

Bohemia Nugget

HOWARD & HENRY, Publishers. COTTAGE GROVE, OREGON.

EVENTS OF THE DAY

A Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week, Presented in a Condensed Form, Which is Most Likely to Interest Our Many Readers.

Alphonso XIII is now King of Spain. A race riot at Atlanta, Ga., resulted in eight deaths.

Mount Pelee is again active. A new volcano has broken out to the north.

An anarchist plot to take the life of the King of Spain has been discovered.

A tornado swept through Texas, killing 50 people and injuring a hundred more.

A high wind along the California coast did much damage off San Francisco.

United States trade in the far East shows great gains during the past year, being 400 per cent in British India alone.

The Kaiser may come to Washington to the unveiling of the statue of Frederick the Great, which he presented to the United States.

Mount Pelee shows signs of continued activity.

The fetes in honor of King Alfonso's coronation began Saturday at Madrid.

Packers say the increase in the price of beef is due to the rise in value of corn.

Emperor William will present to the United States a statue of Frederick the Great.

There is a good prospect that the Indian war pension bill will be passed this session of Congress.

All the Boer leaders are assembled at Vereiging, Transvaal colony, to vote on the British terms of peace.

Richard Croker says that he favors Robert Van Wyck, ex-mayor of New York, as the head of Tammany Hall.

The sea has encroached from 10 feet to two miles along the St. Vincent coast since the explosion on Mount Pelee.

A father and his two sons murdered two constables in Queensland and cremated the bodies. The details of the crime are shocking.

William J. Bryan is at Havana visiting.

The senate has passed the fortifications appropriation bill.

Scientists fear another eruption on the island of St. Vincent.

Two American swindlers were cleverly kidnaped from Canada by detectives and brought back to the United States.

The Parisians are more interested in the auto races than in the calamity that befell the French colony at St. Pierre.

A delegation from the Haytian provisional government has gone to confer with the insurgents in an endeavor to avert civil strife.

The burning of the dead of St. Pierre in great pyres saturated with oil and tar, led to the belief that Fort de France was being destroyed by fire.

The fetes marking the inaugural of the new Cuban republic began Friday night with a banquet to Governor General Wood and his staff by the veterans of the two wars for Cuba's liberty.

Congress has raised its relief appropriation to half a million dollars for Martinique.

The Danish parliamentary committee is deadlocked on the Danish West Indies treaty.

There are 2,000 dead at St. Vincent island from the volcanic disturbance in the West Indies.

French troops are entering the dead at St. Pierre very slowly. Looting of the bodies has begun there.

Since the capture of General Methuen the British have reduced the force of General Delarey by 800 men taken prisoners.

The president has ordered a review of the Rathbone case. This may necessitate amendment of the Cuban criminal law.

Three thousand and fifty gas workers are on strike in Chicago because their companions had been discharged for joining a union.

Oregon has received 14 gold medals, four silver medals, 18 bronze medals and 82 honorable mentions at the Charleston exposition.

At Tucuman, N. M., three men were killed in a fight.

The strike in the Oregon City woolen mills is practically over.

Americans will own the ships of the new shipping combine, but they will fly the English flag.

The coal shortage is already apparent at Reading, Pa., in consequence of the Scranton mines being idle.

Over 2,000 pounds changed hands in betting upon a game of ping pong in London recently.

Athens expects to be visited by more than 10,000 tourists, chiefly English and American, during the present month.

Sixty-two miles an hour is to be the average speed maintained by a new train to run on the English service, between Paris and Calais. The journey will only occupy three hours.

No municipal tax levy will be made in Peterborough this year, the first time when such an incident was recorded in England.

Under a recent order the nearest range allowed for target practice in the British Mediterranean fleet is 5,000 yards. The maximum is set at 10,000 yards.

The following are found to be the densities of the planets, water being 1; Mercury, 3; Venus, 5.14; earth, 5.50; moon, 3.34; Mars, 4; Jupiter, 1.35; Saturn, 0.88; Uranus, 1.69; Neptune, 2.29.

GEN. CHAFFEE'S RETURN.

Had Satisfactory Interviews With Datto of Mindanao.

Manila, May 21.—General Chaffee returned here today from Lake Lanao, in the interior of the island of Mindanao. He said he saw several Moro Dattos while there and had most satisfactory interviews with them. Nearly all the Dattos and especially the surviving sultans claim to entertain friendly feelings toward the United States.

