COOPERSTOWN, - N. DAKOTA

Electricity has increased the power of seacoast lights to that of 3,000,000 candles. The mineral oil lamp of the "Doty system," which was in almost universal use previous to the introduction of electricity, did-not exceed 54,-000 candles in the strength of its illumination.

President David Starr Jordan, of Stanford university, accompanied by his wife and young son, has just sailed for Samoa, where the family will spend the summer. As head of the fish commission, President Jordan will make an exhaustive collection of the fishes of the South Sea islands for later study and classification.

Prof. Virchow, who recently passed his 80th annual milestone and is still and hearty, took a leading place the medical world nearly 60 years He was then sent on a government mission to study a typhus epi-densic in upper Silesia. His report attracted attention all over Europe and It might almost be said that from that moment he was a noted man.

David Crosby Foster, president of the Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) savings bank, is believed to be the oldest active bank president in the country. He has just passed his 93d birthday, but is at his desk every morning unless the weather is very bad, remaining until the bank closes at 3 o'clock. He was first elected a director in 1856 and became president July 1, 1877.

The death of an aged woman named Bridget Lawler in the city hospital at Boston reveals strange eccentricities. The woman lived in the poorest quarters and was supposed to be in deep poverty. After her death it was discovered that she left nearly \$8,000 in cash, deposited in several banks. Her sister, Ann Lawler, the lawful heir, declines to receive the money, which she prefers to have bestowed upon two nieces.

The new history of Texas which President Roosevelt will write when he retires from the presidency is to be confined to the story of the Texan Revolution. It is said that the president may spend some time at Temple, Tex., as the guest of Dr. Alexander Dienst, who has the largest and most complete collection of papers and data bearing upon the early history of rexes, particularly the revolutionary period, in existence.

Paderewski is an excellent man of business. All the money he earns by profession, and it is said to exceed \$10,000 a year, is invested to the best advantage. He is said to be a large shareholder in a well-known piano firm, as well as part proprietor in one of the chief hotels in Warsaw. Paderewski has been heard to say that he has never had a single serious financial loss during the time he has conducted his own investments.

In Austria a woman, no matter what hè may do, is never regarded or treated quite as a criminal. She may rob, burn, kill-set every law at defiance, in fact, and break all the commandments in turn without a fear of ever being called upon to face a gallows. She is not even sent to an ordinary prison to do penance for her sins. The hardest fate that can befall her is to be compelled to take up her abode for a time in a convent.

A prominent physician has announced his belief that in diagnosing a patient's case it is as essential to observe his walk as to feel his pulse. From recent investigations in this branch of what we may venture to call pedestrial therapeutics, it appears that a person in vigorous and robust health walks with his toes pointed to the front, and that as health begins to go the toes turn gradually out and a perceptible bend appears in the knees.

Abner Crossman has just completed the work of supervising the frescoing of the state house dome at Topeka, Kas. According to the local newspapers, "experts say that the Kansas capitol has the finest decorated dome west of Washington, D. C. The present work of frescoing has cost the state about \$7,600. It is rich, but not only a small crowd, the public begaudy, and the colors are harmonious. The principal features of the decorations are four large mural paintings near the top of the dome, representing allegorical subjects."

The traveling bag has undergone interesting changes within the last few years, and has become a much more of his majesty's death which continhandy article than it used to be. Recently the valise of woven straw, which lack of definite unofficial news all weighs practically nothing at all, and actually not more than a few ounces. has come into fashion, but now this seems likely to be in its turn superseded by the paper traveling bag, inbe stored or shipped in that condition, to America. just like a flat sheet of paper.

On the Ferro Carril Tallal, one of stantly inland for six hours of the day, complications had passed. and by utilizing this, trollegs equipped with a sail are enabled to overcome the gradients, returning to the coast tions of such conflicting and intense by the force of gravitation. It is a character as to be without parallel in most curious experience to sail up into the nation's history is ending as it bethe mountains and "coast"back, par- gan, in rejoicing. Englishmen themticularly when one has been used to the comparatively laborious methods brief space of five days the country has used for propelling trolleys in this gone through the most acute stages of country.

Physicians in Attendance on King Declare He Is Out of Immediate Danger.

