

The flag that was first raised over Ft. Donelson, Tenn., after its surrender to Gen. Grant on February 16, 1862, has been presented to the state of Colorado as an addition to the collection of war relics in the capitol. It is made of bunting, eight by ten feet in size, and shows the effects of much use.

A minister who used to preach in Somerville had a little boy. A few days before his father left the city to go to his new parish one of his neighbors said to the little boy: "So your father is going to work in New Bedford, is he?" The little boy looked up, wondering. "Oh, no," he said, "only preach."

The general opinion throughout Germany is that it is impossible for Prince Henry of Prussia to accept the proposition of the Luback radicals, whose plan is for all middle-class parties to unite in the candidacy of Prince Henry for the reichstag at the next general election. Prince Henry has never taken part in his country's politics.

An English writer declares that financial "morality, imperfect as it is in our day is superior to that of the epoch that came to an end in 1826 with the abolition of lotteries. Take a single instance. Lord North in 1779, while the American war of independence was in progress, issued 60,000 lottery tickets, 50,000 of which were given as bribes to members of parliament.

Ervin Pfuhl, a citizen of West Pittston, Pa., has filed a petition in court asking that his name be changed to Folmer. The petitioner says he desires the change because the name he now bears readily lends its aid to the manufacture of various silly attempts at punning, such as "fool" and "full," and besides it is not easily pronounced, all of which is very annoying.

One of the peculiarities of a terrific electrical storm that raged over part of West Virginia, and something that was never witnessed there before, was the fall of snakes from the lowering clouds while the storm was in the midst of its fury. The reptiles fairly covered the streets during the waterfalls, and for an hour after they were to be seen crawling around in a half stunned condition.

Among the many things that Japan borrowed from China was football, said to have been introduced as early as the middle of the seventh century. The Emperor Toba II. was an expert player, and got up a club at his palace. Considering how averse most Orientals are to hard work and vigorous exercise, it may be supposed that the game was very different from ours. Nevertheless the Japanese form seems to have been popular.

Only the other day there died on Devil's Island, the French convict settlement of Cayenne, the man who invented and patented the telegraphic system now universally adopted in France, and known as the multiple transmission system. Victor Nimault, 20 years ago, was an electrical employe of the French telegraphic service. In 1871 he discovered and legally protected a system of multiple transmission on which he had been busied for years.

The sailors of the first ships that arrived at New York from the scene of Mont Pelée's activity found a strong demand and good price for the lava dust, which they had collected at no greater effort than sweeping it from the deck of the ship. Put up in bottles and properly labeled it appealed to people who make collections of curios and the trade in it was brisk. The slower of later ships now arriving are bringing quantities of it, but the demand has fallen off.

One of the most terrible volcanic outbursts that has occurred within the historical period is that of a volcanic cone called Papandayang, in Java, in the year 1772. This cone, before the eruption, was 9,000 feet in height, and during a single night so violent was the outburst that its top was blown away and its height reduced to 5,000 feet. The ashes and lava which were discharged from it fell upon the country for many miles around and buried no less than forty villages.

Some of the largest of the volcanic cones which are still active, or were but recently so, are those of the mountain of Teneriffe in the Canaries, which rises as a vast pyramidal mass 12,175 feet high; of Etna, 10,870 feet, with a base 91 miles in circumference, and in Ecuador, in South America, the gigantic peaks of Chimborazo and Cotopaxi, 20,000 feet and 28,000 feet, respectively, above the sea level of the Pacific, and the summits of which have never been reached by man.

Adepts in palmistry assert that the length of the fourth or little finger is the most important sign in the hand. There is no great man—no man who rises to importance in any line of life—without a long and straight little finger. The type of finger, whether spatulate, pointed, or very nearly square, causes the capacity to be directed into very different channels; with the long spatulate little finger success in business will result, while the long pointed one denotes tact and success in the management of people.

CONFERES ON COAL STRIKE

President Would Gladly Lend His Services to End Existing Controversy.

CONVEYS SUCH IMPRESSION TO HANNA

The Situation in Various Parts of the Coal Fields—Condition of Boy Injured at Wilkesbarre is Serious—No Disturbances Reported—Plan to Settle Strike.

Washington, June 7.—The president Saturday had a long conference at the white house with Senator Hanna on the coal strike. The president conveyed to Mr. Hanna the idea that he would like very much to do something toward settling the strike. Nothing definite, however, was decided upon. The president also sent for Carroll D. Wright, the commissioner of labor, to get his views on the situation and also as to what might properly be done by the government looking to a settlement of the controversy. It is probable that other conferences will be held and the president kept advised of the situation. He will be in readiness at any time to extend aid if it is found that he can be of service in settling the differences that exist between the companies and the miners.

