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LEAPED TO HIS DEATH.

Bridge Jumper Was Not Prepared for What He Got.

NEW YORK, June 4.—Robert G. Bidwell, 30 years old, who recently came to New York from Jacksonville, Fla., leaped to death from the Brooklyn bridge this afternoon. Many people saw the jump. He had an American flag in each hand. His body was recovered. He had evidently prepared for the jump, for he wore a life preserver, and his body was swathed with towels, which were evidently intended to lessen the impact when he struck the water. A number of newspapers were stuffed between his body and the life preserver. Bidwell's father was in Florida. The young man was not well balanced.

Servant Threatens Reprisals.

BELGRADE, June 4.—In consequence of recent violations of the Serbian frontier at two places by Albanians, resulting in affrays in which two Serbian soldiers were killed, the Serbian Government has sent a protest to the Ottoman Government, intimating that it is determined to make reprisals unless Turkey puts a stop to such occurrences.

Ran Amuck in Singapore.

LONDON, June 4.—The Daily Mail publishes the following dispatch from Singapore: "A Malay doctor named Ibrahim ran amuck and killed six people with a spear, seriously injuring nine others. He was then knocked down and died from the effects of a fractured skull."

NO EXTRA SESSION

President Finds No Reason for Calling One.

PHILIPPINE PLANS UNCHANGED

Civil Government Will Be Set Up in the Islands About July 1—Treaty to Be Governor.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—About the first of next month full civil government will be set up in the Philippine Islands, exactly as projected by the Philippine Commission. As soon after that date as the administrative machinery can be made ready for it, the Philippine tariff will be proclaimed, also following out the original plan formed before the announcement of the decisions of the Supreme Court last week. It was decided that there was no reason for an extra session of Congress. These determinations followed a careful study of the jurisdiction of the court by Attorney-General Knox and Secretary Root, the results of which were made known at the Cabinet meeting today. After two hours' session the Cabinet was unanimous in the opinion that the recent Supreme Court decision called for no change in the Government's programme. Secretary Root has had little doubt at any time since the court's action of the feasibility of continuing the execution of the Philippine programme without violating any of the principles enunciated by the court, and his study of the court's opinion was mainly to make sure that he had not overlooked anything in the decisions that might qualify the belief on his part. He has not found in any of the decisions of the justices anything to shake his original idea, and he has advised the Cabinet. Attorney-General Knox, after an independent consideration of the decisions, was of the same mind, so the original programme will be carried out. The Attorney-General submitted to the Cabinet a very elaborate review of the Supreme Court decisions, with his conclusions thereon.

As to the legal status of the islands, the officials have nothing to say, but while reserving full liberty to meet any legal attacks, as may be thought best, the general statement is that the Supreme Court decision of authority in the Philippines is to be by virtue of the supreme power reposed in the President; it may be either as commander-in-chief of the United States military establishment or by reason of the special designation in the Spooner law; perhaps either, it is said, would be sufficient.

The civil government to be set up is to be established under the military government, and will be a civil government, exercised through the military powers of the President. The collector at San Francisco will continue collecting Dingley duties on imports from the Philippines, as the Cabinet has assured itself that the practice is legal, or, at any rate, that it is not bound to declare otherwise in the absence of a controlling decision by the highest judicial authority. The failure of the court to announce a decision in the *Forster* case, Diamond Rings case, involving the legality of the imposition of Dingley duties on goods coming from the Philippines—is regarded as warranting the belief that the decision in this case is a parallel of the *Delima* case.

The report of the Philippine Commission, setting out in detail the complete scheme of civil government to be set up there, in now ready, and the legal difficulty being passed, consideration will now be given to this report. It would not be feasible to notify Judge Taft by July 1, at a time when the administration governor of the Philippines in time for him to assume office July 1, so this must be done by cable.

CAILLES DOES NOT BELIEVE IT.

Sends His Adjutant to Manila to See if Aguinaldo Is a Prisoner.

MANILA, June 4.—Guerra, adjutant to General Cailles, had a three hours' interview with Aguinaldo today. He said Cailles did not believe that Aguinaldo had been captured and consequently issued a proclamation characterizing Aguinaldo's address to the Filipino people as a "proclamation of a man who is not a prisoner." Guerra, advised Cailles to surrender immediately. After this interview, General Wade and General Sumner informed Cailles that Cailles must notify them at Pagsanjan, not later than next Monday, of his decision in the matter. The American generals declined to guarantee that Cailles would be safe, and General Trias, in company with General Lucban, brother of the insurgent leader still operating in Samar, has gone to Samar Island and will attempt to induce Lucban to surrender.