In view of a cablegram which General Chaffee received today from General Davis, who is in command of the American force in Mindanao, and in which it appears that Datto Ruty has apparently refused to return the animals he captured from the American army, General Chaffee is not prepared to say that there will be no more fighting in Mindanao.

General Davis reports that Datto Ruty says he is ready to fight, but General Chaffee believes that although it may be necessary to bring this Datto to terms, his resistance of the American forces must necessarily be slight.

Datto Ruty's forts are situated on a high hill. They could be surrounded by a line of skirmishers, who could prevent the Datto from obtaining water and who could thus force a practically bloodless victory in a few days.

THE PHILIPPINE BILL.

Will Take the Whole Time of the Senate This Week.

Washington, May 21.—The entire time of the senate for the present week will be devoted to the consideration of the Philippine government bill, and there are hopes that the debate on that measure will be completed before the end of the week. The fact that there will be an adjournment of the senate covering next Saturday, in order to permit that body to participate in the unveiling of the Rochambeau statue, probably will have the effect of postponing the final vote until the following Monday or Tuesday.

There is, however, no longer doubt in any quarter that the minority will quit a vote as soon as the debate on the bill is exhausted. Under the present arrangement the bill will occupy most of the time of the senate this week; the prospect is against the sandwiching of it between other bills.

Speeches in support of the bill are promised by Senators Burrows, DeLozier and Spooner, and in opposition to it by Senators Hoar, Bacon, Patterson and others.

ENGLAND'S LATE SUMMER.

Rain, Snow and Hail Put a Damp on All Festivities.

London, May 20.—So far as it has progressed at London, rain, snow and hail have been England's harbingers of summer. Never has there been such an inclement spring. Americans who have come over for the coronation sit around in doleful groups, waiting for the sunshine that never comes.

Women go to the opera and clubs in furs, and the men have long since reverted to their winter clothes, so prematurely discarded in sunny April. No amount of festivities, and there are plenty of them, can dispel the universal gloom that the fatal weather has created.

In the northern part of the country there was actually skating this past week, while an automobile trip to Scotland had been abandoned. London itself has been spared this last visitation, but cold northeast winds and perpetual rains fully brought the unsavory weather record of the metropolis up to that of the provinces, when it became slightly warmer.

House May Consider Pacific Cable.

Washington, May 21.—After finishing the naval bill this week, the house will take up the bill reported from the committee on foreign affairs relating to passports. One day will be devoted to claims, the regular day for that business last week having been postponed. Under a special order a bill for the restriction of irrigation will be taken up, and it is expected will cause quite a lively debate.

There is also a prospect of taking up the Hill bill relating to subsidiary coinage. This measure will be strongly antagonized by the minority, and may precipitate a discussion on the currency question. Early in the week the committee on rules will hold a meeting to decide whether or not time shall be given for the consideration of the bill for a Pacific cable.

Mule-Buying Ceases.

Chicago, May 21.—The wholesale purchase of Missouri mules by the British government for service in South Africa has ceased, according to a telegram received by agents of the British government at St. Joseph, Mo., says a special to the Tribune. Large purchases made during the week just past were ordered to be shipped to the regiment at Katima Muloki, Mo. The last proposition also will be closed. The result, in effect, said the war in South Africa would cease at an early date and that no mule could be found for mules and horses.

Servian Cabinet Resigns.

Belgrade, Servia, May 21.—King Alexander has accepted the resignation of the Servian cabinet. M. Passiof, formerly a Radical, has been entrusted with the formation of a new ministry.

Was Chief When Chicago Burned.

Chicago, May 21.—Robert A. Williams, who was chief of the Chicago fire department during the great fire of October, 1871, is dead, aged 77 years.

Earthquakes in Portugal.

Lisbon, May 21.—Earthquakes are reported from the southern part of Portugal, but no fatalities occurred. The disturbances are supposed to be connected with the upheavals in the West Indies.

Chinese Foreign Office Weak.

London, May 21.—The Times' correspondent at Peking, referring to the difficulties which have arisen regarding the railway agreements, says the disposition of the Chinese foreign office under the irresolute guidance of Prince Ching, Prince Ching, the correspondent says, has requested Sir Ernest Satow, the British minister, to consent to a revision of the last agreement, in order to appease Russia, but this request the British resolutely refuse to consider.

Waterspout in Minnesota.

Preston, Minn., May 21.—The water-spout that struck near Preston last night flooded the country for miles around, and caused the death of five persons. The property loss will be heavy. Reports from the western part of the county say it was one of the worst storms ever witnessed in that section. On the level prairie farmers lost a great deal of stock, and near Granger about 20 buildings were demolished. Eight feet of water swept over Preston, moving eight or 10 houses from their foundations.

