

PROPOSED THE GIFT.

Irish Members Objected to Present to Lord Kitchener

WILD SCENE IN THE PARLIAMENT

The Government Leaders, However, Were Able to Carry Through the Appropriation.

London, By Cable.—In accordance with King Edward's message to the House of Commons the government leader, A. J. Balfour, in the House, asked for a vote of £50,000 (\$250,000) to Lord Kitchener. Mr. Balfour, in supporting the motion, referred to Lord Kitchener's rapid promotion. He said it had been given to few public servants to compass so much work for their country in so short a time as Lord Kitchener.

Lord Kitchener had to meet with unique difficulties. He had erected "no fewer than 4,000 miles of blockhouses, and in the conduct of the campaign had shown the fertile range of his resources, boundless courage, energy and resolution, and to these qualities Great Britain owed the termination of the war. The Liberal leader, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, who seconded the motion, paid a warm tribute to Lord Kitchener as a soldier and statesman.

John Dillon, Irish Nationalist, led the opposition in behalf of the Nationalists. Mr. Dillon said he and his friends absolutely objected to the vote because they were opposed to the policy of the war in South Africa and the conduct of the campaign which involved wholesale devastation of the country, the burning of farms and sacrifice of life. Henry Labouché also opposed the vote.

William Redmond, Irish Nationalist, caused a scene of great discord by remarking that Lord Kitchener would go down in history as a general who had "made war on women and children." This remark called forth loud cries of "withdrawal," and appeals to the chairman to call Mr. Redmond to order. The chairman said the expression used was not disorderly, but a majority of the House refused to listen any further to Mr. Redmond and interrupted him with all kinds of shouts. After a quarter of an hour spent by Mr. Redmond in fruitless endeavor to gain a hearing the closure was moved.

The closure was adopted by 273 to 138 votes and the grant of £50,000 to Lord Kitchener was carried by 380 to 44 votes. The minority consisted of Irish Nationalists and two or three Radicals.

When Mr. Balfour rose to move a vote of thanks to the officers and men of the army of South Africa, the uproar was renewed by the Irish Nationalists as a protest against the treatment on Mr. Redmond.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman seconded the motion, which was adopted, 382 to 42.

Boy Shot By Guard.

Wilkesbarre, Special.—The spirit of unrest that has been manifesting itself more or less in this city and vicinity during the last few days broke out in earnest at two places in this city and as a result a boy was dangerously, if not fatally, shot by a guard at the Stanton colliery and a considerable portion of the property around the colliery was destroyed by fire. Several nights ago a part of a fence surrounding the place was burned and also a small frame building on the clum bank. Since then other attempts were made to fire the fence. The guards as a result kept a close watch, while Chas. McCann, aged 13 years, was walking alone the field outside the fence, it is said, a guard on the inside fired a revolver or rifle at him. The bullet struck the boy in the back. The shot was heard by the people in the vicinity and it looked for a time as though there would be serious trouble. The boy was quickly removed to the Mercy Hospital and the police notified. The guard was arrested but the crowd on the outside was so great and threatening that the police did not dare to take him from the place. Shortly after the shooting the crowd sought vengeance on the company's property and some one set fire to a trestle work. The fire department was summoned and with considerable difficulty put out the fire. At the Murray colliery, also operated by the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Company, in the eastern part of the city, a crowd of boys succeeded in burning about 400 feet of a high board fence that surrounded the company's property. The fire department extinguished the blaze.

INDIANA DEMOCRATS

Substance of Their Declaration of Principles.

Indianapolis, Special.—For Secretary of State, Albert Schoonover, of Attica; Attorney General, W. E. Stillwell, of Princeton; State Auditor, James R. Riggs, of Sullivan; State Treasurer, Jerome Herff, of Peru. The above ticket, and a number of candidates for minor offices, were nominated at the Democratic State convention which was held here Wednesday.

The gathering was remarkable for its lack of discord, candidates for all but three of the offices being chosen by acclamation. The only contest on the floor of the convention was for the office of Secretary of State. While there was no fight in the convention proper, that was a battle royal in the meeting of the committee.

The friends of Wm. J. Bryan, from the second district, were very earnestly in favor of the insertion in the platform of a plank endorsing him and the Kansas City platform. The majority of the committee was against any such endorsement, saying they considered it out of place at the present time to inject Mr. Bryan's name into the State campaign. The fight lasted well into the night and it was nearly noon today before the report of the committee was ready for presentation to the convention. The plank also created much discussion, the committee being called upon to consider all sorts of opinions in behalf of the Filipinos, some of them being in favor of immediate and complete independence.

