

UNITED MINE WORKERS

Convention Has Adopted President Mitchell's Recommendations With a Few Modifications—The Strike Would Not Be Wise

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 19.—The miners' convention has adopted President Mitchell's recommendations with a few modifications. When the miners' convention met this morning it was evident that all probability of a strike had vanished utterly.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 19.—The salient points of the address as read by Secretary Wilson are that the miners argue that the foundation of the great industrial progress of the country during the last decade has been laid largely by their labor; that they receive a pittance for their labor and feel that they are being unjustly treated; that they have organized a union to take from the operators what is their right, but for better treatment and wages; that they believe that the best interests of the country are opposed to a general strike, and that they cannot be induced to break their contracts; that the American people are requested to bring pressure upon the anthracite operators and railroads to compel them to submit to arbitration.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 19.—At 1 o'clock this afternoon the convention of the United Mine Workers adjourned after declaring against a general strike, providing for the raising of a fund with which to aid the striking anthracite miners and issuing an appeal to the American people for support. The recommendations brought in by the special committee appointed in the executive session of yesterday, and which are practically identical with those suggested by President Mitchell in his address on the first day of the convention and unanimously adopted by the convention, are as follows:

1. That the national secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers be authorized to appropriate \$50,000 from the funds of the national treasury for the benefit of the districts 1, 7 and 9. (These are the anthracite districts.)

2. That all districts and sub-districts and local unions be asked to donate whatever they can afford for the support of the strike.

3. That an assessment of 10 per cent be levied on the earnings of members of the unions 6, 8, 12, 13, 19, 23 and 25, and that an assessment of one per cent per week be made on the members of the district 2, 5, 11, 14, 15, 16, 20, 21. This assessment is not to be made against members of the unions now on strike, but in such cases the assessment to commence when the strike is over, the manner of this being arranged by the unions.

4. That the assessments be paid direct by the local unions to Secretary-Treasurer Wilson.

5. That 25 per cent be deducted from the salaries of all national district officers and organizers.

6. That the assessments begin from July 20.

7. That all contributions made by the national organization be distributed pro rata to the anthracite districts in the ratio shown by the last coal reports.

8. That each local union be requested to do as far as possible in securing work for men now on strike.

9. In this connection the good offices of the American Federation of Labor will be requested. After the recommendations and address had been unanimously adopted the miners of Illinois announced that they have appropriated \$50,000 from their treasury for the support of the anthracite strike. Ohio gave \$10,000, and Iowa and Indiana promised contributions to be made later.

President Mitchell declared that there was approximately \$1,000,000 in the treasuries of the various local unions, and that his construction of the clause directing the unions to contribute "what they could afford" was one-half of this money.

The convention was then adjourned by the singing of America. Immediately after the adjournment President Mitchell called the meeting to order again to hear a belated report from a committee appointed early in the week to prepare resolutions on the recent mine disasters in Pennsylvania and Utah, but the matter went over for investigation and the convention adjourned for the second time.

LONDON, July 17.—The Premier, A. J. Balfour, presided today at the foreign office at the cabinet meeting of the new administration. The colonial secretary, Joseph Chamberlain, was sufficiently recovered from the effects of the cab accident which disabled him, to be able to attend, though he discarded his hat in favor of a more luxurious carriage. He was pale and wore a soft felt hat. Otherwise he showed no signs of his injuries.

The meeting of the cabinet gave fresh impetus to the reconstruction reports. One of these is the suggestion that the Duke of Marlborough will succeed Lord Curzon of Kedleston as viceroy of India. But there is not the least possibility of any such appointment. It appears very doubtful if Lord Curzon will come home before the expiration of his term of office. As a matter of fact there is no appointment which could be offered him, except the foreign office, which would be a promotion from the viceroy of India, and there is no indication that Lord Lansdowne has any intention of retiring. Under no circumstances, however, would the Duke of Marlborough be given such an important post as India, though he might possibly succeed Earl Cadogan as lord lieutenant of Ireland. All suggestions in regard to appointments are still of a highly tentative character.

Sir Edward's proposed vote of censure of the government for its treatment of Buller was subsequently defeated by 234 yeas to 89 nays, after much speech-making. Simultaneously the war office was being attacked in the house of lords.