Seventeen-Year Locust.

Evansville, Ind., May 20.—The 17-year locust in myriad numbers appeared in Mesker Park and Garvin Park at the margin of this city today. Their track is marked by the disappearance of everything green.

Cold-Storage House Burned.

Philadelphia, May 20.—The cold storage house of the Willow Street Storage Company, filled with all kinds of merchandise, was destroyed by fire today. Loss, \$200,000.

TWO HUNDRED DEAD.

GAS EXPLODES IN A TENNESSEE MINE WITH FATAL RESULTS.

Only One Man Escaped Instant Death, and He Will Die of His Injuries—Was the Oldest Mine in That District, Having Been Worked Since 1870—Work of Rescue Began at Once.

Coal Creek, Tenn., May 21.—Between 175 and 225 men and boys met instant death at the Fraterville coal mine, located two miles west of this town, at 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning because of a gas explosion.

Of the large number of men and boys who went to work in the morning only one is alive and he is so badly injured that he cannot live. One hundred and seventy-five miners were checked in for work yesterday morning by the mine boss. In addition to these there were boys who acted as helpers and drivers, and roadmen and others to the number of perhaps 30. The Fraterville mine is the oldest mine in the Coal Creek district, having been opened in 1870.

It is fully three miles from the opening of the mine to the point where the men were at work. They had not been at work long before the terrible explosion occurred. There was a fearful roar, and then flames shot from the entrance and the air shafts.

As soon as possible two rescuing parties were started in, one at the main entrance, the other through the shaft mine, which adjoins, and in which no men were at work. The latter party was unable to make any headway as the gas stifled the workers. The Fraterville party went fully two miles under the earth until a heavy fall of slate was encountered. At this barrier the men worked desperately, hoping against hope that those beyond might be safe.

The news of the disaster spread quickly, and the scenes at the mouth of the mine while the workers were withdrawn were beyond description. Work was suspended in Coal Creek and all its mines as soon as the news became known, and men, women and children gathered around the Fraterville entrance. Women whose husbands and sons were within were wild with grief. All day long the rescuers toiled at the slate obstruction, and not until 5 o'clock did they force an entrance through it. Up to that hour only five dead bodies had been recovered, and hope was still high that many miners within were still safe.

The bodies of the living were discovered, however, for when once the rescuers had entered and proceeded they walked along one continuous tomb of death. There was not a sign of life. Every man had perished.

Eight dead bodies were first recovered, and these were sent to Coal Creek. Twenty-six were soon found. They were not disfigured beyond identification, and each corpse as it was borne from the mouth of the great tomb was surrounded by eager crowds of relatives of the men who had been stricken down. The mine was not on fire, except in remote portions.

STRIKE HEADQUARTERS.

Opened by Mitchell at Wilkesbarre—The Soft Coal Question.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., May 21.—President John Mitchell, of the United Mineworkers of America, arrived here from Hazleton shortly after 9 o'clock tonight, and established strike headquarters at the Hotel Hart. The national president stated that so far as the miners' side of the controversy was concerned, the situation had not changed in the least.

Mr. Mitchell's attention was called to the fact that the city of Philadelphia had contracted for a supply of bituminous coal to take the place of anthracite, which had been cut off by the railway companies furnishing it. In reply to a question as to whether the mineowners would attempt to prevent the shipment of soft coal to places where hard coal is used, he said: "Considering the position in general way, I will say that we do not desire to make any city a victim or have any person suffer because of our quarrel with the coal companies."

He was pressed for a more explicit statement, but refused to go into it any deeper, except to say that it was a matter which would have to be settled by the three executive boards of the anthracite fields. They will meet here today. Judging by the action of the union during the last strike, when efforts were made to stop the shipment of soft coal into anthracite territory, it is not unlikely that the miners will take similar action within the next few days.

Two carloads of foreigners left the Hazleton region today. Most of them were booked for New York, whence they will sail for their native countries. Most of the foreigners will seek work in the bituminous region.

The Revolt in Chi Li.

St. Petersburg, May 21.—A telegram from Khabarovsk, East Siberia, dated May 18, says the revolt in the western part of the Chinese province of Chi Li has become considerably more serious during the last few days, and the greater part of the population is involved. The insurgents are now estimated to number 30,000 men under the leadership of Tsin Nin Pin, a military mandarin. The Chinese regular troops refused to fire on the insurgents.