Some of the leaders of the Federal party have prepared a resolution in which it is declared that the party will disband unless the United States Civil Commission appoints several Filipino judges who have recently been removed from office. Upon the advice of the more rational members of the party, as well as certain American authorities, the resolution was not presented. The wisest of the Federal leaders are convinced of the lack of wisdom in forcing discord, especially at a time when the administration at Washington is about to confer general civil government in the archipelago.

The commission tomorrow will resume the organization of civil government in the provinces. A bill has been prepared creating 14 judicial circuits. The salaries of the circuit judges range from \$3500 to \$5000 a year. Judge Bates and Judge Land will probably be assigned to the circuits of Ilo Ilo and Cebu, respectively.

General Sumner reported that 3000 rifles have been captured or surrendered during the last two months in the provinces of Laguna, Tayabas, Batangas and Cavite.

It has been decided to begin the occupation of the island of Mindoro with three companies of the Ninth Regiment, which has just arrived from China. The American Lawyers' Association has addressed a memorial to the Philippine Commission in behalf of the use of the English language in courts of justice.

CEBU NOT PACIFIED.

Insurrecto Town Governments Are Still Maintained.

CEBU, P. I., April 26.—Cebu for the past year has not only failed to progress, but has in some respects retrograded. A year ago one could at least venture outside the metropolis of the island with a fair chance of returning unharmed. Today, the American who is rash enough to start into the interior alone does so with a full knowledge that it is at the risk of his life.

The United States Philippine Commission came to Cebu to organize the island

into a province and found recognition by the military authorities of numerous practically insurrecto town governments. This is justified by the military commander of the district, Colonel McCreesh, of the Forty-fourth Infantry, on the ground that these semi-government towns are conducted under the surveillance of the military detachments stationed in most of the towns. According to the testimony of a number of the subordinate officers, neither the amounts of municipal taxes collected, what they are applied to nor any other details are reported to the commanders. Several of the towns have no local governments, but it appears that about all pay tribute to the native political leaders. Most of the leaders are considered insurrecto at heart and some of them openly declare themselves.

The island of Cebu is wholly free from any hiding places for guerrillas by standing timber, and has altogether some 1200 troops of the Forty-fourth and 19 regiments of Infantry, yet General Maxell, the chief insurrecto, continues to operate with 300 rifles and 4000 cartridges, and men, and meanwhile the insurrecto politicians manage to profit by keeping on the fence and surreptitiously encouraging insurrecto sentiment. Colonel McCreesh said that he has had some correspondence with insurrecto leaders, but could not possibly accept their terms of surrender. The insurrecto government is offered as a province. It has a population of 250,000.

VLAKFONTEIN BATTLE.

One of the Most Desperate Engagements of the Boer War.

LONDON, June 5.—Details received showing the fighting at Vlakfontein regard that it was one of the most desperate engagements of the war. General Dixon's column was traversing the district and establishing posts when it was attacked by 1200 Boers under Commandant Kemp. The Boers were so close that 50 British fell at the first volley. The Yeomanry held the position protecting the column until they were nearly decimated, and then, finding it impossible to save the guns, the artillerymen shot the gun-horses to prevent the Boers moving the guns.

The column quickly recovered from the shock of the unexpected attack. The Derbyshires charged with bayonets, and after a short desperate fight, drove off the Boers and recovered the guns. The Derbyshires and Yeomanry both lost very heavily. It is asserted that while the Boers were retreating, the Yeomanry shot them in the back, and the Boers shot two artillerymen in cold blood for refusing to work them against their own comrades.

The War Office makes public the following dispatches from Lord Kitchener, dated Pretoria, June 4:

"Dixon's report of the fighting at Vlakfontein, 40 miles from Johannesburg, May 29, June 1, is a most interesting one. With seven guns were engaged. The force was returning to camp at Vlakfontein, when the enemy, under cover of a fire, rushed the rear guard consisting of two guns of the Twenty-eighth, and 300 men of the Derbyshires, and the yeomanry. They temporarily captured the two guns. When the remainder of the force came into action, the Boers were driven off and the guns recaptured. Our casualties were 100 men and 31 men killed, six officers and 115 men wounded and one officer and seven men missing. One officer and four men have since died of wounds. Forty-one Boers were killed on the ground. The further Boer casualties were not known. Reinforcements are being sent."

