

JAPAN INCLINED TO BE PEACEFUL

Conflict With Russia Does Not Seem Probable.

THE LOOTING AT PEKIN

British Minister Explains Incident Wherein Wife of United States Diplomat Was Concerned in Looting Store Room in Forbidden City.

NEW YORK, June 26.—Among the passengers on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse was Sir Claude Maxwell MacDonald, who was British minister to China during the Boxer trouble, and Lady MacDonald. Asked if he thought there was any likelihood of a conflict between Russia and Japan in the near future, Sir Claude said:

"Recent events in China might lead one to think so. Japan, however, though ready to defend any encroachments on her lawful rights is, fortunately, a peace-loving nation and is not looking for trouble with Russia if she can by any possible means avoid such a catastrophe, through the usual channels of diplomacy and arbitration."

When asked concerning the story that the wife of a United States diplomat was concerned in the looting of a store room in the forbidden city, and that Lady MacDonald protested against the action, Sir Claude said:

"I remember the incident to which I think the article refers and when I read the story in San Francisco I wrote to General Shafter. Lady MacDonald was in a party which went over the place. When they reached the store room and there was some talk of breaking in, Lady MacDonald, the Secretary of the British Embassy and the Belgian and Italian representatives withdrew. They refused to have anything to do with the affair. What went on after that I cannot say. It is not true that Lady MacDonald protested. She simply withdrew. Who the persons were who remained I will not say, but they entered through the south gate under passes issued by General Shafter. Afterwards an American aide and other persons came to apologize to me but I told them that there was nothing to apologize for as I know nothing except that Lady MacDonald had withdrawn. Afterwards, at a meeting of the representatives of two nations had protested and I suppose that they were the Belgian and Italian ministers."

"When asked whether he thought that the conduct of the missionaries justified the stories that had been sent out from China, he replied: 'The conduct of the missionaries so far as I know was excellent. I wrote commending one, Mr. Gamwell, who was in the legation during the siege and who did much good work at that trying time. Those missionaries I met were all right. Their position was trying. They saw the fruits of their labors swept away, their possessions taken and themselves suffering and with all this they would not take what they needed.'"

CONSUL TO PRETORIA.

Post Will Be Accepted by Grant Gillespie if Salary Is Increased.

NEW YORK, June 26.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Washington says: It is probable that the Consul Generalship at Pretoria which has been vacant since the return to this country of Adolphe S. Hay, who was killed at New Haven on Sunday morning, will soon be filled by the appointment of Grant Gillespie, of Missouri.

The Missourian Republican leaders have endorsed Gillespie for the post and the state department is only awaiting his acceptance before announcing his selection. Mr. Gillespie was in Washington a few days ago and the place

was offered to him. He hesitates to accept because the experience of Hay showed that the salary of the post, \$2000 is not enough to support the incumbent. He has been assured that congress will increase the pay and it is thought that on this assurance he will accept it and qualify at an early date as he is to hurry to the Transvaal capital and look after the long needed interests there.

Mr. Gillespie has had quite a notable career in the volunteer army in the last three years. He was a first lieutenant in the Sixth Missouri regiment, commanded by Captain L. H. Hardman of the Tenth United States Cavalry, in the war with Spain and served creditably with that regiment on garrison duty in Cuba for six months. When the volunteer regiments for service in the Philippines were formed, Gillespie was commissioned a first lieutenant in the Twenty-first United States volunteers. As soon as his regiment arrived at Manila, Lieutenant Gillespie was detached from it and placed in command of the Maaboh-be scout. He distinguished himself in this service and was breveted police for gallantry. He commanded General Fuston's scouts for about a year.

For the last six months of his service in the Philippines he was assistant chief of the police of Manila under Captain Wilder of the Sixth United States Cavalry, and when his regiment was ordered home to be mustered out, General MacArthur asked him to remain and accept the place of Chief of Police of Manila. If Mr. Gillespie goes to Pretoria as Consul General it will be with the understanding that his salary is to be increased to \$4000.

RUSSELL, BRIGAMY CASE

Jurors at Noble-Blood Canine Be Challenged by Counsel.

NEW YORK, June 26.—Continuing upon the coming trial of Earl Russell by the house of lords upon the charge of bigamy, the London correspondent of the Tribune says:

The jury of peers is the most remarkable one known in criminal law. The panel includes the entire house of lords from the junior barons to the bishops and the prince of the royal house. Every peer having the right to take part in ordinary business can present himself as a juror in this bigamy case and be exempt from challenge. A large majority of these unknown jurors will suffice to determine the guilt or innocence of their brother peer and the precise bearings of American divorce practice on the obligation of marriage in England.

BUYS NEW YORK REALTY.

Marshall Field May Become Factor in Commercial Life of Metropolitan.

NEW YORK, June 26.—The World says: Marshall Field, the Chicago merchant, has purchased the southeast corner of Fifth avenue and Thirty-fifth street with a frontage of 125 feet on the avenue and 200 feet on the street. The total cost has exceeded \$1,000,000. The Marshall Field Company was incorporated at Albany a few weeks ago. It was denied then by the Chicago interests that an extensive establishment was contemplated in this state. The incorporation was explained by the statement that it would facilitate the business of the concern in New York.