TORNADO IN THE SOUTH.

Ninety Dead and Over 100 Injured by a Storm in Texas.

Dallas, Tex., May 20.—A special to the News from Goliad, Tex., says: Ninety are dead, Over 100 are wounded. In addition there is a gaping wound in the town—the path of one of the most destructive cyclones ever known in Texas. The tornado struck this place about 3:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon, lasting only about five minutes, leaving death and disaster everywhere in its wake.

It came from the southeast without a warning, completely demolishing a strip about two blocks wide through the whole western part of the town, about a mile long. Among the many houses demolished are the Baptist church and parsonage, just built, the Methodist church and a colored church. It is impossible to estimate the number of houses destroyed, but it is thought the number will reach 100. The amount of damage done cannot be approximated, but it is very great. All the human dead and wounded have been taken care of. The path of destruction is strewn with all kinds of debris and dead and wounded animals. The pitiful cries of the wounded are to be heard everywhere, and at times are heartrending.

A report from the country around Goliad is to the effect that no damage was done.

A special train bearing the O'Connor guards, six physicians, nurses and many volunteers, came from Victoria, and also a special train from Cuero, bringing physicians, nurses, druggists and volunteers. Although everything is being done for the relief of the wounded, cries for physicians and medical attention are everywhere heard. So far, 90 dead and 120 injured have been reported.

BOTH ON ONE TRACK.

Passenger and Freight Train Met in Nebraska and Four Men Killed.

Lincoln, Neb., May 20.—Four men were killed and four others more or less injured in a collision on the Burlington's Hillings line, at 3 o'clock this morning.

The collision occurred a mile east of Hyannis, between the Portland-St. Louis flyer, east bound, and an extra stock train, west bound, with 25 cars loaded with cattle for the eastern range. There is nothing definite to indicate who was responsible for the two trains moving in opposite directions being on the same track, and no details as to the rate of speed at which either was going.

It was necessary to build a track around the wreck, and this has indefinitely delayed the arrival of the passenger train, which was due here at 1 o'clock this afternoon. A wrecking crew was sent out from Alliance bearing surgeons. Hyannis is in Grant county, 70 miles east of Alliance, which is a division headquarters for the Wyoming extension.

Lincoln, Neb., May 20.—Reports from the scene of the wreck tonight say the passenger train had orders to meet the freight at Hyannis, but the orders were misread. With a full load of stock the passenger train dished into the two engines of the freight extra. The engines, a baggage car, one coach and three stock cars were completely wrecked.

BIG BOER DRIVE.

British Columns Capture Four Hundred Prisoners At One Haul

Vryburg, Bechuanaland, May 20.—The immunity which Lord Kitchener granted to the delegates to the Vereiging conference of Boer leaders and their immediate followers from molestations by the British columns has not prevented the consummation of one of the biggest drives of the war, which has just wound up against the Bechuanaland Boers. General Hamilton and other commanders have gathered in 400 prisoners, including 100 rebels and recalcitrant Boers who have caused much trouble in the past.

Among the prisoners are a brother of General Delarey and several other commandants.

The movement was remarkable for the lack of resistance by the Boers, most of whom surrendered after aimless dodging, without fighting. There were no British casualties. Five hundred Boers managed to escape in the earlier stage of the drive.

Admiral Sampson's Will.

Washington, May 20.—The will of the late Admiral William T. Sampson, just filed, leaves everything to the widow and \$1,000 of life insurance, which is left for equal division among the four daughters. In the petition asking for the admission of the will to probate, Mrs. Sampson, who is named as sole executrix, says the admiral died possessing stocks and other securities valued at \$8,500 and a tract of land at Manchester, N. Y., known as the Marmon Hill farm, valued at \$10,000. The will is dated at Key West, Fla., April 16, 1899.

Maize Town Burned.

Houlton, Me., May 20.—Fire here today destroyed the greater part of the business portion of the town, 75 residences and three churches, entailing a loss of \$400,000, only one third of which is covered by insurance. One hundred and twenty families are rendered homeless. The fire started in the rear of a market and grocery store and in an incredibly short time was sweeping through the business section of the town.

Coraspano Not Bombarded.

New York, May 17.—The Dutch steamer Prinz Friedrich Heinrich has arrived here from ports in Venezuela and the islands of the West Indies. At Coraspano, Venezuela, the people were in a state of defense, having fought a battle with the government forces a few days before. The town was barricaded and every man carried a gun. The captain of the steamer contradicted the report that the city had been bombarded. He said it had fallen after 1,600 men had gone out to meet the enemy and only 350 returned.