Lord Monkswell (Liberal) brought up the scathing allegations contained in the report of the committee on military education and urged the immediate appointment of an inspector-general of army education.

Lord Raglan, the under secretary for war, and Lord Lansdowne, the foreign secretary, defended the war office, saying that a new scheme for education, containing sweeping changes, was in process of being drawn up.

This statement satisfied Lord Monkswell and his supporters and the motion was withdrawn.

PREMIER BALFOUR PRESIDED AT MEETING

LONDON, July 17.—The Premier, A. J. Balfour, presided today at the foreign office at the cabinet meeting of the new administration. The colonial secretary, Joseph Chamberlain, was sufficiently recovered from the effects of the cab accident which disabled him, to be able to attend, though he discarded his hat in favor of a more luxurious carriage. He was pale and wore a soft felt hat. Otherwise he showed no signs of his injuries.

MEETING OF THE PROVINCIAL PREMIERS

TORONTO, July 17.—The Telegram's London cable says: Nothing has been officially reported about the meeting of the provincial premiers and ministers from Canada here at present, but it is understood that they have discussed important questions, securing better terms for the provinces from the Dominion. An increase has been proposed to all the provinces, and its adoption would mean the increase of half a million to Ontario; the other provinces in proportion. The Maritime provinces desire that the money from the fishery award should be distributed among the Maritime provinces. They think they have a good claim in arbitration on account of the great fishing trade.

The question of precedence given the provincial premiers and cabinet ministers in the Dominion was discussed. At present the provincial ministers rank after the Dominion ministers, and the opinion of the conference is very strongly to the effect that they should rank after the Dominion cabinet ministers.

Laurier is evidently considering the preferential trade seriously and tactfully. We hear this afternoon an authentic report that in his interviews with the British government Laurier said he did not want Britain to tax its people for the benefit of Canadians, but suggested that as British taxes all grain it should exempt Canadian wheat. Perhaps Canada might be able to reciprocate by the admission of some articles of British manufacture. It is said the British ministers are considering the proposal.

Nothing definite has been reached in regard to the combination between the Allans and the Elder-Dempster line towards securing a fast line subsidy. No offer has yet been made by the representatives of these steamship companies, but they are interviewing the cabinet ministers and presenting their scheme for a fast line between Canada and Great Britain.

In order to shorten the conference the premiers are having a special interview with the admiralty, the defence and other departments in regard to preferential trade and the proposed steamship lines.

Admiral Lord Charles Beresford advises helping Canada with a fast steamship route. With a British combine for the Atlantic trade it would surely knock Pierpont Morgan's plans in the head.

The Marconi Wireless Telegraph company announce that they will send commercial messages to Canada before December. The rate will be 6d per word for private messages, 4d for press messages.

MORE LIBERAL DIET FOR HIS MAJESTY

LONDON, July 17.—Since his removal at Cowes the progress of the king has been so rapid that his physicians have ordered a more liberal diet for his majesty.

The fleet has been ordered to assemble at Spithead August 11th for the purpose of a review being held a few days subsequently by the king. The date of the review, which, was erroneously reported to have been fixed for the 11th, will depend upon the condition of his majesty's health and the effect of the coronation ceremonies upon his general condition.

It has been decided that no special missions shall be invited to the coronation, and foreign nations will be represented at Westminster Abbey by their ambassadors and ministers.

WIND VERY STRONG AT BISLEY CAMP

BISLEY CAMP, July 18.—With the wind very strong and shifting the Canadian team faced the targets and shot in the Prince of Wales competition. The match was one of the most important of the Bisley meeting. The prizes are £200, and the distances 200 and 600 yards, ten shots at each. Scores of the Canadians follow:

Colonel Sergeant Moscrop, Sixtieth, D. C. O. R., scored 98, two points behind winner, winning £10.

Sergeant Major Richardson, Fifth R. C. A., was twelfth and won £3.

Sergeant Bayles, Tenth R. G., was thirty-fifth, and Sergeant Mortimer, Tenth R. G., was fifty-ninth, each winning £2.

The competition for the McKinnon challenge cup opened today. Open teams of 12 men, representing any divisions of Great Britain or the colonies. The ranges were eight, nine and a thousand yards, ten shots at each. At the first range Canada led with a score of 470, Scotland being second with 469. Eight teams were competing.