The War Office tonight publishes the following dispatch from Lord Kitchener, dated Pretoria, June 4:

"Jamestown (Cape Colony) surrendered to Kritzinger's command on the morning of June 2, after four hours' fighting. The town guard and local volunteers were overpowered before reinforcements could come up. Our casualties were three killed and two wounded. The Boer loss is said to have been greater. The force was routed, but the garrison was released. Have placed General French in charge of operations in Cape Colony."

The appointment of General French, who has been recruiting his health in Cape Town, to command the operations in Cape Colony, indicates that Lord Kitchener attaches considerable importance to the invasion. The recapture of the town of Jamestown further demands the sending out of reinforcements. The surrender of Jamestown is regarded as a disagreeable incident, because it has provided Commandant Kritzinger with a fresh supply of the shins of war.

Boer Prisoners for Bermuda.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, June 4.—The Governor has received notification that the transport *Armenian* will arrive here today with 1000 Boer prisoners.

Two companies of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment will act as their guards.

Degrees for Briggs and Brown.

OXFORD, June 4.—It is proposed to confer the honor of the degree of Doctor of Letters upon Professor Charles A. Briggs and Professor Francis Brown, of Union Theological Seminary, at the forthcoming commemoration at Oxford University.

Johannesburg Miners Strike.

JOHANNESBURG, June 2.—Many miners, refusing to accept 5 shillings per day, the rate fixed by military order, have gone on strike.

Rainfall in Kansas.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 4.—Specials to the Star indicate a general rain over Kansas last night, the fall at some points measuring one and one-half to two inches. Wheat and corn fields that have been suffering for two weeks from drought received inestimable benefit. At Cuba, the storm was accompanied by a strong wind that unroofed a store, moved a residence from its foundation and demolished several barns and windmills. Near Arcadia, high water damaged the Union Pacific tracks, detaining trains 10 hours.

German Tariff Conference.

BERLIN, June 4.—Count von Bulow presided at the conference between the representatives of the Imperial government and those of the Federal states called to discuss the tariff. In a brief speech the chancellor expressed his opinion that a complete agreement would be reached upon the most important points of the new tariff bill. The proceedings of the meeting were secret.

Nunciature Not Wanted.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 4.—The report that a special mission from the Vatican is expected to reopen the negotiations for the establishment of a nunciature at St. Petersburg is confirmed. Russia is satisfied with the present arrangement by which business is transacted through the resident at Rome, and it is not believed the paper wishes will be gratified.

De Lur-Saluens Arrested.

PARIS, June 4.—The Marquis de Lur-Saluens, the well known Royalist and member of the chamber of deputies, who unexpectedly returned to Paris about the middle of last month, has been arrested. The arrest was made under an order directing the marquis to stand trial before the senate, which will meet as the high court of justice June 24.

HERRON DISMISSED

Socialist Expelled From Congregational Church.

TRIED BY MINISTERS' COUNCIL

The Doctor Sent a Letter in His Defense in Which He Laid No Blame on His Wife.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 4.—Professor George D. Herron, ex-professor of applied Christianity in Iowa College, at Grinnell, is no longer a Congregationalist. He was tried by a council of ministers and elders of the church, sitting

JOHN H. CONVERSE.



WHO WILL PAY A YEAR'S SALARY OF A PRESBYTERIAN EVANGELIST TO ALASKA AS THE RESULT OF A TEST.

John H. Converse, of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, will pay a year's salary of a Presbyterian evangelist to Alaska, as the result of a test. At a meeting at the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, addressed by Dr. S. H. Young, the latter paid a glowing tribute to American commerce, and incidentally to Philadelphia enterprise. "In every country," said the doctor, "the American traveler is reminded of his home. Every nation comes to our markets to buy. The goldseeker making his way to the Yukon no longer drags or carries his provisions over Chilkoot Pass. That gateway to the Eldorado of the north is now no longer impenetrable. A railroad now crosses its jagged peaks, and the locomotives used on that road were built at the Baldwin Locomotive Works, of this city."

"Well, doctor, what are you going to charge me for that advertisement that you gave me at the Academy of Music last Monday evening?" John H. Converse jokingly asked Dr. Hall the next time they met. "The salary for a year of a missionary to Alaska," was Dr. Hall's ready reply. "Done," said Mr. Converse. "I'll pay." "Do you mean it?" asked the doctor incredulously. "Certainly, I do. You can call on me for the amount." Both laughed with enjoyment at the joke.

