PHILIPPINE POLICY

INTENTION SAID TO BE TO ANNEX THE ISLANDS.

NOT HASTILY DECIDED UPON

OUTLINED BEFORE ADMIRAL DEWEY BEGAN OPERATIONS.

Scheme of Taxation Being Worked Out at Washington—Many of Present Taxes to Be Abandoned—Minimum Wages to Be Established.

CHICAGO, June 10—A special to the Tribune from Washington, says:

"From information just come to light it appears that the administration has determined upon a state policy concerning the Philippines. It is the evident intention of this government to annex the islands. This policy has not been hastily decided upon, and it was outlined before Admiral Dewey began the operations which have been brought to so satisfactory a stage. It will be operative as soon as Hawaii is annexed. This accounts in a measure for the vigor with which the president is pushing the annexation of Hawaii. The Philippine policy will then be outlined to the powers.

"Shortly after Admiral Dewey was ordered to take the Philippines, United States Consul O. F. Wildman, at Manila, was instructed by the state department to collate all available information, statistics, etc., concerning the Spanish system of taxation in the Philippines, their peculiar sources of revenue, etc., and to forward the information to Washington at once.

"Assisted by Vice Consul Duland, he hurriedly compiled the desired data, and his report came into possession of the state department three weeks ago. As a result a revised system of taxation is being formed and it is nearly completed now. A force of twelve clerks has been working upon the facts sent by Consul Wildman, and upon their work being completed the new system will be promulgated by the president to the proper authorities.

"In brief, the proposed plan of taxation is to remove entirely the present tax imposed upon household goods, beasts of burden and native products, and to substitute reasonable property and poll taxes similar to those enacted in this country. No poll tax will be levied upon women. Import duties to the Philippines will be lowered and almost cut in half. A number of native products will be admitted free to the United States, with some regulations calculated to protect home industries, where affected.

"It is also proposed to regulate the wage scale in the islands. Philippine labor is now rated at from 5 to 20 cents per day. A minimum scale of 30 cents will be in force. By this means the revenues of the islands will be cut to about $3,000,000. It is believed by economical experts that this new order of things will give new zest to commercial affairs in the islands, and eventually put the tax revenues far above the $20,000,000 now realized by Spain.

"The government is now considering the appointment of an official collector of customs, who shall be dispatched to the islands to inaugurate the new system with one of the expeditions. It is believed that the selection of such an official has already been made, but there is no definite information concerning his identity."

SECRETARY ALGER PLEASED.

Appointment of J. Warren Keifer to Be Major General Very Gratifying to Him.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Secretary Alger to-day expressed his gratification at the nomination by the president of J. Warren Keifer, of Ohio, to be a major general of the United States volunteer army. He said that, by virtue of his brilliant military record in the late civil war and his sound physical condition, General Keifer was admirably equipped to re-enter the United States army. The secretary caused to be prepared from the records of the war department the following statement of the military services of General Keifer during the last war and requested its publication:

"J. Warren Keifer was mustered into the service to date April 27, 1861, as major, Third Ohio infantry volunteers, to serve three months, and, on June 12, 1861, was mustered in, as of the same grade and organization, to serve three years. He is reported as promoted to the grade of lieutenant colonel, same regiment, February 12, 1862, and as colonel 110th Ohio infantry volunteers, September 16th, 1862.

"He is reported present on the muster rolls of his regiment to April 30, 1864, inclusive, except the period from July 12, 1863, to August 14, 1863, and from September 14, 1863, to about April 1, 1864, during which periods he was in command of the Second brigade, Third division, Third army corps.

"He received a gunshot wound on the left forearm (fracture) at the battle of the Wilderness, Virginia, May 5, 1864, and on account of which he received a leave of absence May 26, 1864. He returned to his regiment some time in August, 1864, and on August 26, 1864, was assigned to the command of the Second brigade, Third division, Sixth army corps, continuing in said command until December 17, 1864, when he received a leave of absence on account of ill health (wounds). He resumed command of the Second brigade, Third division, Sixth army corps, on February 8, 1865, and continued in command of said brigade until June 27, 1865, when he was mustered out of service.

"He was breveted brigadier general, United States volunteers, to rank from October 19, 1864, 'for gallant and meritorious service in the battles of Opequan, Fisher's Hill, and Middletown, Va.;' and was breveted major general, United States volunteers, to rank from April 9, 1865, 'for gallant and meritorious services during the campaign ending with the surrender of the Confederate army under General Robert E. Lee.'"