SYMPATHY FROM DENMARK.

Congratulatory Message Sent President on Mrs. McKinley's Recovery.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Maurice S. Swenson, minister of the United States to Denmark, called on the president to convey the greetings of King Christian IX. and to express to the chief executive of this country the heartfelt congratulations of Denmark's ruler that Mrs. McKinley is recovering.

The king of Denmark is a great admirer of President McKinley and when he learned that Mrs. McKinley was coming to this country, he sent his congratulations and best wishes personally extended to the president.

RETALIATION WOULD BE COSTLY.

Russian Diplomat Says That America Would Lose in Tariff War.

NEW YORK, June 26.—Before sailing for Russia on the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Count Arthur Cassini, the Russian ambassador in this country, said some interesting things about the tariff trouble between the United States and Russia. He said that the first thing he intended doing on his arrival in St. Petersburg was to see M. De Witte, the Russian minister of finance, about it. He did not think that Russia in general for our duties on Russian petroleum would impose a high duty on agricultural machinery of American manufacture.

"The diplomatic relations," he said, "between Russia and America, are of the most friendly nature and this so-called conflict between them on account of the tariff is an exceedingly small matter and will no doubt be settled within a very short time and satisfactory to both countries. It is part of my duty to clear away any clouds of misunderstanding between the two countries and there is absolutely no danger that the present cordial relations will be disturbed. It is a small matter, but to be perfectly frank, the agitation was started on this side of the water and I shall do all I can to straighten out the trouble."

"The Russian minister of finance declared that Russia did not pay any bounty on her sugar and it was said here that the question left one in doubt and to give what is termed in a jury room 'the benefit of the doubt,' a high tariff was placed on our sugar. This 'doubt' is of a rather questionable nature for should there be a commercial war—which is altogether unlikely—between the United States and Russia, this country would be the loser as the Russian exports to these shores amount to annually only \$2,000,000 while the United States sends millions of dollars worth of her products to Russia every year. The volume of trade is increasing every year and it is only beginning to grow on Russian soil, so you see what I mean when I say that Americans would be the losers by a commercial war."

"Of course Russia, if hard put could not sell her goods from Germany, but this would surely not be desirable to Americans, and another thing, our trade rightfully belongs to the United States. As I said before the trouble does not amount to much and with such men as Secretary Gage at the helm the matter will be straightened out, but it is to be deplored that such a thing has happened at this time."

"The relations between both countries are very cordial and not better testimony of this can be had when you look at the policy each country adopted in relation to the recent trouble in China. Both are almost alike. I do not think there is any danger of Russia imposing a prohibitive tax on any agricultural machinery coming from these shores, but America should meet us halfway in this affair and especially so in view of the incalculable benefits American industries will reap from the opening of the Siberian railway."

CAPE BRETON COAL FIELDS

Probability That Russia and Germany Will Invest Heavily.

NEW YORK, June 26.—Nova Scotia may in the near future be supplying the Russian and German navies with coal, says a Halifax dispatch to the Tribune. M. Desruve, the Russian consul-general, who, with A. Boff, the German consul-general in Canada, is making a tour of inspection of the coal and iron industries of Cape Breton, said in an interview:

"I am told that there is an unlimited supply of coal in Cape Breton. Hitherto Russia has been securing most of the coal for her navy from England. If coal is cheaper in Canada I shall certainly recommend to my government the advisability of purchasing considerable quantities of coal from Cape Breton."

"Russia is, of course, also greatly interested in the iron and steel industry. We want rails for our Siberian railway and we want other products of iron and I shall make a report to my government on the steel industry as it exists in Canada. I was at South Bay Marie two weeks ago and was very much pleased with the outlook there."

"Siberia is rapidly increasing in population and will soon be a great country and I hope to unite more closely the relations between Canada and that country. It is solely an agricultural country and will need all sorts of machinery and I look to Canada to supply a large portion of the same."

TO SUPERSEDE COAL.

Petroleum as a Fuel Steadily Gaining in Favor.

NEW YORK, June 26.—Arthur Lindbergh Le Normand Brabazon, second son of the Earl of Meath, who has attained a considerable name in Great Britain for philanthropic work, such as instituting workshops for paupers and gymnasia for physical training, said in an interview at a hotel here:

"It is my belief that the time is not far off when coal as a fuel will be superseded almost entirely by petroleum. Young Brabazon has for some years been connected with a large oil concern which owns extensive fields in Roumania. He has visited the oil fields of the Danube, of Baku and the Caspian sea, and has now come to this country to examine the oil regions of Texas and West Virginia. He arrived in this city last Saturday. He is 29 years old. In continuing to speak of his belief that

coal would in a short time give way to oil as a fuel, he said:

"Oil is more cheaply and easily obtained than coal. The means of drawing it out of the ground have been perfected to a great degree so that expense of power and of money have been reduced to a minimum. The chief reason I have come to inspect your fields is because your means of obtaining oil are entirely different from the method in operation in Russia. There the oil is hauled out, so to speak, drawn up by buckets. Here I understand it is forced out by means of compressed air. I have heard that the American method is superior, but I have come to find out for myself."