BULLETIN CAUSES GREAT REJOICING.

His Majesty Is Quite Comfortable and Sees Several Members of Royal Family During Day-Many of the Festivities Planned Are Now to Be Carried Out.

London, June 30.-At 2:30 p. m. it was officially stated at Buckingham palace that the king's progress was fully maintained, that his majesty was quite comfortable and that he had seen several members of the Royal family during the day.

The Latest Bulletin, London, June 30 .- The following bulletin was posted at Buckingham palace at six p. m.:

"The king passed a very comfortable day, and his progress continued to be quite satisfactory.

"TREVES. "LAKING, "BARLOW."

King Sits Up.

London, June 30 .- The king was removed from his bed to a couch Saturday afternoon, earlier than expected, flagship at Portsmouth. The prince

Now, with Saturday's bulletin, they are all talking of the festivities, many of which will occur as planned. The crystal palace July 2 will be the scene of the brilliant hospital ball, in which so many Americans are taking part. On July 4 the India office will be transformed, with oriental decorations, plants and flowers, for the Asiatic reception, when the prince of Wales is expected to welcome the visitors, and London's poor are eagerly looking forward to their free coronation dinner. Wants a War Parade.

Among the disappointed stand-owners and other sections of the public there is a strong desire to have a war parade with Lord Kitchener as the central figure. Such an arrangement would doubtless attract many thou-

sands to London. The metropolis and the country are quite willing to go wild over Kitchener, but he is likely to endeavor to dodge any public shows. Failing Kitchener, the stand proprietors have to rely on the king's first public reappearance, which is likely to be a drive through the streets to the national thanksgiving service. That, however, must be sometime hence, as a man in his sixty-first year, in spite of his wonderfully quick recovery from the immediate results of the operation, will probably have to submit to a

rather lengthy convalescence. Prince Henry Leaves London. London, June 30 .- Prince Henry of Prussia and his suite left London Saturday morning to join the German



and will be placed in a sitting posture. He was feeling better.

Most Encouraging Bulletin. London, June 30 .- At 10:45 o'clock Saturday morning the following official bulletin was issued from Buckingham palace on the condition of

"The king had a good night and his improved condition is maintained. We are happy that we are able to state that we the coronation, giving a most favorconsider his majesty to be now out of immediate danger, and the general condition is satisfactory. "The operation wound, however, still needs constant attention, and such con-

cern as attaches to his majesty's condi-tion is connected with the wound. "Under the most favorable conditions, his majesty's recovery must, of necessity, be protracted.

The two p. m. bulletin will be discon-

"LISTER.

(Signed)

TREVES. "BARLOW, "SMITH, "LAKING."

Causes Great Rejoicing. "The king is now out of immediate danger."

This announcement spread quickly throughout the metropolis and caused general rejoicing. The verdict upon which the nation had so anxiously waited caused a longer consultation than usual. Lord Lister, Sir Frederick Treves and the other doctors discussed the patient's condition for nearly an hour before they committed themselves to the important pronouncement. It was read at Buckingham palace by ing practically assured by Friday evening's reports that everything form. was going well. Yet, to use the words of the Westminister Gazette. the bulletin was "full of intense relief." The underlying suspicion that the doctors might fear more than they wrote, the sensational rumors ued even so late as Friday, and the combined to create intense nervousness. Such hopeful statements as the press had been able to make were not available to the British public, who, however, were spared vented by a Pennsylvania man. It is the sensational reports, now so collapsible when empty, so that it can palpably absurd, which were cabled

The reference to the wound in Saturday morning's bulletin it is authoritatively set forth, can be rethe Chilean railways, there is a grad- garded without any disquietude. By ual rise from the coast to the Andes. June 30 the doctors are expected to 80 miles distant. A' wind blows con- announce that all danger of any

> A Week of Tense Emotions. A week which has witnessed emoselves can scarcely realize that in the

jubilation, fear, doubt and hope.

of Wales bid farewell to his cousin at the station. A large crowd of people gave Prince Henry a hearty send-off. Princess Henry of Prussia left London Saturday night.

YORK TIMES

Reid Sends Message.