A CHINESE DOCTOR'S SCHEME.

He Would Take 200 Chinamen to the Philippines to Proselyte for America.

CLEVELAND, O., June 10.—Dr. Joseph F. Chan, a Chinese physician, highly educated and naturalized citizen residing here, has conceived a novel plan for rendering assistance to the United States in driving the Spaniards from the Philippine islands, and has offered his services to the government to aid in carrying out the plan.

Dr. Chan proposes to enlist in the United States regular army, or to receive an appointment as surgeon. He will ask for authority to enlist a party of about 200 of his fellow countrymen in San Francisco and take them to the Philippines and do missionary work among the Chinese residents of that country. Dr. Chan says that, of the 9,000,000 of inhabitants in the Philippines, 3,000,000 are Chinese. They were taking no part in the insurrection against the Spaniards, but are strongly opposed to Spanish rule. He says that the Chinese in the Philippines are almost entirely ignorant of the United States, but if he can go over there he would influence them to become in favor of the government of the island under the control of the United States and would organize a large army of Chinamen to fight under the stars and stripes and to become allies in the army of invasion. The doctor is in correspondence with Governor Bushnell and the war department at Washington in reference to his plan.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 10.—When shown the Associated Press dispatch from Cleveland regarding Dr. Joseph F. Chan's proposed expedition to the Philippines for the purpose of doing missionary work among the 3,000,000 Chinese inhabitants of the islands, favorable to the American cause, the Chinese consul general in this city said that he had heard nothing of the proposed plan, but thought that such a scheme was feasible. He said that the educated Chinese residents of the Philippines were friendly toward the United States and that the masses might easily be made to look upon this country as a friendly power. The consul knows nothing of Dr. Chan personally.

A CHANCE FOR KANSANS.

Those Who Want to Go to the Philippines Have the Opportunity Now.

TOPEKA, June 10.—(Special.) The party of recruiting officers from the Twentieth Kansas regiment, now at San Francisco, arrived here to-day, and will spend a week recruiting the companies now in the service in Frisco up to the maximum. The party is composed of Adjutant William Deford, Captains D. S. Elliott and Ansel Clarke, Sergeants Jake Whisner, William Reynolds, O. S. Taylor, Charles Kleinhaus, Rufe Hazen, Corporal Ben Northrup and Privates James Gerkin, Albert Morris, John Whittington, Lum Hilliker, E. F. Hook and George Howard. Adjutant Deford is in charge.

Recruiting will begin at once.

Adjutant Deford and his four assistants will recruit at Topeka to-morrow, Kansas City Monday, Fort Scott Tuesday and Abilene Wednesday.

Captain Clarke and his force will recruit at Lawrence to-morrow, Leavenworth Monday, Paola Tuesday and Girard Wednesday. Captain Elliott and his squad will recruit at Coffeyville Monday, Iola Tuesday, Ottawa Wednesday and Salina Friday.

There will be twenty-five privates recruited at each place. Adjutant Deford expects to send the new recruits to California as soon as they are mustered in. He anticipates no difficulty in raising the men promptly. All of the supplies necessary arrived from the war department to-day and the transportation has already been furnished.

The first recruit to apply for a place was Harry Morris, son of State Auditor Morris. He will go with the Pittsburg company. Deford said that the boys in the Twentieth were all in good health and that they were all well equipped. "The people of San Francisco are treating the soldiers fine," said he. "I never saw a more hospitable people. We expect to leave for the Philippines in about two weeks."

THIRD MANILA EXPEDITION.

One Vessel Is Ready to Sail and Work Is Being Rushed on the Others.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 10.—The rumor that Camp Merritt is to be moved to the Presidio seems to have little foundation in fact. General Merritt's aids say that they have heard nothing of such a change, and that it is not in the line of probabilities. The water supply at the Presidio is inadequate for such a large number of troops, and it is said that, should it be decided to transfer the camp, Benicia, near the Mare Island navy yard, and not the Presidio, would be the spot selected.

The transport Zealandia is loaded to the water line with provisions and other supplies for Manila. Work on the China and Colon is progressing satisfactorily, and the Morgan City can be made ready in a short time. In spite of activity among the steamers, there is still doubt as to the sailing date, though "definite" unofficial announcements have frequently been made that the fleet will sail next Tuesday or Wednesday.