HALF MILLION MEN

WILL BE CALLED OUT BY THE COAL MINERS.

Will Practically Tie Up the Industries of the Country, Paralyze Business and Inconvenience the People All Over the United States—A Special Session of Mineworkers Will Consider the Matter.

Haddon, Pa., May 19.—The anthracite mineworkers, in convention, in order to win their strike, unanimously decided on a plan that, carried into successful operation, would practically tie up the industries of the country, paralyze business and inconvenience the people throughout the United States. It is their desire that a special session of the convention of the United Mineworkers of America be called as soon as practicable, for the purpose of having all the bituminous workers, both organized and unorganized, involved in the anthracite miners' struggle. This announcement was officially made at noon today by President John Mitchell, in a statement by him giving the result of the deliberations of the delegates in convention. The statement follows:

"At this morning's session, the convention petitioned the national officers to issue a call for a national convention of all miners employed in the United States for the purpose of considering the situation in the anthracite field. If the desire of the anthracite miners is carried into effect, a national convention of coal mining will be inaugurated. All questions of detail as to the direction of the strike in the anthracite field were referred to the district and national officers. Definite plans will be outlined within the next few days. For the present the engineers, firemen and pump-runners will continue at work. All mineworkers were advised to remain at their homes, abstain from frequenting saloons, and under all circumstances observe the law."

If a special convention is called, and the miners succeed in the object of the convention, it will seriously affect 400,000 men who are employed in and around the coal mines of the country. Coal would stop beyond women, and this would ultimately result in the being up of railroads and all sorts of industries that use large quantities of the fuel.

FOR POOR CHILDREN.

Charles M. Schwab Will Give the Little Ones of New York a Good Time.

New York, May 17.—In order to correct unfortunate misstatements in regard to his recent purchase of a new beach property on Staten Island for the benefit of poor children, Charles M. Schwab has made the following statement:

"I have purchased Richmond Beach, facing New York Bay, on the south shore of Staten Island, near Tottenville, for the benefit of poor and sick children of New York. The land comprises about a quarter of a mile on a fine beach, also a fine fresh water lake, a fence and high lawn. The building on the property will be altered to suit the purposes of the institution. It is expected that from 1,500 to 2,000 children daily can be provided for at the beach, and they will be given a good time. Mrs. Schwab is deeply interested with me in this undertaking and we both have our hearts in it. We shall proceed carefully in all respects, availing ourselves of the benefit of the experience of charitable organizations."

Twenty-seven Injured.

Chicago, May 19.—During the progress of a fire which destroyed the yard of Armour & Co. in the Knickerbocker yards, 27 people were injured. The loss of the company is estimated by its officers at between \$750,000 and \$900,000, with the chances in favor of the latter figure, and is fully covered by insurance. The largest number of those who were hurt lost their injuries by the falling of the log runway upon which they were standing to obtain a better view of the fire.

President Palma's Cabinet.

Havana, May 19.—President Palma has announced his cabinet as follows: Diego Tamayo, secretary of government, a new portfolio. He will have charge of the rural guard, sanitation, the administration of the postoffice and signal service. Carlos Zaldio, department of state and justice. Emilio Terry, department of agriculture. Manuel Llanusa Diaz, department of public works. Eduardo Yero, department of instruction. Garcia Montes, department of finance. Every shade of political belief is embraced in the cabinet.

Not in the Shipping Combine.

London, May 17.—In the house of commons the president of the Board of Trade, Gerald Balfour, informed Rear Admiral Lord Charles Berosford, Conservative, that he had reason to believe that no contract existed giving the American shipping combine the right to take over the shares of the fleet of the Cunard line.

Big Deal in Arizona.

Bisbee, Ariz., May 17.—It is rumored that control of the Green Consolidated Company has passed to new people, who are said to be the principal owners of the General Electric Company, of New York. It is alleged the new owners have acquired the Green Consolidated on a basis of about \$100 a share for control of the property. That figure represents a transaction aggregating a sum in excess of \$30,000,000. The purchase is said to have been for cash.

Indiana Monument Dedicated.

Indianapolis, Ind., May 17.—Impressive ceremonies and an assemblage of more than 50,000 people, made notable by the dedication of the Indiana State Soldiers' and Sailors' monument, the cornerstone of which was laid in 1889 in the presence of Benjamin Harrison and his cabinet. The monument cost \$508,318. John W. Foster, of Washington, D. C., ex-secretary of state, delivered the oration. General Lewis Wallace, the author, presided at the ceremonies and delivered a short address.