John H. Converse was born in Burlington, Vt., in 1840, and is the son of a Congregational minister, his father having been pastor of the church in Burlington for a number of years. On his mother's side, Mr. Converse is descended from Ethan Allen, the famous leader of the "Green Mountain Boys" at the capture of Ticonderoga. Mr. Converse was graduated from the University of Vermont in 1861, he became the secretary of E. H. Williams, then superintendent of the Galena division of the Northwestern Railway, at Chicago, in 1864. When Mr. Williams became superintendent of the Pennsylvania Central, Mr. Converse accompanied him to Altoona, Pa., and when Mr. Williams became partner in the famous Baldwin Locomotive Works, Mr. Converse was still associated with him, and soon became a partner. Mr. Williams died about two years ago, and Mr. Converse is now the leading man in the greatest locomotive manufacturing plant in the world, employing over 3000 men and making 30 or more locomotives a week. Mr. Converse joined with Mr. E. H. Williams in a gift of \$100,000 a year ago to the Forest Grove, Or., College, and his gifts to the University of Vermont have been munificent, both in the erection of buildings and in the founding of scholarships. He is a man of great business ability, a man of unblemished life from boyhood, who started without a dollar in his pocket, and owes everything he is today to his ability and his character. He is a rich man, who considers his wealth a trust to be administered in the extension of the work of religion, philanthropy and public education.

at Grinnell today on a charge of "conduct unbecoming a Christian and a gentleman." Thirteen churches were represented. Evidence was introduced to show that Herron was a man of unusual loyalty and devoted wife, which finally resulted in divorce proceedings and a legal separation. A long letter from Dr. Herron was presented in which he stated that he had considered the council decision that the charges were sustained and voted unanimously to expel him from the church.

J. P. Lyman, of Grinnell, presented the case against Herron on behalf of the council. He read the letter calling for the council, the invitation to Dr. Herron to participate and defend, and Dr. Herron's letter of declination, in which Dr. Herron said: "I am perfectly satisfied that the hearing shall be ex parte."

Rev. E. M. Vittum, of Grinnell, was the first witness. He said he met Dr. Herron's wife in Grinnell in April, 1898, and exchanged pupils with Dr. Herron. He was entertained at the home of the Rands, and they talked all the time of Dr. Herron. Mrs. Herron was loyal all the time, devoted to her husband, and believed in his teachings. On his last departure to Europe she told a friend, the witness said, that she "wished to die."

Professor Charles Noble, the second witness, confirmed Rev. Vittum. Mrs. Herron was unusually loyal, he said. Professor Noble said he was strongly in favor of Dr. Herron at the beginning, but had changed his views since. Dr. Herron's book, published in 1892, was dedicated to his wife in these words: "To my wife, who has been my best loving counsel."

Rev. Vittum said the trial must be an expiation of Mrs. Herron. She was innocent and persecuted all the way through. His church, he said, was ready to expel Herron without any more evidence, but evidence must be heard for his wife's sake.

Professor Herron's letter to the council is very embracing about 3000 words. He very courteously acquiesces the council of any but the best possible intentions. He maintains that the plea entered in the court at Altoona was a necessary legal form. He says that he will make no defense; that he is satisfied that the responsibility should rest where it is. He maintains that the present marriage relation is a bond and a form of tyranny. He lays no blame upon his former wife for the divorce proceedings. Dr. Herron's wife, he said, was a woman of high character, and he would not count any one a friend

who would undertake to defend him at the expense of another. He asks to be permitted to explain that he did not desert his children because no father loves his children more than he does, but he has long held it as a principle that children belong first to the mother, who in this case has been their constant companion. He says the council is acting in defense of what it believes is the sacredness of the family institution, but on that point he does not believe the present marriage system is sacred or good, but is rather the destruction of the liberty and love of truth, which makes life sacred and worth while.

"If in trying to be truthful to the world I have lost all means of serving it, then let it be so," he says. "The life which you condemn me for not living was a lie. Yet, I fruitlessly tried to convert it into truth in order to be moral and self-denying, according to the standard of religion and private ownership."

In speaking of Miss Rand, Professor Herron avows his affection for her and speaks with indignation concerning the contumacy that has been heaped upon her.

SATISFIED WITH AMENDMENT

Cuban People, as a Whole, Want It Adopted.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Inside Informa-

WILL NEED A FRIEND

Carnegie Predicts a Combine Against England.

SHE WILL TURN TO US FOR HELP

He Is Certain the Appeal Will Not Be Refused—New Yorkers Visit to Windsor.