The third sailing expedition will probably be comprised of the regular troops here now, whose organizations are being rapidly filled up to the war strength. The four batteries of the Third artillery, commanded by Major Hess; the six troops of the Fourth cavalry, under command of Colonel Kellogg, and Major Rucker, and the companies of the Eighteenth and Twenty-third infantry, not included in the next expedition, will be selected first, in accordance with General Merritt's plan of taking all the best trained regular troops as the advance guard of his army.

MILITARY POSTOFFICE.

Cuban Office to Be Under New York Supervision—Manila Office Under San Francisco.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The postoffice department will extend its service to Cuba in one direction and to the Philippines in another. The Cuban postoffice is called "New York Military Station No. 1," and is under the supervision of the postmaster at New York. Louis R. Kempner has charge of the money order branch of the service in Cuba, and Eben Brewer, of Pittsburg, Pa., control of the work in Cuba. The Philippine station is placed in charge of the postmaster at San Francisco, who will appoint an expert money order clerk for that place. Mr. E. W. Vaille, assistant superintendent of railway mail service of Oregon, has been detailed to have charge of other branches of the service. The Philippines are termed in the orders, "San Francisco Military Station No. 1." The New York and San Francisco offices have been put in charge of these places, as they are capable of looking after the large amount of money orders to be handled, and can detail competent clerks to perform the work.

MERRITT IS FOR EXPANSION.

Plainly Declares Himself in Favor of Holding to the Philippine Islands.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 10.—At a banquet given by Mayor Phelan to Major General Merritt at the Pacific Union Club a number of prominent citizens were present. In responding to a toast in his honor, General Merritt said the success of the American troops in the Philippines could not be doubted. The territory acquired by the United States by right of conquest should not be relinquished. What the navy has won, the army will hold. He closed by saying: "I believe in the new national policy of the United States, which looks to the acquisition of additional territory, represented in outlying islands that are requisite for the development of national strength and growth." His sentiments were heartily applauded.

NO MAIL CENSORSHIP.

Postmaster General Smith Says That No Properly Addressed Letters Will Be Interfered With.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Postmaster General Emory Smith requests the Associated Press to state that all reports indicating that the postoffice inspectors or other officials have been detailed or authorized to open letters within the mails are untrue and misleading. The privacy of the mails at no time, under any condition or circumstance, anywhere, will be invaded during the war. All mail properly addressed, and upon which sufficient postage is paid, will be delivered to the address as expeditiously and scrupulously as it ever has been.

The postoffice inspectors detailed for duty at Key West and Tampa and the various military camps are simply performing duty in connection with the establishment and perfection of the postal service.

Uproar in Japanese Diet.

YOKOHAMA, June 10.—The imperial diet was reopened to-day. After a stormy discussion the government proposals for land taxation were rejected amid great uproar. The diet will probably be dissolved.

BIG CUT IN

BOYS' CLOTHING!

To reduce our immense stock of Boys' Knee Pants Suits, we have divided our entire stock into three prices. . . .

SPALDING BALL AND BAT FREE!

Mothers, Be Sure to Attend This Sale

Choice of any Boys' Short Pants Suit in the store to-day—
$8.00 Fine Worsted Suits,
$7.50 Fine Cassimere Suits,
$6.50 Fine Cheviot Suits,
$6.00 Fine Tweed Suits,
All this season's makes, all sizes 4 to 16 years, all go to-day at.. $3.95

To-day choice of Boys' Short Pants Suits, this season's latest fashions, $5.00 Cheviot Suits, $4.50 Tweed Suits, $4.00 Cassimere Suits, all on sale to-day (Saturday) at..... $2.65

To-day choice of Boys' Short Pant Suits, all new styles, best values, $3.50 Cheviot Suits, $3.00 Cassimere Suits, $2.50 Tweed Suits, on sale to-day (Saturday) at only..... $1.55

150 Boys' Wash Blouse Suits, in plain and fancy colors, are samples—really worth 75c, $1.00 and $1.25, to-day at..... 48c

Boys' Wash Pants, 25c kind, only 10 Cents

Boys' Overalls — red, white and blue Denim—to-day at 19 Cents

Boys' Fine Blouse Waists, French Lawn—worth 75c—at 37 Cents

Boys' Washable Blouse Sailor Suits—to-day at special price—50c quality at only 29 Cents

75c and $1.00 Knee Pants... 50c

Boys' All Wool Knee Pants—plain and fancy cheviots—double seat and knees—strongly made and sewed—worth 75c and $1—to-day on sale at 50 Cents

New Palace CLOTHING COMPANY

909-911 MAIN STREET.