RICH STRIKE OF GOLD.

Sumpter Mine Yields a Streak of Ore Which Assays \$50,000 to the Ton.

Baker City, Or., May 19.—A message from Sumpter says that the strike in the Golconda mine, which was reported Thursday, proves to be much greater than at first supposed. The vein struck from the 200 foot level has opened up the ore sheet which was first discovered in 1899, and afterwards lost because the former owners persisted in looking for it to the south of the main shaft, assuming that it dipped in that direction. There is a rich pay streak in the vein matter that averages 16 to 18 inches wide, and the assays made today from samples of ore from this portion of the vein run \$30,000 to the ton. It is free milling ore, and so rich that some of the specimens run over 50 per cent pure gold. Aside from being very valuable the specimens are exceedingly beautiful.

On one side of this rich pay streak there is three feet of sulphurates that assays \$700 to \$1,000 to the ton, and on the other side there is a wide strip of gold milling ore. A careful examination of the ground and the vein established the fact that it is a permanent vein, and not a pocket that has been opened.

The Golconda was sold by the English, father and son, of Danville, Ill., to a syndicate composed principally of Pendleton people and J. H. Robbins, of Sumpter, for \$300,000 cash.

HOLD MANCHURIA.

Concessions to England Furnish an Excuse for Russian Occupation.

Pekin, May 19.—A second railroad agreement, which Sir Ernest Satow, the British minister to China, and Yuan Shi Kai, director general of the Peking-Shan Hai Railway, signed the same day the agreement restoring the Peking-Shan Hai Kwan line was made, and which the parties there attempted to keep secret, has become known among the diplomats and is arousing opposition from the powers interested in railroad projects. Friendly observers regard Great Britain's railroad agreements as a serious diplomatic blunder. Before they were signed it is said, there was no apparent obstacle that Russia could urge for failing to fulfill the Manchurian convention. Now the Russian diplomats frankly say these railroad agreements furnish obstacles such as were contemplated by the stipulation in the Manchurian convention that Russia would evacuate its railway routes. Interposed obstacles of another nature, interposed obstacles for Great Britain to abandon its second agreement means loss of prestige, to insist upon it means grave complications in the Manchurian question.

PORT CHALMETTE CASE.

Louisiana State Authorities May Take Action in the Matter.

Washington, May 17.—As the president, after considering the report of Colonel Crowder, has decided that he cannot interfere with animal shipments at Port Chalmette, La., and as the executive is the only branch of the government clothed by the Constitution to lay upon the application of the laws of neutrality, as expressly affirmed by the Louisiana constitution, it is believed here that the Louisiana state authorities will seek to make an issue with the federal courts by undertaking to do what the president himself has not seen fit to do.

It is presumed that in due course the executive's decision will be communicated to the governor of Louisiana, who first brought the Port Chalmette operations to the attention of the national government.

Philadelphia Record Sold.

Philadelphia, May 17.—By order of the United States court of Eastern Pennsylvania, James M. Cook, special master commissioner, sold at public auction 9,000 shares of the Philadelphia Record Publishing Company, par value \$100. William S. Stenger, of Philadelphia, bought the stock for \$2,500,000. Mr. Stenger is an attorney. He also purchased \$470,000 of the issue of \$500,000 6 per cent bonds of the Record Company, for which he paid the sum of \$654,000.

Would Buy the Philippines.

London, May 19.—When asked if there was any truth in the statement that he had offered to pay \$20,000,000 for the Philippines, provided he was authorized to announce to the Filipinos that their independence would be acknowledged ultimately by the United States, Andrew Carnegie replied: "Yes, and I meant it."

Injunction in Minnie Healy Case.

Helen, Mont., May 17.—Counsel for the Amalgamated Copper Company and the Boston & Montana Company have applied to the supreme court for an injunction restraining F. Augustus Heinze and the Montana Ore Purchasing Company from operating the Minnie Healy mine, pending the appeal in the suit of the now celebrated Minnie Healy case, which only reached the supreme tribunal this week. The court set the application for hearing Tuesday, May 20.

Swans on the Thames at Eton and Windsor are being fed from the local boat rafts, as the birds are unable, owing to the severity of the weather, to obtain an abundance of food for themselves.

Several of the smaller British manufacturers outside the English trade have been forced to suspend work