Washington, June 30 .- A cable mesment Saturday from Mr. Whitelaw able account of the condition of King Edward VII. He says that the physicians attending the king anticipate his rapid recovery. Mr. Reid says, among those entirely familiar with the case, it is well understood that there is no foundation for alarming reports, that the king has cancer or any serious throat or stomach trouble. According to Mr. Reid, the strength, nerves, and sound blood of the king are all in his favor. A most favorable symptom in solid food.

THE DRIEBUND CONTINUED.

Alliance Between Germany, Austria Hungary and Italy Renewed at Berlin.

Berlin, June 30.-The treaty providing for the prolongation of alliance between Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy (the dreibund) was signed in Berlin Saturday morning by the imperial chancellor, Count von Buelow: the Austrian ambassador, L. von Szogyeny-Marich, and the Italian ambassador, Count Lanza di Busca. The alliance was renewed in its original

Battle in Wyoming.

Sheridan, Wyo., June 30 .- A reproduction of the historic Custer Massacre, near to the place where poor Custer and his gallant band in reality met_their tragic fate, is what will occur here, on the 4th of July. Near by is the Crow Indian reservation and the Sioux are not far off, so it is planned to bring a thousand warriors together and take part in this unique outdoor drama.

Last Wire Stretched for Bridge. New York, June 30 .- With an American flag fluttering from the keel the last wire making up the four cables of the new East river bridge has been put in place. This is the end of seven months' work by the contractors and marks the commencement on the structure proper, which will be ready about the fall of next year, almost simultaneously with the completion of the rapid transit system.

Strike Out of Sympathy. Des Moines, Ia., June 30 .- At one o'clock Saturday &l electrical workers and linemen employed on the local telephone exchanges quit work out of girls. Further sympathetic strikes to

Cabinet Agrees on Terms of Proclamation to Be Issued on the Fourth of July.

TO BE CABLED TO ACTING GOV. WRIGHT

Contemplates Only the Liberation of Natives Who Have Been Convicted of Political Crimes-Agninaldo and the Prisoners Held at Guam Included in Terms of Proclamation.

Washington, June 30.—The cabinet as agreed upon the terms of an amnesty proclamation to the Filipinos, which it is contemplated to issue on the 4th of July. The war department for some time past has had under consideration the draft of a proclamation and has found it necessary to make a number of changes in its text. In its modified state it was agreed to by the cabinet, and Secretary Root will cable it to Acting Gov. Wright for his inspection. If it meets the latter's approval nothing will remain but for the president, if the Philippine civil government bill is a law on that day, as is now expected it will be, to issue on Independence day a formal proclamation setting forth terms of amnesty for all political offenders in the islands, including Aguinaldo and those held at Guam.

The proclamation is based on the general objects of the Philippine government bill, namely, to restore peace in the archipelago and substitute a civil for a military administration. That bill is now in conference and the proclamation will not be issued until the Philippine government measure has been agreed upon by both houses and the president has affixed his signature to it.

The Proclamation.

The proclamation will declare that state of peace now exists in the Philippine islands, save in the parts of the archipelago where the Mindanao or Pagan tribes are giving the United States a great amount of trouble and, will declare in effect that with the transfer of the government of the archipelago from a military to a civil status all those arrested and held for. political offenses shall be restored to liberty, granted full amnesty, and allowed to participate in the civil government that is to be inaugurated on the islands. While the proclamation is subject to changes in text, the general language of the document is pret-

ty well mapped out. There was a general discussion Friday of the treatment that should be accorded the political prisoners of the islands. There is no intention, it is stated, to release those prisoners convicted of other than political offenses, the benefits of the amnesty being limited to those in custody as a result of breaches of military law, leaving criminal offenders to the action of the proper authorities under the coming civil government. The purpose is to demonstrate that motives of humanity and generosity dictate our course toward the Filipinos. When the issage was received at the state depart- lands are turned over to the civil authorities, they will not be left without adequate military protection, as no more troops will be ordered home from the present, and every precau-tion will be taken for the military safeguarding of the islands under the new civil administration.

> Conference Over Philippine Bill. Washington, June 30 .- The conferes on the Philippine bill reassembled Saturday morning and then took a recess at one o'clock.