JOHN H. CONVERSE.

LONDON, June 4.—"Mark my words," said Andrew Carnegie tonight to a representative of the Associated Press, "the time is coming when the Continental powers will combine to smash up this little island of Great Britain. Where that happens she will have to turn to the United States for help. I feel certain it will not be refused. The United States will step in and say 'don't.' They will act just as Great Britain did in the Spanish-American War. What she did then was great, and it is not half realized yet."

Mr. Carnegie gave utterance to these sentiments in the Langham hotel, London, where he had arrived from Scotland for the Chamber of Commerce gathering. Until tonight he had steadfastly refused to be interviewed, assuming the topic of Anglo-American relations, Mr. Carnegie said:

"I believe in the community of the English-speaking race, by which I mean that the American and British are now closer than ever before. Could you get a better instance than the visit of the delegates of the New York Chamber of Commerce to Windsor last Saturday? I suggested it, and King Edward took up the idea thoroughly. It was a fitting commencement of the new reign."

"I know how deeply interested King Edward is in the United States. I have known him since the time, years ago, when I drove him on a locomotive in the United States, which, by the way, he did not forget when we met under different conditions."

"The idea that the visit of our delegates to Windsor can be in any way construed as King Edward's recognition of American commercial superiority is all nonsense. The King is full of tact, and of friendship for our country."

"Do you think," Mr. Carnegie was asked, "that British enterprise can be sufficiently stimulated to meet American competition?"

"Oh, they can't compete with us," replied Mr. Carnegie, with a smile. "Would you advise the British people to place their faith in combinations?" said the interviewer.

"I'm out of business," responded Mr. Carnegie. "I know nothing about combinations."

When questioned regarding his recent gift to the universities of Scotland, he said: "This matter has been settled in every way satisfactory to both parties. The high Scotch officials and myself are still having conferences to arrange matters."

When asked if he contemplated further gifts, he replied in the negative, adding:

"I have quite enough on my hands for the present. When this matter has been settled, there will be time enough to think of something else."

No Change in Southern Pacific Shares

NEW YORK, June 4.—The Evening Post says:

"There is no good foundation for any of the many current rumors regarding a positive change in the position of the Southern Pacific shares. There is no intention of retiring them with 25 per cent bonds, as has been suggested, to get rid of the minority interests, and there is no plan to divide the stock into common and preferred shares, as also has been suggested."

SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT NEWS.

There will be no extra session of Congress to legislate for the Philippines. Page 1.

Civil government will be inaugurated July 1. Page 1.

Judge Taft will be the first Governor of the islands. Page 1.

Cailles doubts that Aguinaldo has been captured. Page 1.

Cebu is far from pacified. Page 1.

Foreign.

Carnegie says England will yet appeal to America for help. Page 1.

A modus vivendi on the subject of Chinese immigration is suggested. Page 2.

The Vlakfontein battle was one of the most desperate of the Transvaal war. Page 1.

Jamestown, in Cape Colony, surrendered to the Boers. Page 1.

Domestic.

Dr. Herron was expelled from the Congregational church. Page 1.

Mrs. Woodbury was on the witness-stand in her suit against Mrs. Eddy. Page 2.

The American Medical Association opened its convention at Detroit. Page 2.

The convention of the Manufacturers' Association opened at Detroit. Page 5.

Chicago machinists demand that the Employers' Association disband. Page 3.

Sport.

The Constitution broke her mainmast while sailing off New York. Page 3.

Contests in the stadium at the Buffalo exposition opened yesterday. Page 3.

The Epsom Derby will be run today. Page 3.

Pacific Coast.

Governor Rogers will not convene the Washington Legislature in special session to amend the capital punishment laws. Page 4.

Strong suspicion that John Stanley, of Salem, who was found dead in bed, was murdered. Page 4.

Construction of a railroad from Grand Forks, B. C., to Republic, Wash., will begin today. Page 4.

Baker City will hold a street fair at time of meeting of New York. Page 10.

Close sailing of January grain fleet. Page 10.

Steamship ashore near Atlantic City. Page 10.

Columbia River lightship reaches Astoria. Page 10.

Portland and Vicinity.

Trial of Oregon King mine case begins today. Page 12.

Expert reports Port of Portland funds correct to a cent. Page 8.

S. Ban, Japanese contractor, loses suit against Columbia Southern. Page 12.

Statements from S. Pennoyer and Phil Metchan in the Davis defalcation suit. Page 12.

Tacoma baseball club opens series today. Page 12.