the proceedings will be of a character to stimulate the party to unite on a sound doctrine, to employ all legitimate forces, and to work earnestly and intelligently for a triumph which may glorify every true Democrat in the land. The enduring principles of Democracy are those upon which we must rely. No expedient ir irregular inventions are required. If there ever was a time for apologies for Democratic existence, or for trifling with the cardinal faith, or for doubtful alliances, the present is certainly not that time."

Addresses were delivered by Mayor Tom L. Johnson, of Cleveland, and others.

Address by Tom Johnson.

Replying to Mr. McLean's reference to "expedients and irregular inventions," Mayor Johnson said:

"The taxation issue for which I stand is older than the party itself. To deal with live questions as they arise always on the side of the plain people, and always in opposition to privilege and advantage, is the mission of Democracy. That mission to-day is to correct the unequal system of taxation, by which the farmers and home-owners of this State, are paying more than their share, while the railroad corporations and the other quasi-public corporations are paying less than their share. The mission of the Democracy to-day is to break up the unholy alliance between a few Republican leaders and the privileged corporations, by which they are shifting the burdens from wealth to poverty, from privilege to enterprise, from alien owners of valuable privileges in this State to people owning corporations engaged in competitive business.

MILITARY AND THE OATH; A FINE QUESTION RAISED.

Situation is Giving the Governor and the Adjutant-General no Little Difficulty.

The circular letter from the Adjutant-General's office, instructing the officers and privates of the State Guard to take the oath to the new Constitution, July 10th, has been held up. In fact, it seems probable that the order will be revoked by Governor Montague. Out of it may grow complications that will seriously embarrass the militia of the State.

In order to avoid those complications, it is thought that the order calling upon the militia to take the oath will not be issued. From reliable sources it is learned that dissatisfaction exists in certain military companies of Virginia. Their complaint is directed toward certain officers, and if called upon to take the oath to the new Constitution, the men could refuse to do so. The result would be the disbandment of the companies so refusing. They could then reorganize, and elect new officers of their choice. Among military men this contingency is sought to be avoided.

There is a still more serious objection to bringing the matter of taking the oath to a crisis at present. The schedule of the new Constitution provided in Section 11 that all State, county and district officers and their successors except certain specified officials such as the Auditor, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Commissioner of Labor, notaries public, the Adjutant General, and other officials particularly mentioned, shall hold their respective offices and exercise the powers thereof until January 1, 1904. If the officers and privates of the State volunteers be called upon to take the oath to the Constitution, they would be held in the light of officers of the State, and as such their duties and powers would expire January 1, 1904. Such a condition would leave the State without any military force, and without any skeleton organization upon which one could be established.

The commissioned officers of the State volunteers receive the powers of their office by virtue of their commissions from the Governor. They are his appointees through their commissions. Many of them are entrusted with the handling of State money, and may be considered as much State officers as notaries public who receive depositions under oath and execute legal documents. Every commissioned officer taking the oath to the new Constitution would be compelled to vacate his office on January 1, 1904 as provided for in the schedule of the new Constitution. If the non-commissioned officers are required to take the oath, the same requirement would seem to extend to the privates, and under that requirement the entire militia force of the State being in the capacity of officers of the State would become extinct as such January 1, 1904.

Certainly the situation is giving the Adjutant-General and the Governor no little difficulty, and it is not improbable that its solution will be found ultimately in the Supreme Court of Virginia.

ANOTHER STEVENS CONFERENCE.

Operators at Handley Advised as Were Those at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., July 1.—President Stevens, of the Chesapeake and Ohio railway, held a conference at Handley to-day with the coal operators. Nothing was given out, but it is understood the advice he gave was much the same as that given to the operators at Charleston Monday night. The feeling is strong that the end of the strike is near. One thing that points to an early settlement is that coal which has been held along the road for some time, moved west to-day.