Morgan Hanged in Effigy. Wilkesbarre, Pa., June 7.—The hanging in effigy of J. Pierpont Morgan in one of the streets of South Wilkesbarre by a crowd of men and boys was the only incident to mar the stillness of the Wyoming valley Saturday morning. After the effigy had been hung the crowd cheered and pelted the object with stones until the police came along and dispersed the several hundred persons that made up the throng.

Everything Quiet. All the mining towns surrounding the city are very quiet. The news from Washington that President Roosevelt could not find his way clear to take a hand in bringing about peace between the miners and operators was received here with genuine disappointment. It had been strongly hoped that the president would be able to find some means of opening up a way to peace.

Saturday marks the end of the fourth week of the total suspension of coal mining, and the miners and their employers are farther apart than ever.

The Susquehanna Coal company has put nonunion firemen to work in its No. 5 colliery at Nanticoke for the purpose of restoring the water supply to a portion of the borough. The company furnishes the power for the pumping of water in the reservoir, and the action of the miners' union in calling out all the men at the colliery caused the company to shut down the whole plant. The borough council was to have brought injunction proceedings, but they are stayed for the present.

Boy's Condition Serious. The four coal and iron policemen who are charged with the shooting of Charles W. McCann, the 13-year-old boy, at the Stanton colliery Thursday night, were given a preliminary hearing Saturday, and were committed to jail for a further hearing at such time as the result of the boy's injuries shall be definitely known. The only witness examined was a physician who attended the lad. The boy's condition grew worse Friday night and it is feared he cannot recover. The bullet has not yet been located.

In West Virginia. Huntington, W. Va., June 7.—Advices from various points along the Norfolk & Western railroad Saturday morning are to the effect that almost every coal mine along the line is tied up, the miners generally obeying the strike order. Something like 10,000 men are out in that field.

At Simmons in the Flat Top field 95 per cent. of the men quit work. The three large collieries at Goodwill are completely at a standstill. At three of the mines on Tug river about one-third of the usual force is at work, but efforts are now being made by the strikers to induce them to quit. The Thacker field is also completely tied up, 500 miners being out there.

At Dingess not a mine is in operation, the miners there numbering about 600. On Elkhorn, where 3,000 miners are usually at work, not 500 entered the mines Saturday morning. On Tug river the operations of Biglow Jewett and Brooks, of Detroit, are completely tied up. This is the company that imported Hungarian miners to the field several months ago, none of whom could speak English. They all joined the union in a body a few nights ago and not a man of the number was at work Saturday. These Hungarians seem to regard the day as a great holiday and are drinking and making merry. Here trouble may soon occur.

Strike Order Obeyed. Elkhorn, W. Va., June 7.—The general strike order has been universally obeyed in every field along the Norfolk & Western railroad. But few collieries were attempting to operate Saturday and those that are, have not an eighth of the usual force at work. At Simmons, Goodwell, Eckman and Vivian a few of the union miners refused to quit Saturday morning, but they will likely be induced to stop before the day is over. The operators are endeavoring to keep strikers away from mines where a few men are yet at work, but as yet, no trouble has occurred. Probably 11,000 to 12,000 men were idle Saturday in the Flat Top,

Elkhorn, Tug River, Thacker and Dingess fields. Operators posted notices at Elkhorn Saturday morning that all the strikers living in the company's houses must vacate property at once. Trouble is feared.

Report No Idle Plants. Clarksburg, W. Va., June 7.—Reports from all the coal mines in this region have been received here Saturday and there is not an idle plant, there being less than 100 miners out. This was to have been the central point of the strike demonstration Saturday, but the agitators found an audience of less than 50 persons at the place of meeting, and declined to deliver addresses. Strike Advocates Disappointed.

Charleston, W. Va., June 7.—Reports from the Kanawha and New River coal fields up to noon Saturday was a disappointment to those who predicted a general cessation of work. In the New River fields there have been no actual suspensions and the men have quit only in small bodies. Loup Creek, the largest section of this field, reports a few strikers out. Reports from the Kanawha field say that every operation is running with but a handful of strikers at each place. There have been no disorders. The coal operators of the Kanawha and New River field are holding an important meeting here. Nothing has been given out, but all present are in good spirits over the outlook.