LATER. Owing to Scotland having taken 70 minutes over time allowed for shooting at the 900-yard range a dispute has arisen. Teams will not be allowed to finish the shooting at the 300 yards, but have been ordered back to the thousand yards. Half way to the finish at the 300 yards range Canada was leading, but Australia hurriedly finished and won the advantage. Several teams will withdraw from the competition, and great dissatisfaction exists.

MEMBERS OF THE NEW CABINET

LONDON, July 18.—The Duke of Devonshire, president of the Council; the Marquis of Lansdowne, secretary of state for foreign affairs; Joseph Chamberlain, the colonial secretary; the Earl of Selborne, first lord of the admiralty, and the Marquis of Londonderry, postmaster-general, it is understood, have consented to retain their present offices in the new cabinet. Lord George Hamilton, secretary of state for Ireland; C. T. Ritchie, the home secretary; R. W. Hanbury, president of the board of agriculture; S. St. J. Broderick, secretary of state for war; A. A. Douglas, first commissioner of the works, and Walter Long, president of the local government board, will remain in the cabinet, but their portfolios may be changed. George Wyndham will remain chief secretary for Ireland, but with a seat in the cabinet, the new lord lieutenant having no seat in the cabinet, and being rather a social representative of the sovereign than a political representative of the government.

Little Miss Harriet Layton has been released from the hospital, convalescent after a serious operation.

Joseph Clark Cut His Throat With a Razor and Jumped Overboard. (Special to The Miner.)

VICTORIA, B. C., July 17.—The sealer who committed suicide off the schooner Arietta of this port while she was on the west coast seeking a crew, proves to be Joseph Clark, aged 30, who was formerly a member of the crew of the Empress of India. In a fit of temporary insanity he cut his throat with a razor and jumped overboard.

RETURNED HOSPITALITIES. Laurier and His Cabinet Gave a Dinner at Hotel Cecil.

TORONTO, July 16.—A telegram cable says: Laurier and the members of his cabinet, Mulock, Borden, Fielding and Patterson, returned the hospitalities while in England by entertaining a distinguished company at dinner at the Hotel Cecil last night. The Princess Louise, Lord and Lady Minto, Lord and Lady Strathcona and Lady Aberdeen were among the people in attendance.

Earl Dundonald sailed from Liverpool for Montreal yesterday on the Lake Ontario. He was given a most enthusiastic send-off.

As coronation prospects have been cancelled the soldiers will not be needed from Canada. There are thirteen men, also some men of the Canadian Hussars, Strathcona, Canadian Mounted Rifles and the governor-general body guard who will represent Canada in the mounted escort. Major Forrester will command.

DEED OF INSANE MAN. Shot Two Women at the New York Foundling Asylum.

NEW YORK, July 17.—An insane man, whose name is thought to be Henry F. Kane, entered the New York Foundling Asylum today and shot Sister Serella in the breast and Sister Angela in the right arm. Kane then ran into the asylum grounds and shot himself in the breast, making a flesh wound. Sister Serella is not expected to live.

R. H. Guthrie, a well known Oregon stockman, is in the city the guest of his cousin, Marian H. Bridgetford.

THE FLOOD CONDITIONS

Mississippi River from Two to Ten Miles Wide—An Immense Loss to Farmers—Loss Will Be Over \$4,000,000—Land Submerged

KEOKUK, Iowa, July 19.—The flood conditions are much worse today, and the Mississippi river is from two to ten miles wide for seventy miles below Keokuk and is rising rapidly. The flood is reaching far outlying farms hitherto missed, and farmers on the lowlands on the Missouri side have lost everything but their houses on high knolls and a few fields beyond the highest levees. Damage is also occurring on the Illinois side, between here and Quincy. The Lima and Hunt levees opposite Canton, Mo., which protect many square miles of corn in Illinois, are constantly being patrolled and hopes are entertained that they may possibly hold. The greatest damage is on the Missouri side of the river, between Keokuk and Hannibal, territory covering 300 square miles, and on which the corn was estimated at \$0 bushels to the acre a few days ago.