A Bridal Couple Hissed.

Worcester, Mass., Special.—One of the most sensational scenes ever witnessed in this city was enacted at St. John's R. C. church Wednesday, when Mary E. Donaher, a teacher in the public schools of Worcester, was married to Dr. Maurice W. Quinn, a dentist, of Brocton. As the wedding party entered the church it was met with hisses from 1,000 women, who had apparently gathered for that particular purpose. A detail of police were present to protect the bride and groom, but they were entirely powerless to maintain order. The women rushed by and around them close to the wedding party and gave vent to their feelings in no uncertain manner. The demonstration grew out of the attempted shooting of Dr. Quinn, several days ago by Miss Bertha Condon, of this city, who asserted Quinn had betrayed her under promise of marriage.

Value of North Carolina Farms.

Washington, Special.—The census report on agriculture in North Carolina shows that on June 1, 1900, the State had 224,637 farms, valued at \$194,655,920. Of the valuation 27 per cent. was in buildings and the remainder in land and other improvements than buildings. The farm implements and machinery was \$9,072,600 and live stock \$30,106,173, making the total value of farm property \$233,634,693. The total value of farm products for 1899 was \$39,309,638, of which 23 per cent. was in animal products and the remainder in crops, including forest products, the products of 1899 exceeded those of 1899 by 78 per cent. The gross income upon investment was 34 per cent.

Ask President to Aid.

New York, Special.—At a meeting of the board of trade and transportation Oscar S. Strauss presiding, resolutions were adopted urging President Roosevelt to appoint a commissioner to investigate the situation in the anthracite regions and see if the miners and operators could not be induced to arbitrate their differences. Such power, it was declared, was vested in the Chief Executive by chapter 1,063 of the Federal laws dealing with difficulties which may affect inter-State transportation and commerce.

Presidential Appointments.

Washington, Special.—The President has sent the following nominations to the Senate: Collector of internal revenue, district of Maryland, Phillip E. Goldsboro; appraiser merchandise, district of Baltimore, C. Ross Mace; surveyor of customs, Knoxville, Tenn., James C. Ford; postmaster, George W. DePriest, Shelby, N. C.

SENATE PASSES LODGE BILL.

Philippine Government Measure Goes Through at Last.

Tuesday afternoon the Senate passed the Lodge Philippine government bill by a vote of 48 to 30. Three Republicans—Messrs. Hoar, of Massachusetts; Mason, of Illinois; and Wellington, of Maryland—voted against the measure, and one Democrat, Mr. McLaurin, of South Carolina, voted for it. All amendments offered by the minority were rejected. The detailed vote on the bill is as follows:

Yeas: Allison, Bard, Beveridge, Burnham, Burrows, Burton, Clapp, Clark, of Wyoming; Cullom, Deboe, Dietrich, Dillingham, Dooliver, Elkins, Fairbanks, Foraker, Foster, of Washington; Frye, Gallager, Gamble, Hanna, Hawley, Jones, of Nevada; Kean, Kearns, Kittredge, Lodge, McComas, McCumber, McLaurin, of South Carolina; McMillan, Millard, Mitchell, Nelson, Penrose, Perkins, Platt, of Connecticut; Platt, of New York; Pritchard, Proctor, Quarles, Quay, Scott, Simon, Spooner, Stewart, Warren and Wetmore—48.

Nays: Bacon, Bailey, Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Carmack, Clark, of Montana; Clay, Cockrell, Culberson, Dubois, Foster, of Louisiana; Gibson, Harris, Hittfield, Hoar, McEnery, McLaurin, of Mississippi; Mallory, Martin, Mason, Morgan, Patterson, Simmons, Tallafiero, Tillman, Teller, Vest, Wellington—30.

The debate on the measure has been in progress for seven weeks and two days. Mr. Lodge, of Massachusetts, chairman of the Philippine committee, who has been unremitting in his advocacy of the measure, was the recipient of many cordial congratulations on his successful conduct of the bill.

Provisions of the Bill.

The Philippine bill as passed by the Senate approves the action of the President in creating the Philippine commission and the offices of civil governor and vice governor of the islands, and authorizes the governor and vice governor to exercise the powers of government as directed by executive order. Future appointments of the governor or vice governor shall be made by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. The "Bill of Rights," of the United States constitution is applied to the Philippine Islands, with the exception of the right to bear arms and the right to a trial by jury.