CHAMBERLAIN STANDS PAT.

Repeats That Both England and America Would Profit by an Alliance.

LONDON, June 10.—Sir Charles Dilke, in the house of commons to-day, moving a reduction in the foreign office vote, attacked the Marquis of Salisbury's foreign policy of concession. Referring to the United States, he said:

"Our better relations with the United States are mainly due to the good influence of her majesty's ambassador at Washington (Sir Julian Pauncefote), for the government policy has been rash and feeble. Everyone will welcome an alliance of hearts with America, but no alliance could be a war alliance."

Continuing, Sir Charles said he did not believe in the possibility, mooted by the secretary of state for the colonies (Mr. Chamberlain), of an alliance with Germany.

The parliamentary secretary for the foreign office, Mr. George N. Curzon, gave credit to the good influence of the British ambassador at Washington, but he asserted that credit was due not merely to the ambassador or to the exigencies of the moment, but to "Lord Salisbury's friendly, calm and dispassionate attitude during the discussion of difficult matters with America two years ago."

Mr. Curzon added: "An arbitration treaty will some day be accomplished." This statement was greeted with cheering.

Answering a question, Mr. Curzon said the subjects to be referred to the arbitration commission all relate to questions between Canada and the United States, but, he added, some of them are of imperial interest.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, the Liberal leader in the house of commons, asking information as to the foreign policy of the government, proceeded to criticise at length the recent speech of Mr. Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, at Birmingham. He referred ironically to the "pitiful spectacle of the secretary of state for the colonies standing, cap in hand, before the powers, and seeking an alliance, remarking:

"The Chinese question must be settled on friendship and concert with Russia."

He asked whether it would not have been better for Mr. Chamberlain to "postpone his insults to Russia" until the talked-of alliance had been secured.

Mr. Chamberlain who, on rising to reply, was received with government cheers and Irish Nationalist hisses, denied that there was any discrepancy between himself and other members of the cabinet. "I believe," he said, "that our interests are much more closely allied to the interests of Germany than to those of Russia. The cabinet is not responsible for every single word uttered by its members, but it is responsible for every declaration of policy and every important statement of fact. If there had been a difference of opinion between Lord Salisbury and myself, it would have been my duty to resign. That is my answer to all these charges. I have not resigned and I have not been rejected by the prime minister."

Mr. Chamberlain declares that the object of his Birmingham speech was "not to lay down a policy, but to state facts to the country as to what I conceive to be the conditions and great problems we are called to face." The speech, he continued, had been made and there was not one word of it that he intended to withdraw. Great Britain could stand alone, but in that case, she could not exercise the controlling influence she had hitherto exercised in China. "So long as we are without alliances, he said emphatically, "it will be impossible to preserve the independence of China against inroads."

Repeating the leading features of his Birmingham speech, Mr. Chamberlain declared:

"If it became known that we were willing to consider alliances it is not unlikely that advances would be made to us. A mutual understanding with one of the great powers would save a very large addition to the navy."

In concluding he referred to "the importance of a close understanding with America," adding:

"In my opinion on such a matter the United States would not listen to the Irish vote." But whether England or America were menaced, he said, he hoped it would be found that blood is thicker than water, and, without desiring to force either nation to enter into an alliance with which a majority of both peoples did not thoroughly sympathize, he would repeat his conviction that the closer, the more defined and the clearer the alliance between the United States and England, the better it would be for both nations and for civilization. Mr. Chamberlain's speech ended amid loud cheers from the benches.

Mr. John Dillon, the Irish National leader, protested against Mr. Chamberlain's insults to the Irish in America.

Sir Charles Dilke's motion for a reduction in the foreign office vote as a rebuke to the government's foreign policy was rejected by the house by a vote of 234 against 123.

AWAITS THE ARMY

NAVY HAS DONE ITS PART AT SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

IT IS THE ARMY'S TURN NOW

HARBOR OF GUANTANAMO A FINE BASE OF OPERATIONS.

Its Capture Last Tuesday Was an Easy Matter—Destruction of the Shore Batteries Makes Possible Their Occupation by Our Troops.