It became evident at the morning's meeting that no agreement would be reached Saturday and that the his case is that he has been taking matter would go over until Monday. In fact plans were made for future meetings carrying the matter over until Monday. The important issues on the house provision for a legislature and between the senate silver system and the house gold system are still open, as is also the section as to granting franchises.

The house conferees will make a determined stand for their civil government plan, claiming that it follows recommendations by the Schurman and the Taft commissions and by President McKinley. It appears that the intimation that all legislation will fail unless the senate silver system is accepted was conveyed directly to one of the house conferees by a senator. The conference was resumed at two o'clock.

Rathbone Appeals to Congress. Washington, June 30.-When the enate convened Saturday a partial conference report on the general deiciency appropriation bill was agreed to and Senators Hale, Allison and Teller appointed conferees.

Senator Teller (Col.) presented a petition from Estes G. Rathbone, praying for a full investigation into his performance of duties as director of posts of Cuba during the occupation of Cuba. He maintained in his petition that he was unjustly tried and unfairly convicted and that he is entitled to a full, fair and impartial investigation by congress.

The petition was referred to the committee on relations with Cuba. Morgan's Resolution Gets Set-Back

A resolution offered Friday by Senator Morgan providing for an investigation by the committee on interoceanic canals to ascertain whether any claims exist in favor of citizens of the United States against the new or the old Panama Canal company; and authorizing the committee to ascertain whether unlawful or corrupt sympathy with the striking central efforts have been made to obtain any part of the sum that may be applied the same end are expected next week. to the purchase of the property of lambs, \$5.500.78.

the new Panama Canal company or to Costa Rica or Nicaragua by the United States, was taken up.

After Senator Morgan had explained the resolution, Senator Spooner (Wis.) vigorously opposed its adoption. Senator Morgan interrupted Senator Spooner to say that he wanted to know whether the lobby that had been hanging about Washington was to receive any part of the \$40,000,000. He said bribes were paid to men who conducted great negotiations.

Senator Mitchell (Ore.) said he could not support the Morgan resolution because it would tend to delay work on the canal.

Senator Hanna, in opposing the resolution, resented the insinuation that a lobby was here. He challenged Senator Morgan to produce the proof of such a charge.

Senator Morgan said he had made no reflection on congress but insisted that there was a lobby for Pana-

The resolution was then sent to the calendar without action. It will take a vote of the senate to get it up.

Washington, June 30 .- When the house met at noon Saturday Mr. Babcock (Wis.) asked unanimous consent for consideration of a resolution to empower the commissioners of the District of Columbia to make special regulations for the G. A. R. encampment in this city next September. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Moon (Tenn.) took the floor to explain why he had objected Friday.

The resolution then was passed and the house resumed the debate on the Horton-Butler contested election case, notice having been given that after it was disposed of the conference reports on the naval and District of Columbia appropriation bills would be called up. The contestee, Mr. Butler (Mo.) took the floor in his own behalf, making a speech of an hour.

Butler's Sent Declared Vacant. Washington, June 30.—The house Saturday adopted resolutions declaring the seat occupied by Mr. Butler, of Missouri, vacant on the ground there had been no valid election.

Argue for Admission to Union. Washington, June 30.-The senate committee on territories met Saturday to hear the delegates from the territories named in the omnibus statehood bill present arguments on the subjects of admission.

MITCHELL GOES WEST.

President of United Mine Workers Makes an Unexpected Move-Object of His Trip.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., June 30 .- The anwilkesbarre, Pa., June 30.—The announcement that President Mitchell would leave for the west late Saturday afternoon came as a surprise to those at strike headquarters as it was not expected that he would leave until the eve of the Indianapolis convention. He started at 4:30 o'cloek, and will return here next Wednesday or Thursday. Mr. Mitchell said he expected to take up internal matters with the union officials of Illinois.

Late Friday night some one threw

the llon's share of the property gathered by the insurgents?

"Because he was living at Malolos like a prince. He had nothing when he landed at Manila, and he could have procured the means for this ostentation in no other way. He began immediately after arrival to take every dollar in sight. It may be ungrateful in me to state the fact, but it is true that he sent cattle to me—herds of them—for the ships. The stock were taken from the Philippine people."