The Supreme Court and other courts of the island shall exercise jurisdiction as heretofore provided by the commission and the justices of the Supreme Court shall be appointed by the President and the Senate. All the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands are deemed to be citizens of the Philippine Island and entitled to the protection of the United States.

The Philippine commission is authorized to establish municipal and provincial governments, with popular representative government so far, and as fast as the communities are capable and fit for the same, the Philippine commission being authorized to determine the qualifications of the electors. All land in the Philippines is placed under the control of the Philippine commission for the benefit of the inhabitants of the island, except such as may be needed for the use of the United States.

The government of the Philippines shall make rules and regulations for the disposition of the public lands, but the regulations shall not go into effect until approved by the President and Congress; provided that a single homestead entry shall not exceed forty acres, and also provided that no such land shall be leased, let, or devised to any corporation until a law regulating the disposition of the public lands shall be enacted.

No corporation shall be authorized to engage in agriculture unless provision shall have been made therefor.

The Philippine commission is authorized to acquire the friar lands and is empowered to issue bonds to pay for them. These lands, once acquired, shall be a part of the domain of the United States and may be disposed of as such. Upon the Supreme Court of the United States is conferred the right to review the decisions of the Supreme Court of the Philippines.

Municipalities are authorized to issue bonds for municipal improvement. It is provided that the bonds shall be gold bonds and shall be free from any taxation.

The government of the Philippines is authorized to grant franchises and concessions, including the right of eminent domain, for the construction of works of public utility, provided that no private property shall be taken without just compensation; that no franchise shall be granted to any corporation that shall not be subject to review by Congress; and that all lands granted shall revert, at the expiration of the concession, to the governments by which they were made.

No corporation shall be authorized to

conduct the business of buying and selling real estate, and the amount of real estate which shall be held by any corporation shall be determined by Congress.

A mint is to be established in Manila and coins authorized may be coined at the mint, the coinage laws of the United States being extended to the islands. The Philippine government is authorized to coin a silver dollar containing 416 grains of standard silver, to be coin of the Philippine Islands, the denomination of the coin to be expressed in English, Filipino and Chinese characters. The dollar shall be legal tender in the Philippines for the public and private debts except where otherwise stipulated.

Anarchy Bill in the House.

The House Tuesday entered upon the consideration of the bill to protect the President of the United States and for other purposes, known as the anti-anarchy bill. The House committee reported a substitute for the Senate measure. Mr. Ray, of New York, chairman of the judiciary committee, who was in charge of the bill, agreed that the Senate bill was unconstitutional. Mr. Lanham supported the feature of the bill to exclude anarchists but opposed that making it a particular offense to kill the President's successor. He argued that every man was equal before the law and that existing laws were ample to punish the killing or attempted killing of the President.

Negro Teamsters Injured.

Chicago, Special.—A pitched battle occurred between a crowd of negroes, imported from St. Louis, to take the places of the striking stockyards teamsters and toughs and strikers at Forty-fifth street and Center avenue early Wednesday in which six negroes were badly injured, two possibly mortally. The men were driving wagons when they were attacked. Many of their assailants were armed with ice pike poles they had seized from ice wagons and in the fight the negroes were lacerated by these weapons. One man had his thigh broken and another was injured internally.

Terrell Wins in Georgia.

Atlanta, Special.—Incomplete returns received from the Democratic primaries held throughout this State Thursday nominated the following ticket for Governor and State officials: For Governor, J. M. Terrell; for Secretary of State, Philip Cook; for Comptroller, General, W. A. Wright; for State Treasurer, R. E. Park; for Attorney General, J. C. Hart; for State school commissioner, W. B. Meerritt; for commissioner of agriculture, O. B. Stevens; for prison commissioner, Thos. Ason; for associate justices of Supreme Court, A. J. Cobb and Samuel Tumpkin; for United States Senator, A. S. Clay was renominated for the six-year term.

Lynching Prevented.

Hattiesburg, Miss., Special.—An attempt was made by a mob late Saturday night to attack the county jail here, in which was confined Walter Blankhead, a negro, charged with having attempted to assault Mrs. Garner, a white woman living near Hattiesburg. A company of military ordered out by Governor Longino, dispersed the mob. Further trouble is feared and additional troops have been dispatched to relieve the militia on duty. At the request of the Governor a preliminary trial will be given Blankhead soon.