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ON BOARD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH BOAT WANDA, OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 9, 4 p. m., VIA KINGSTON, JAMAICA, June 10.—The navy awaits the army. The fighting ships of Rear Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley have battered down the coast defenses of Southern Cuba and have sealed up Admiral Cervera's fleet in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba by sinking the collier Merrimac in the channel at its entrance, which the guns of the fleet cover unceasingly. Scout boats, running under the shadows of El Morro have cut the Haytien cable and now hold thirty-five miles of the coast east of Santiago de Cuba, including Guantanamo harbor. Under cover of the guns of the fleet, Eastern Cuba may be safely invested by land and sea, Admiral Cervera's fleet annihilated, and the entire province and its towns and harbors seized and held after a short campaign.

The harbor of Guantanamo is a fine basis for land and sea operations. The harbor is capacious and has forty feet of water. The land approaches are not so precipitous as at Santiago de Cuba. The low-lying hills can be easily surmounted by trains of siege guns, and there are level roads to Santiago, thirty-five miles distant, where a few mountain batteries, beyond the reach of the fleet, will be taken to an eminence commanding the city and the Spanish ships.

Guantanamo is an important place. It has six miles of water harbor and will be of great value to the United States as a navy and army supply station, coaling depot and cable terminus.

The Spaniards made but slight defense. Their batteries were silenced on Tuesday by the Marblehead in a few minutes' firing at 4,000 yards. A small Spanish gunboat ran away.

The Oregon, Marblehead and Yankee hold the harbor, waiting to land marines.

The navy's work has been done well. Daily and nightly ships patrol the thirty miles of coast, within easy gun range of the shore. The officers and men are ever ready and impatiently say: "What more can be done? We have opened the way. Where is the army of invasion?"

The answer seems near at hand.

The Marblehead returned to Guantanamo on Wednesday, taking Captain Goodrell, of the marines, to survey the landing places. This morning the New York, New Orleans and Porter were close in shore off Daiquiri, east of Santiago, where there are extensive iron works. A large iron pier offers an excellent landing place. Possibly, one detachment of the army will land there, another force may land west of El Morro, and a third body of troops may land at Guantanamo. It is believed the city can be captured within a few days, and that Admiral Cervera will be compelled to fight.

The destruction of the shore batteries now makes possible their occupation by troops, giving the American fleet an opportunity to enter the harbor, remove the mines at the entrance and effect a joint blow of the army and navy, involving the surrender of the Spanish troops in the eastern provinces, now practically all concentrated at Santiago de Cuba; and the surrender or destruction of Admiral Cervera's fine ships would necessarily have an important, if not controlling, bearing in closing the war.

It is in this view that such a close watch is maintained to prevent the escape of the Spanish ships, and, necessarily, the presence of the soldiers is required to prevent the defeat of the work thus far accomplished by the navy.

In Santiago de Cuba there are now about 20,000 Spanish soldiers, chiefly infantry, but with a fair contingent of cavalry and field artillery drawn from the surrounding country. During the day time, the cavalry skirmish in the vicinity of the city, returning at night to barracks. During the last few days, the activity of the Spaniards has been particularly noticeable. Oxen trains have been making their way to the batteries, detachments have been working on emplacements, and there have been other signs showing that the Spaniards are preparing a desperate resistance.

Some guns from Admiral Cervera's ships may be removed to the forts.

The insurgents, about 5,000 strong, have taken a position on a mountain to the westward. Two thousand insurgents of this gathering are unarmed. General Maximo Gomez, now about 150 miles inland, is making his way toward the coast. Admiral Sampson is actively co-operating with the insurgents. Yesterday General Miniet, of the insurgent forces, and his staff went on board the New York for a long consultation.

The naval officers have been doing splendid and daring work in carrying communications and arms to the insurgents, and making trips ashore for the purpose of gaining information. Upon the gunboats Suwanee and Vixen this work has chiefly devolved. Lieutenant Sharp, of the Vixen, and Lieutenant Commander Delehanty, of the Suwanee, have been daily entrusted with important missions, and have carried them out successfully. The Vixen's work has been chiefly confined to carrying messages to and fro, but the Suwanee has been occupied in a more serious task.