Ten Mines Reported Closed. Roanoke, Va., June 7.—According to advices received by the Norfolk & Western railway, which controls the output of the Pocahontas coal fields, ten mines closed down in the Pocahontas district Saturday. It is estimated that about 500 men are on strike. Other mines are crippled, and only working with reduced forces. The miners of the Tug River fields which are on the West Virginia side have struck. Several thousand men are employed in these fields. The Norfolk & Western officials say they do not consider the strike in this territory to be of a serious nature and expect that the operations now tied up will resume work within ten days. Coal was being loaded in the fields Saturday, but the shipments were not up to the average number of cars. So far there has been no reports of violence among the strikers. "Mother" Jones, the famous Pennsylvania agitator, is on the ground urging the men to quit work and stay out until their demands are granted.

Report Thirty Mines in Operation. Roanoke, Va., June 7.—Officials of the Norfolk & Western claim that 30 mines in the Pocahontas fields were in operation Saturday with reduced forces. The Clinch valley and Thacker fields, they say, are working as usual.

Plan to Settle Strike. New York, June 7.—A new plan is being discussed for settling the strike of the anthracite miners. It is on different lines from any hitherto tried. Some of the leading operators are said to be in favor of the scheme. It is proposed to appoint a committee which will go to the mines and investigate the conditions, and try to effect a settlement. There are four matters to be considered, one of which is the weighing of the coal. President Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers, is said to have discussed the plan and is alleged to be willing to waive the question of recognition of the union card. Some slight concessions may be made on the other side.

TRIAL BY COURT-MARTIAL.

Recommended by Court of Inquiry for American Officers Arrested at Venice.

Washington, June 7.—The navy department Saturday morning gave out the following statement concerning the court of inquiry which investigated the case of the American officers arrested at Venice:

"The court of inquiry recommends trial by court-martial of Lieut. John S. Dodge, U. S. N.; Capt. Robert F. Wynne, U. S. M. C.; and Assistant Surgeon Robert E. Ledbetter, U. S. N., on the charge of unbecoming behavior in public, and that no further action be taken in the case of Naval Cadet James C. Kress, U. S. N., and Private Wilfred Langley, U. S. M. C. Admiral Crowninshield has disapproved the opinion and recommendation of the court of inquiry where it is adverse to the officers on the ground that the evidence is not sufficient."

There will be no further proceedings in this case, according to the present intention of the officials. The grounds upon which Admiral Crowninshield disapproved the finding, namely, the insufficiency of evidence, would not, it is believed, give any cause for offense to the Italian government. The admiral does not find that the Italian court erred, but he does find that, situated as the Chicago is, it is not possible to secure the evidence which would justify the assembling of a court-martial.

The decision of the navy department to refrain from carrying the case further is based entirely upon a cabled and consequently brief report of the action of the court of inquiry and of Admiral Crowninshield's disapproval of the recommendations.

Anti-Trust Law Upheld. Topeka, Kan., June 7.—The validity of the Farrelly anti-trust law was upheld Saturday in a decision handed down by the state supreme court in the case of E. J. Smiley, secretary of the Kansas Grain Dealers' association. Smiley was arrested for violating the law, was convicted, fined \$500 and given a jail sentence. The case was appealed on the ground that the law was invalid.

Valuable Horses Burned. Philadelphia, June 7.—Three buildings of the Erdenheim stock farm, near this city, were destroyed by fire Saturday. Five thoroughbred horses were burned to death. The loss is placed at \$100,000.

ERUPTION IN GUATEMALA

City of Retabulen Buried Under a Mass of Lava, Stones and Ashes.

1,000 REPORTED TO HAVE PERISHED.

Steamer Palena, from Southern Ports, Brings News of the Destruction—People Had Ample Warning and Many Escaped—Earthquakes of Daily Occurrence.

San Francisco, June 7.—Another city in Central America has suffered almost complete destruction and hundreds of its inhabitants have been killed by volcanic eruptions.

The steamer Palena, which arrived Friday from southern ports, brings the news that the town of Retabulen, situated at the foot of Mount Tacana, in Guatemala, has been buried under a mass of lava, stones and ashes thrown from the volcanic crater, and probably 1,000 of its people have perished.

The volcano is about 25 miles from Champanico, and near the town of Tapachulo, which, it is believed, also suffered severely.