Accused of Bribery.

Baltimore, Special.—The grand jury of Dorchester county has returned three indictments against State Senator Wm. F. Applegarth, a leading Democratic member of the Legislature, a prominent aspirant for congressional nomination, and the wealthiest man in his county. The two first indictments charge him with trying to corruptly influence the grand jury. The third presents him for violating local option law by selling liquor in his store. The indictments have created a sensation in Maryland.

\$50,000 For Lord Kitchener.

London, Special.—In the House of Commons the government leader, A. J. Balfour, presented a message from King Edward as follows: "His Majesty taking into consideration the eminent services rendered by Lord Kitchener and being desirous, in recognition of such service, to confer on him some signal mark of favor recommends that he, the King, should be enabled to grant Lord Kitchener \$50,000." John Dillon, Mr. Redmond and Mr. McNeill, announced their intention of opposing the grant at every stage. A resolution giving effect to His Majesty's message will be discussed tomorrow.

GREAT COAL STRIKE

Sunday Was a Quiet Day Among the Miners

STRIKE HEADQUARTERS DESERTED

President Mitchell Spent the Day in Hearing Reports on the Progress of the Movement.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Special.—Strike headquarters of the anthracite coal miners were very dull Sunday and presented a deserted appearance. There were no mine workers about the place excepting President Mitchell and his secretary. Most of Mr. Mitchell's time was given up to hearing reports from his men in the field. He said he has nothing of any importance to make public, his information being of a satisfactory nature. Among the reports sent in were several to the effect that additional engineers had stopped work and that several fire bosses who had taken the places of strikers also had quit. At a meeting of engineers at Pittston, Saturday night, 30 engineers who had not obeyed the strike order decided not to go to work Monday.

The few union men who are still at work, Mr. Mitchell says, will be out during this week. Most of the general superintendents of the big coal companies were seen but as a rule they had nothing to say on the subject. They admitted that a good many companies are working pretty hard for competent men to run their engines and pumps. Any number of volunteers have come forward, but the men desired are not so plentiful. The coal companies have been favored by a long spell of dry weather. A heavy rainfall might overwhelm many pumps.

President Mitchell was in telephonic communication with National Secretary-treasurer W. B. Wilson, of the United Mine Workers, at Indianapolis, over the situation in the West Virginia soft coal fields, where a strike began Saturday. Mr. Mitchell said there was nothing to be given to the public at this time, because he had not yet received full particulars of the situation in that region. Mr. Wilson, he said, did not know any more than himself. The national president also talked over the long distance phone with persons in different parts of the West. These conversations, he said, related to general business of the organization and had no bearing on either the West Virginia or Pennsylvania strike. Monday began the fifth week of the suspension of anthracite coal mining and the settlement of the dispute seems to be no nearer than it was when the strike began, May 12.

The house-to-house canvass of the miners' committees in an endeavor to bring out those who have refused to strike and also those who have taken the places of strikers is still being vigorously prosecuted. Many of the men who are still working complain that their houses are stoned almost nightly. The police department of this city today ordered the removal of all effigies that have been strung up since the strike began. A large number had been removed, but the police managed to find 18 of them in the city. Twenty of them were seen in the region above Wilkesbarre as far as Pittston. A new method has been found for holding up to ridicule those men who refused to stop work. At Fortyfort and at Miners' Mills mounds were built in imitation of a grave and on them were placards containing these inscriptions: "Death to scabs." "Here lies the remains of —" the cards giving the name of the man held up to ridicule.

Refuse to Handle Trains.

Hazleton, Pa., Special.—At their meeting at Freeland, the employees of the Delaware, Susquehanna & Schuylkill Railroad refused to handle any trains carrying special officers, deputies or non-unionists. The following resolution addressed to Luther C. Smith, superintendent of the road, was adopted. "Resolved, That owing to the strike of the anthracite miners, we, the employees of the Delaware, Susquehanna & Schuylkill, will refuse to handle any trains carrying deputies, coal and iron police or non-unionists during the continuance of the present trouble."

Death of Dr. Brantley.

Macon, Special.—John F. Brantley, D. D., LL. D., died here Sunday. He was for 35 years professor of languages in Mercer University. His father was a Baptist minister in Philadelphia and in honor of his brother, the late Wm. T. Brantley, Baltimore named a Baptist church. Dr. Brantley spent his entire life teaching, and was one of the most accomplished linguists in the South.