This little gunboat has landed 300,000 rounds of small arms ammunition, 300 Springfield rifles, 100 carbines, 2,000 machetes, with equipments and provisions. They were landed yesterday (Wednesday) about fifteen miles west of Santiago, to some 800 insurgents, who came down to the beach, the main body remaining in the mountains. The debarkation of supplies was tedious, but uninterrupted. The insurgents reported that irregular engagements between their forces and the Spanish cavalry were of daily occurrence. The Cubans were hard up for supplies and ammunition, and were overjoyed at the sight of the Suwanee cargo. Some, almost ravenous, hacked at the slices of bacon, and ate raw beef. They had been living on limes, cocoanuts and sweet potatoes. Ensign Gilpin, of the Suwanee, went ashore and accompanied the Cubans to their temporary camp inland, where he found ten or a dozen wounded men badly in need of surgical attendance. Bandages for them were sent from the Suwanee. The casualties were the results of a brush in the previous night with Spanish cavalry.

To the correspondent of the Associated Press on the dispatch boat Wanda, Ensign Gilpin, describing his experience at the camp, which is about ten miles inland, said:

"I found the insurgents a rough looking and mixed lot of boys and old men, rigged out any way, carrying arms of all sorts, and all anxious to borrow everything I had, from my blouse to my revolver. Four Spanish soldiers in uniform, carrying rifles, marched into the camp while I was there and said they wanted to join the insurgents. They were enrolled, but a close watch was kept on them, as they belonged to the civil guard. A Cuban officer told me such additions were not infrequent. The Spaniards had Mauser rifles which were in fairly good condition."

Conservative authorities believe the troops will have to carry out their plan of campaign without placing much reliance upon the insurgents.

Several plucky young officers, like Ensign Gilpin, have made trips ashore and taken observations of the interior harbor and the fortifications, locating the exact position of Admiral Cervera's four ships. It is hardly likely, however, that the Spanish admiral keeps them moored at the same place both day and night. More than once the officers engaged in this shore duty have had narrow escapes from falling in with the enemy's cavalry.

MEAT FOR THE INVADERS.

Steamer Celtic to Sail From New York Soon With Refrigerated Carcasses.

NEW YORK, June 10.—The big steamer Celtic, formerly the Celtic King, will probably sail to-morrow. The vessel has been refitted with a refrigerating plant, and huge ice boxes for the storing of meat and other provisions have also been erected on board of her. For the last two days men have been at work putting ice on board the Celtic, and to-morrow morning it is expected that 600 tons of ice will have been put aboard. One thousand carcasses of mutton, as well as several thousand pounds of fresh beef have been stowed away in the ice boxes, and to-day a large quantity of vegetables is being shipped.

Stores and provisions are being taken on board the cruiser Topeka, but she will not leave the yard until early next week.

Reception to General Hudson.

TOPEKA, June 10.—(Special.) The citizens of Topeka tendered Brigadier General J. K. Hudson a public reception to-night in the senate chamber. Everybody was invited, "who desired to see Spain licked." There was a big turnout. Addresses were delivered by Eugene W. Ware and D. W. Eastman, commander of the Kansas G. A. R. General Hudson responded in his usual patriotic style. He leaves Sunday for Mobile to enter the service.

Browning, King & Co.

In the readjustment of the partnership affairs of Browning, King & Co. it has become necessary that we should immediately dispose of our Spring and Summer Stock of

Men's, Boys' and Children's

Clothing!

To accomplish this we have made reductions in prices without consideration of cost.

A Special—350 white and fancy Linen and Marseilles double and single breasted Vests at

1/2 Former Prices.

1101 and 1103 Main St., 11 Eleventh St.

ENGLAND'S NEW TERRITORY.

Lease of Additional Land at Hong Kong Is Regarded as of the Utmost Importance.

LONDON, June 10.—The newspapers here are printing many congratulations on the signing of the Anglo-Chinese convention yesterday, which gives Great Britain an extension of the boundaries of Hong Kong, including Kan-Lung, of 200 square miles, under a lease, to which the greatest importance is attached, as the territory thus acquired is regarded as being essential for the protection of Hong Kong.

The lease comprises the island of Lantao, to the westward of Hong Kong, and the mainland behind Kan-Lung, south and east of a line drawn from Mirs bay to Deep bay. While the Chinese get the northern shores of these bays, the lease covers their waters, subject to the right of the Chinese to use them for their own ships.

When questioned in the house of commons, last evening, as to whether Russia contemplated sending troops to the Yang-Tse-Kiang valley, the parliamentary secretary for the foreign office, Mr. George N. Curzon, made an important statement to the effect that such a preceeding, without the consent of China, would be an act of war, and, he added, the government would take the requisite steps to protect British interests. Obviously, this is intended as a warning to Russia not to interfere in the Yang-Tse-Kiang valley.