People Had Ample Warning. The eruption occurred several days before the steamer Palena arrived at Champanico. The vessel's officers were informed by the company's agent at that place that the volcano had shown signs of impending eruption for several days previous to the outbreak. In fact, Mount Tacana had been restless ever since the great earthquake of April 18, which destroyed the city of Quetzaltenango.

For weeks a black pall of smoke hung over its summit and the glare from the crater frequently illuminated the sky. Many of the inhabitants of Retabulen fled from their homes to places of safety and these escaped frightful deaths.

City Buried Under Ashes. When the eruption at last broke forth in its full fury showers of lava, ashes and stones were ejected and covered the country for miles around. The Bay of Champanico was a mass of floating pumice and ashes.

No details were obtainable by the officers of the Palena, but the loss of life was estimated at not less than 1,000.

The same steamer brought a letter to Balfour, Guthrie & Co., agents of the Pacific Coast Steamship company, from G. M. Melville, their agent in Guatemala, confirming the report of the eruption.

Earthquakes Every Day. He also stated that since the earthquake of April 18 shocks had been of almost daily occurrence. A few days before the Palena sailed a small village near Mount Tacana was destroyed, but no details could be obtained.

The volcano of Santa Maria is also stated to have been in a state of eruption.

Submitted to Arbitration. The Hague, June 7.—The international court of arbitration has been notified of the conclusion of an agreement between the United States and Mexico to submit to the court the dispute regarding the payment of damages in connection with certain church property in California. If this convention is ratified it will be the first case to come before the court.

Received by Emperor. Yokohama, June 7.—The emperor and empress of Japan Saturday received John Barrett, commissioner of the St. Louis exposition, in special audience, and expressed warm interest in the undertaking. Mr. Barrett secured assurances of Japanese participation on an unusual scale.

Will Confer Degree on Choate. London, June 7.—Oxford university, at the forthcoming convocation, an annual commemoration at Oxford, in honor of the founders, will confer the honorary degree of doctor of civil law on Joseph H. Choate, the United States ambassador.

BOERS SURRENDERING.

Lord Kitchener Reports That Satisfaction Progress is Being Made.

London, June 7.—Lord Kitchener, in a dispatch from Pretoria, dated Saturday, announced that the progress made in the surrender of the Boers is entirely satisfactory. Four hundred and forty burghers have laid down their arms at Middleburg, Transvaal. They also brought in a pom-pom complete, with ammunition, and indicated the hiding place of a howitzer and Maxim gun.

Two hundred and eighty-nine Boers have surrendered their arms at Standerton, Transvaal, and Lord Kitchener confirms the report that 255 Boers, of whom 219 were rebels, surrendered at Cradock, Cape Colony.

Many more surrenders were expected Saturday. All the Boers who surrendered in Cape Colony expressed themselves as being rejoiced at the fact that peace had been arranged.

Capetown, June 7.—The surrender of more than 1,500 Boers has already been reported, covering various points. Commandant Fouché brought into Cradock, Cape Colony, his command, consisting of 36 Free Staters and 219 rebels. Fouché is ill.

Commandant Conroy's men, on hearing that peace had been concluded, threw their hats in the air, cheered for King Edward and sang "God Save the King."

These incidents dissipate the fear expressed that the Cape Colony commandoes would refuse to accede to peace terms.

Gen. Christian de Wet is personally superintending the surrender of the

STEAMERS IN COLLISION.

Whaleback Thomas Wilson Alms Cut in Two by the Boat George G. Hadley.

NINE MEN GO DOWN WITH VESSEL.

Disaster Occurs Near Duluth, Minn.—Wilson Sinks Immediately After Being Struck—Crew of the Hadley Do Good Work in Rescuing Unfortunate Seamen.

Duluth, Minn., June 7.—The whaleback steamer Thomas Wilson, Capt. Cameron, master, was cut almost in two by the steamer George G. Hadley, Capt. Fitzgerald, master, a half mile south of the Duluth canal Saturday and nine men went down. They were mostly men of the night crew who had not time to get out of their bunks before the vessel went to the bottom.

The names of the men lost are:

- List of the Drowned. Aaron Tripp, cook. Frank, second cook, Superior. James McDougall, oiler, West Superior. James M. Fraser, oiler, Mantouan Island. Joseph McGraw, wheelman, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. John Campbell, lookout, Greenleaf, Mich. John Carey, deck hand, St. Clairsville, Ont. Thomas Jones, deck hand, Port Hampton. William Roebuck, fireman, Fort Hampton.