"Was any statement made of this circumstance at the time?"

"No; that is war, as you know."

dynamite into the Wildam A. colliery of the Lehigh Valley Coal company at Duryea, causing two explosions. Fortunately no one was near the spot Late Friday night some one threw where the dynamite fell. The coal and iron police were unable to locate the lage and loot?" person who threw the explosive.

THE MARKETS.

Grain, Provisions, Etc. Chicago, June 28. WHEAT—About steady. July, 72%@73%c; September, 72%@72%c; December, 73%@

CORN-Closed higher. July, 69%@70c September, 614/061%c: December, 474/0480 OATS-Firm and active. July, old, 40% @41c; July, new, 46@47c; September, 30\\@30\%c; September, new, 33\\@34c.

BUTTER-Market steady. Creamery, 18 @21½c per pound; dairles, 17@19½c. NEW POTATOES—Market slow. Choice to fancy Triumphs, per bu., 68@60c; choice to fancy Early Ohios, 60@65c.

EGGS-Market firmer. At mark, cases returned, 15%@16c; lose off, cases returned, LIVE POULTRY-Barely steady.

keys, 114,012c; chickens, 10c; ducks, 9010c. New York, June 28. FLOUR-Quiet but firmer. WHEAT—Opened firm and active. Later it eased off under realizing. July, 79%@ 79%c; September, 77 11-16@77%c; December,

RYE-Firm. State, 63@64c c. i. f. New York car lots; No. 2 western, 66c f. o. b.

CORN-Active and stronger. September, 647-16@64%c; December, 52%@52%c. OATS-Strong and higher. Track white, BEEF-Dull.

BUTTER-Market steady. State dairy 18@21c; state creamery, 19@22c; renovated, 17@19%c; factory, 18@18%c; imitation creamery, 17@19%c.

EGGS—Market firm. State and Pennsylvania, 194@20c; western candled, 184@19c; southwestern, 154@174c. Live Stock.

Chicago, June 28 Chicago, June 23.

HOGS—Choice to fancy strong-weight shipping, \$7.7007.85; common to choice heavy packing, \$7.3007.50; common to choice heavy mixed, \$7.3007.50; selected butcher weights, \$7.4007.75; assorted light, \$7.450 7.50; common to fancy light mixed, \$7.000 7.35; thin to choice, \$5.5006.55.

CATTLE—Prime beeves, \$3.10@8.40; good to choice beeves, \$7.30@8.00; fair to good export and shipping steers, \$6.60@7.25; plain and medium beef steers, \$5.75@6.50; common and medium beer steers, \$5.500.00; common to rough, \$4.80@5.60; good to choice feeders, \$4.60@5.40; poor to good stock steers, \$2.60 @4.50; bulls, plain to fancy, \$2.80@5.75; cornfed western steers, \$5.40@7.85; fed Texas steers. \$5.20@7.00; Texas cows, bulls and grass steers, \$3.25@5.10.

South Omaha, Neb., June 28. CATTLE—Market steady. Native steers, \$5.00@8.00; cows and heifers, \$3.85@5.75; Western steers, \$4.75@5.35; Texas steers, \$4.50@5.50; canners, \$1.50@2.75; stockers and feeders, \$2.50@5.00; calves, \$2.00@5.50. HOGS Market steady steady to strong. Heavy, \$7.55@7.70; mixed, \$7.45@7.55; light, \$7.40@7.55; pigs, \$6.50@7.25; bulk of sales, \$7.50@7.90.

SHEEP-Market weak. Fed muttons \$3.00@4.00; westerns, \$3.25@3.75; ewes, \$2.25 @3.25; common and stockers, \$2.00@3.40;

Admiral Dewey, in His Testimony, Declares the Filipino Was a

Mere Figurehead.

LIVED HIGH ON INSURGENTS' PROPERTY

Rabbed People of Cattle to Feed Dewey's Men-Admiral Repeats Story Current in East That Aguinaldo in 1897 Had Betrayed His People to Spaniards for Money.