IOLA SPELTER PLANT BURNED.

Half of the Great Lanyon Establishment Destroyed—Will Be Rebuilt.

IOLA, KAS., June 10.—(Special.) About noon to-day fire broke out in Robert Lanyon's Sons' spelter plant, and in an hour half of the plant was destroyed. The fire started in the engine room, but did not promise to be very formidable until it spread to the tarred roofs, and then it burned so fiercely that, despite the efforts of the entire force, assisted by the local fire company and citizens, the main building was consumed. The burned building was 350 feet long, two stories, with a wing 250 feet long, built of stone. It contained the crushers, engines, offices, mixers, pottery and nearly all the machinery. In one end were the calcining furnaces, and in the wing four blocks of retorts, numbering 1,200. It cannot be told how seriously there are injured until the fire has cooled sufficiently to allow an examination. It is thought they will have to be rebuilt. The loss is placed at $50,000, with no insurance. The burned portion employed 250 men. It has been determined to rebuild at once and to-night every man has been ordered to report for duty as usual.

SEVERE ELECTRIC STORM.

A Number of Persons Killed by Lightning in Ohio and Indiana Last Night.

RUSHVILLE, IND., June 10.—A severe electrical storm visited this city this evening and did great damage. "Doc" Sage, 24 years old, of Hartford City, Ind., was killed, and Richard Hanna, aged 21 years, of New York city, and Thomas Bodine, of Rushville, were injured. George Weeks, manager of the Flash stock farm, was knocked ten feet and badly stunned by the bolt.

Edna Macy, a trotting mare with a trial record of 2:24, was instantly killed and other fine horses were fatally injured.

CANTON, O., June 10.—For half an hour this afternoon this section of the country was visited by the most terrific electrical and hail storm known for years. Wheat was literally hammered down and fruit trees stripped, entailing a loss which will amount to thousands of dollars. During the storm Mrs. Charles North Durfeer, residing one mile east of Canton, was instantly killed by lightning.

OUR NATIONAL MENAGERIE.

Wild Animals in Yellowstone Park Reported to Be in Better Condition Than Usual.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Secretary Bliss has received from Lieutenant G. W. Cross, acting superintendent of the Yellowstone National park, a report on the condition of the animals there. The report states that the winter was very mild and, as a consequence, the wild animals are in better condition than usual. The buffalo number between twenty and forty, and, while doing better than heretofore, it cannot be said that they find the location favorable. The weather is too cold in the park, and their young are threatened by wild beasts. The other protected animals have increased and but one case of poaching was discovered. This was in December last, when thirteen elk were killed. At least one of the poachers, it is hoped, will be punished. Seven bears suffered an extraordinary fate in Death gulch, where they were found dead by a guide. He went down to where they lay to cut their claws, but in three minutes was so overcome by gas arising from the ground as to become very faint. It was evident that the bears had been killed by this gas.

Nebraska Prohibition Ticket.

LINCOLN, NEB., June 10.—Nebraska Prohibitionists concluded their state convention with a mass meeting addressed by National Chairman Dickie, of Michigan. The ticket nominated is: Governor, R. V. Muir; lieutenant governor, N. C. Lowne; secretary of state, Charles R. Lawson; auditor, C. C. Crowell; treasurer, Hiram Burch; commissioner of lands and buildings, B. Kline; attorney general, A. M. Wolfenberger; superintendent of schools, Mrs. S. C. Upton.

Requisition for a Convict.

TOPEKA, June 10—(Special.) Governor Leedy to-day made a requisition on the governor of Missouri for Eugene Brown who is wanted in Doniphan county for grand larceny. Brown is now in the Jefferson City penitentiary serving a term for larceny. His time expires in a few days.

Lynching at Wemar, Tex.

WEMAR, TEX., June 10.—Constable Lee Wall was killed this evening by George Washington, a negro, who tried to make his escape, but was captured. He has just been hanged to an electric light pole by 500 people.

He—"Don't you think my friend made some pretty broad remarks?" She—"Yes; broad enough, but not very deep."—Yonkers Statesman.

TEACHING UNDER DIFFICULTIES

An Arctic School Where There Were Few Textbooks—The Scholars Like to Write.

From the Century.