Reports today are that in the territory indicated the loss will be over four million dollars, chiefly to corn lands. The damage done along the Mississippi is greater than was expected or at first reported. One township in this

county, Green Bay, is six or seven feet under water. It contains more than 11,000 acres of crop. Families there were driven out hurriedly and some cattle drowned.

The levee eight miles north of Burlington broke, inundating three square miles that had been considered safe.

The Skunk river, the most damaging tributary of the Mississippi, is roaring down with a flood but twice approached in the history of the state, in 1851 and 1892. The water eclipsed the record of 1892 and touched the highest record of 1851. This river rises in the centre of Iowa and empties into the Mississippi twenty-five miles north of Keokuk. Ed-dyville, Ottumwa and Copper are among the heaviest losers from this cause.

Thousands of acres are submerged in Apanoos county, Iowa, and there is much small grain caught in the fields. The crop in other places is chiefly corn. A new element, which has appeared all over the drowned section of Iowa, is disease among stock from the conditions of pastures overflowed slightly and used after the temporary subsidence of the water.

square miles, mostly corn, is being laid waste. This afternoon the observer of the weather at Keokuk sent telegraphic warning to all points south to prepare for danger. The Egyptian levee, which stood the flood just receding after strenuous efforts to hold it, is only slightly above the water now, and the coming flood in the Des Moines will cover it certainly. This will let water into hundreds of square miles, including the town of Alexandria, Mo.

NEW YORK, July 19.—Fifty-one yachts sailed a fast and exciting race on Long Island Sound today over a 30-mile course in the first regatta of the Larchmont Yacht Club's race week series. It was too severe weather to try spars and rigging, for a strong breeze from the east northeast, blowing straight up the sound, kicked up a nasty sea that made the small boats stagger under their weight and gave all hands some windward work that tried their skill in handling the sails, but the win-

ner in the seventy-foot class was August Belmont's Mineola. She beat Cornelius Vanderbilt's Rainbow 5 minutes 12 seconds and N. S. Maxwell's Yankee by 5 minutes 25 seconds. In a special match race between the cutter Isolda and the schooner Katyne, the former won by a margin of 10 minutes 4 seconds. The winners in the others were: The Effort, Leda Alerion, Whistle Wing, Rochelle, Adelaide, Firefly, Knave, Midget, Gaz-abo and Cricket. The Midget was sailed by her owner, Edwin Gould.

PANAMA, Colon, July 19.—The cannonading between the government and the revolutionary vessels continued until 4 o'clock this afternoon. It was heaviest at 1 o'clock this morning. At 2 o'clock the Darien was seen in tow of the Padilla, and it proved that she had been hit.

The government fleet was handicapped by the absence of the gunboat Boyaca, the keel of which was being repaired, and it is thought probable that this fact was known by the insur-

gent General Herrera, who decided to attack Panama in order to prevent the government from helping Bertie's troops at Agua Dulce.

The United States steamer Ranger, which returned here at 10 o'clock from Chiriqui, came within the line of fire. During a part of the heavy firing she was back of Flamenco Island. A representative of the Associated Press was informed by United States Consul Gudger that American interests at Panama has not been materially interfered with.

INTEREST BEING WORKED UP IN THE BIG FIGHT

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 19.—Interest in the Jeffries-Fitzsimmons fight is increasing. People are coming from the east and interior points to see the contest and seats are being sold rapidly. George Siler, the well known referee, is among the latest arrivals. There has been no change in the odds, and very little betting at the ten to four price quoted. Jeffries people are holding out for a shade better in quotations.

Referring to the rumor that Jeffries is out of condition, Billy Delaney said: "It is all nonsense. Jeffries was never in better shape in his life than he is right now, or as good for that matter. He is exactly where I want him. To keep him there I have asked him not to do too much work for the next few days. It is always a sign to cut out hard going when a man begins to get cranky."

"Wednesday Jeffries was a bit out of sorts, and I asked him to call a halt. He has done it. Nothing more."

EIGHT-HOUR MOVEMENT. TORONTO, July 17.—The Iron Moulders of America decided today not to inaugurate the demand for an eight-hour day until the general adoption all over the continent of a nine-hour day. It was proposed to inaugurate an eight-hour movement May 1st next.

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