Washington, June 30 .- The third days' testimony given by Admiral Dewey before the senate committee on the Philippines began with a reference to the statements made by the Admiral at the first day's proceeding concerning the proffer made by the Spanish governor general to surrender to him. Senator Cormack called attention to the fact that the press reports made it appear that he had said that during the next 24 hours after the destruction of the Spanish fleet on May 1 there had been several proffers to surrender on the part of the governor. The admiral replied that he had said that between May 1 and August 13 the governor general had sent word to him more than once that he would be pleased to surrender to the navy. The first proffer, he said, was made in May through the English consul. At the time, the admiral admitted, Aguinaldo had begun operations around Manila and was working toward the city.

Taking up the thread of the investigation where it was dropped Friday Senator Carmack asked the witness if all the trouble in the Philippines had been due to Aguinaldo.

"I won't say that," the admiral replied, "but," he continued, "I will repeat that if we had had 5,000 troops at Manila on May we had had 5,000 troops at Manila on May

1, the city could have been taken possession of and we would have had, at least for
the time, no trouble with the natives.
They were our friends then."

In reply to other questions put by Senator Carmack concerning Aguinaldo, the

admiral said:
"I think you are making too much-of Aguinaldo. He was a mere figurehead, and was surrounded by stronger men than himself. Mahini was one of these, and Gen. Luna, whom he had killed, was another." Replying to another question the admiral said it was the general report throughout the east that in 1897 Aguinaldo had betrayed his people to the Spaniards for money.

Nor did he remember that this report

Nor did he remember that this report had been denied by American officers in the Philippines. Among other officers quoted in this direction was Gen. Green, and the admiral called attention to the fact that Gen. Green had not given his authority. "If," he said, "Agoncillo told him, I don't think the authority was good."

"Why do you say that Aguinaldo took the lion's share of the property gathered

Filipino Army a Mob.

"Well, we didn't do that way. For instance, I took all the coal in sight, but I paid for it." Senator Patterson-Do you refer to Agui-

naldo taking property for the support of the army as loot and pillage? Admiral Dewey—That is one part of it... Senator Carmack-You didn't object at

that time? Admiral Dewey-No, but he soon got be-

Objects to Criticising Army Officers. A number of questions were asked in re-gard to statements made by Gens, Green, Bell, and others, but the witness asked To be excused from criticising officers of the army, and the chair (Senator Beveridge) said that he would not be required to answer any questions the replies to which would involve such criticism. Thereupon the admiral said he was "very glad," and Senator Carmack said he knew of no such rule, but supposed he would have to sub-mit. The admiral added that no opinions

by others would change his own opinion of Aguinaldo. Senator Carmack-Then is that a fact that you took a man to Manila to be a leader of the native people who had but recently betrayed these people for a bribe? Admiral Dewey-I think that would have made no difference; the country was under

reign of terror. "Then you wanted a man who could or-ganize the natives?" "No. I didnt want anyone. Aguinaldo and

"Did the consul and others have any power to force these people upon you?"
"Yes, by constant pressure. I didn't want

the Filipino refugees, because I didn't be-lieve that a half dozen of them would do any good, in view of the report that thou-sands would rise up in insurrection upon would play a very small part."
"Then you placed the country at the mercy of a man who would plunder and rob, notwithstanding you had no need of

his services?"
This question the admiral declined to

answer, and Senator Patterson took the witness, asking if Aguinaldo had eyer talked to him on the basis of selling out to the Americans. The admiral replied in the negative, and Mr. Patterson then asked if the Philippine leader had ever asked him for money. The reply was that Aguinaldo had asked him to exchange gold for Mexican dollars.

"I was pretty sure as to where he had gotten the dollars, as he hadn't brought them with him," said the admiral, "and I thought that the fact that he wanted gold was pretty god indication that he was getting ready to leave."

Admits Disagreement. In answer to pressing questions the admiral said he and Gen. Anderson did not agree very well, but he added that he was there to tell what he knew, and was not responsible for what others said.

"I don't like your questions," he said.

to Senator Patterson, "and I don't think I ought to be required to answer them." Senator Beverldga, presiding, said the admiral need not make replies. Both Sanators Beveridge and Dietrich asked questions to bring out the fact that the admiral upon further acquaintance with the Fil-ipinos felt they were not capable of self-

The admiral was then excused.