The greatest drawback to my school work was the lack of books. Naturally, most of the children required chart and primer, neither of which was included in the school outfit, nor could they be obtained at Circle City. Had there not been a good blackboard and a plentiful supply of crayon, I scarcely know how I should have managed. I would group the little ones about me at the blackboard, and make up the lessons, day by day, in both printing and writing. They liked to write—it came easy to them—and each one tried to make his writing book plainer and neater than that of his fellows. The little ones were ambitious to read out of books, "like the big girls." As I had none for them, they hunted up "books," as they called them, seizing upon stray leaves from novels and pieces of newspaper.

A good many grown girls and boys were just learning to read. They were ashamed and awkward at the blackboard, and at first did not progress as fast as the little ones. This made much uphill work and was so discouraging that I was afraid I would lose many of the older ones altogether. At this juncture, however, the missionary of the Church of England, who was stationed for the winter at Circle City, kindly helped me out by the loan of a number of books, slates and pencils. Among these books were six primers and first readers. How happy I was to get them, even though they had to be divided among twenty-six children! I doubt if such a medly of books was ever before seen in a school room; a set of ordinary school books for intermediate grades, including a physical geography and a world's history; English readers, spellers, and little paper-covered arithmetics; twenty pages from "Christy's Old Organ;" about half of the New Testament; one hundred pages from "The Woman in White;" parts of four other novels; newspaper scraps, and a couple of the queerest possible little religious primers, published by a London tract society. The leaves of some of the books were yellow with age, having been taken into that region by some miners who had studied them thirty or more years ago. It was amusing to watch the children spelling out the words and trying to read these scraps of old books and papers.

"VIRTUE ITS OWN REWARD."

Striking Substantiation of the Old Saw Furnished by a Denver Schoolboy.

To the Editor of the Philadelphia Times.

The accompanying little story was sent to me by a niece in the West, and was written by a little boy in Denver, one of a class of children 6 or 8 years old, who had been requested by their teacher to write a story, they to select a subject and their compositions not to be subject to revision by the teacher, but to be read before the children's parents exactly as written. Yours truly, C. J. PRICE.
1094 Walnut street.

VIRTUE HAS ITS OWN REWARD.

A poor young man fell in love with the daughter of a rich lady who kept a candy shop. The poor young man could not marry the rich candy lady's daughter because he had not money enough to buy furniture. A wicked man offered to give the young man twenty-five dollars if he would become a drunkard. The young man wanted the money very much so he could marry the rich candy lady's daughter, but when he got to the saloon he turned to the wicked man and said, "I will not become a drunkard even for great riches. Get thee behind me Satan." On his way home he found a pocketbook containing a million dollars in gold. Then the young lady consented to marry him.

They had a beautiful wedding and the next day they had twins. Thus you see that "virtue has its own reward."

Dun Colored Nags for Work.

From the Washington Star.

"Dun colored horses are not the prettiest by any means, but my experience has been," said Colonel William F. Cody, "Buffalo Bill," when here recently, to a Star reporter, "that they are the toughest of the horse kingdom. An ordinary dun horse will wear out three other horses. Put as much work on him as you may, he never looks as well or as tidy in appearance as a bay, chestnut, black, gray or white, but as far as service is concerned he will run the others to a standstill. This is my experience on the plains, in the cavalry service, and is my experience in the show business, where I have nearly 500 horses. Dun horses are somewhat rare, but when they can be picked up I would advise that they be bought, especially when the question of wear and tear is concerned. They are, as I said before, not strong as far as looks are involved, but for cavalrymen looks have to take a back seat alongside of wear. The cavalrymen, who are soon, I hope, to ride over Cuba, will find that my indorsement of dun horses is of some value."

A Gold Mine for Sampson.

From Leslie's Weekly.

The war prizes captured by Acting Rear Admiral Sampson's North Atlantic squadron are of considerable value. Twenty-eight captures of Spanish vessels were made, and it is said that six of the principal ships and cargoes have been valued at $1,500,000. When they have been sold, half of the cargoes will go to the government and the other half ($750,000) will be divided among the capture. Twenty per cent of this, or $150,000, will go to Admiral Sampson, and the rest of it to the subordinates, including the crews. If this sort of thing keeps on, Admiral Sampson may come out of the contest a millionaire, and every jack tar on his ships may have a snug little fortune of his own. Good enough!

Maude—"I understand she married him out of spite." Clarice—"Really?" Maude—"Yes; she said if no other man would propose to her, she was bound he should propose to no other girl."—Philadelphia North American.

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