The Wilson was coming toward the canal and the Hadley going out, both loaded. Just before reaching the canal and when about opposite the Wilson, the Hadley was given orders by a tug to go to Superior. Immediately she sheered off for the Superior entry and crashed directly into the Wilson.

Wilson Sinks Immediately. The Wilson went down so quickly that it did not seem possible to save a life. One moment the two boats were plowing through the water 200 yards apart, the next the crew of the Wilson could be seen throwing off their clothing and jumping into the water. One man on the Wilson seemed to have more presence of mind than all the rest. He threw life preservers to them that jumped in the cold water without thinking and he certainly saved some lives. The crew of the Hadley also threw preservers to the men struggling in the water.

Crew Jump for Their Lives. Immediately after the collision the Wilson pitched forward and went down. As she plunged, the crew that was still undressing rushed to the stern, jumping overboard as fast as they could free themselves from their clothing. The Wilson did not live a minute after the collision. During the short time she was on top of the water she seemed to be supported entirely by the Hadley's prow, which was sticking in through her plates.

The plunge of the Wilson released the Hadley and the latter boat swung back with a tremendous jerk. As the whaleback went beneath the water she spouted like a submarine explosion from the compression of air in her.

Two men that jumped last were apparently close to the hull when it went down. They were struggling there just before the plunge and could not be seen afterwards. They were probably sucked down with the hull.

Good Work of Life-Savers. The Hadley's steering apparatus seemed to be paralyzed after the collision. She swung round a circle several times and seemed utterly helpless. However, her crew did good work in throwing preservers to the unfortunate seamen in the water. In a few moments it was apparent that the Hadley was going down and the crew on it could be seen stripping themselves and lowering boats. Some of them got into the boats, but when the Hadley sunk to within a foot of her deck, she seemed to cease sinking for a few moments and the men clambered back on the boat. The race of the life-saving crew and the tugs for the wreck was thrilling.

The Hadley would not have made the shore had it not been for the tugs, and that probably means that so many more lives were saved. The life-saving crew did quick and reliable service picking up the men in the water. The Hadley had a hard run for shore and did not win the race by any too great a margin, for a moment after her bow went on the bottom just south of the ship canal pier her stern began to settle and finally went down with a spouting of water similar to that which marked the sinking of the Wilson, though not to the extent that the water was thrown up on the whaleback. As the stern settled down to the bottom the bow lifted a little and the water engulfed the vessel from amidships to stern. Fully half of the way in from the scene of the accident to the point of beaching the decks of the Hadley were covered with water, and the members of the crew that were compelled to stay by her took to the upper works.

The Wilson went down in 80 feet of water and was loaded with ore and belongs to the Pittsburg Steamship line, the steel trust fleet. The Hadley carried coal.

Young Corbett Matched. Denver, Col., June 7.—Articles of agreement were signed Friday night for a ten-round fight on June 27, between Young Corbett and Abe Attel before the Coliseum Athletic club, the men to weigh 127 pounds at three o'clock.

Lord Braybrooke Dead. London, June 7.—Lord Braybrooke (Charles Cornwallis Neville) died suddenly Saturday morning at Saffron Walden. He was born in 1823.

"UNFINISHED BUSINESS."



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IN CONGRESS.

Proceedings of the Senate and House—Depew Addresses the Former.

Washington, June 7.—At the conclusion of routine business in the senate Saturday Senator Depew (N. Y.) addressed the senate in advocacy of the bill appropriating \$10,000,000 for the purchase of 2,000,000 acres of land for a national forest reserve in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee.

After the conclusion of Senator Depew's remarks the senate began the consideration of the measure commonly known as the London dock charges bill.

Washington, June 7.—At the opening of the session of the house Saturday Mr. Cannon, chairman of the committee on appropriations, asked unanimous consent to consider a resolution to authorize the conferees on the sundry civil appropriation bill to consider and insert in that bill the necessary appropriations authorized by the omnibus public building bill. He explained that about \$6,000,000 should be appropriated in the sundry civil bill on account of the omnibus act which was signed Friday. It was customary, he said, to place this class of appropriations in the sundry civil bill and unless the conferees on that bill were authorized to insert these appropriations they would have to go into the general deficiency bill, where they did not properly belong.

There was no objection and the resolution was adopted. The house then resumed consideration of the anti-anarchy bill.

Will Continue to Represent Cuba. Guayaquil, Ecuador, June 7.—The government of Ecuador has decided that the United States consul here is to continue representing Cuban interests in Ecuador until President Palma appoints a consul at this place.