"The supply of petroleum is practically inexhaustible. At Baku, Russia, on the Caspian sea, there are strata of enormous length filled with petroleum which will of themselves furnish the supply for several centuries to come. Oil is gaining an ever increasing favor with the steamship companies. The line of steamers plying between Liverpool and England already use oil as fuel instead of coal. Other steamships are being refitted for oil consumption for trade between England and the colonies. It will not be many years before oil will be used on the steamships of the Atlantic trade."

Mr. Brabazon expects to remain in this city for a fortnight or more before starting for the oil fields. This is his first visit to this city.

BATTLE IN ROCHESTER

One Thousand Strikers Attack Police—Thirty Persons Injured.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 26.—One thousand striking laborers had a brisk encounter with the police, in which 11 policemen and 20 strikers were injured. The strikers set out, as several times before, to drive off the laborers working on street improvements. At Mill and Commercial streets they encountered 50 laborers, employed by the Rochester Gas & Electric Company in digging a trench, and drove them from the trench. The workers sought refuge in the powerhouse of the company, and the police undertook to disperse the crowd. The police reserve were drawn up in a platoon of 50 across the street, and upon orders advanced with drawn clubs upon the mob. Immediately the air was filled with bricks, stones and wood, and shovels and pick handles in the hands of the strikers were used freely. Amid the noise a shot rang out and Sergeant Stein, commanding the platoon, ordered the police to fire over the heads of the strikers. This had the desired effect. The strikers scattered and the police chased them through the street to the city hall park, where they were held awaiting action by the mayor.

Police reinforcements were hurried to the scene of the riot, but their services were not required. The injuries sustained by several of the policemen are of a serious nature. The hurts of the strikers were mostly scalp wounds inflicted by the officers' clubs.

GERMAN TRADE STATISTICS

WASHINGTON, June 26.—An interesting report showing the effect of the war in South Africa, the Philippines and China on the German export trade for the past few years has been received at the state department from Consul Karl at Berlin. Germany's exports to the Transvaal fell off nearly \$2,500,000 in 1900 as compared with 1899. On the other hand her exports to the Philippines increased from \$42,600 in 1899 to \$1,499,400 in 1900. Her trade with China also showed a slight increase in 1900 over the preceding year. In exports to Cape Town the statistics showed an increase in 1900 as compared with 1899 of about \$300,000 and a decrease of about the same proportion as compared with 1898.

SIXTEEN PASSENGERS KILLED.

Westbound Train From Detroit to Toledo Wrecked.

PERU, Ind., June 26.—Sixteen persons were killed and about fifty were seriously injured in a wreck of train No. 3, the westbound Wabash limited, nine miles west of the city, at 12:30 a. m. today. The dead are all Italian immigrants en route to Colorado. Many of the injured undoubtedly will die. The names of the dead are unknown, as the interpreter is missing.

Two sections of train No. 3—one coming from Detroit and the other from Toledo—were consolidated in this city into a train of eleven cars, making up the flyer for its journey to St. Louis. It consisted of a combination baggage and express, combination baggage and smoker, day coach, emigrant coach, three chair cars, three sleepers and the private car of General Superintendent William Custer, of the Iron Mountain Railway. Having left this city one hour late the train was speeding westward at a high rate of speed when the engine plunged through a trestle which had been undermined by the recent heavy rains.

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little stream dropped at a sharp degree a distance of 40 feet. During the momentum of the train the engine appeared to leap nearly across the abyss, plunged into the soft earth on the opposite side and fell back to the bottom. Engineer Butler and Fireman Adams were thrown from the cab but not seriously hurt. The express car and the first chair car were telescoped. The emigrant car, followed by two chair cars, went down on the left side of the track, and the first sleeper pitched forward on the mass of debris. Its windows and trucks were broken, but none of the occupants were injured. The remaining cars also left their trucks, but were not badly damaged.

It was in the emigrant and day coaches that most of the deaths and injuries occurred.

REVENUE STAMPS REFUNDED.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The commissioner of internal revenue, Yerkes, has decided that the value of proprietary stamps properly affixed and cancelled on proprietary articles not removed from the factory for sale or use before July 1, 1901, may be refunded on proper application to the collector from whom the stamps were purchased.

MACHINERY IN THE SHIP-YARD.

An essential point, that should not be lost sight of in connection with all the machinery in the shipyard is the one of upkeep. Independently driven machines, especially those in which steam is employed as the motive power, should be constantly attended to. In some yards it is the custom to employ a man whose sole duty is to see that practically every machine in use. Small steam engines such as those used for drying punching machines, etc., are in any case not very economical and usually receive little or no attention, whereas if constantly tested any small defects can be immediately remedied and perhaps not only the life of the machine prolonged, but a saving in the coal bill effected. It is not uncommonly the case that engine shops which turn out the very highest class of work are run by old and inferior engines which the owners would not think of building for sale.

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