

OIL MEN KICK OUT

As the Latest Report in the Oil Inspection Case,

INSPECTOR IS ORDERED

To Go on Inspecting—There May Be Some Arrests.

Guthrie, O. T., July 1.—A telephone message from Oklahoma City says that the representatives of the Waters-Pierce Oil company went squarely back on the terms of the compromise entered into with the attorney general by which it was agreed that the oil inspector was to be permitted to brand the specific gravity test on barrels and packages of oils, pending the determination of the suit now pending. District Judge Barrell thereupon took the matter in his own hands and instructed the clerk to enter an order permitting the oil inspector to go ahead with the inspection, but continuing the injunction against the rejection of oil that does not fulfill the requirements of the gravity test, pending the final settlement of the matter. It is not unlikely that arrests will be made of dealers in rejected oils, as suggested by Mr. H. H. Howard, associate counsel, in order that a hearing may be speedily reached in the supreme court.

CARE OF UNFORTUNATES

Oklahoma's Half-Yearly Bill for Deaf Mutes and Insane.

Guthrie, O. T., July 1.—Dr. John Deargill, superintendent of the Oklahoma Sanitarium, made his quarterly settlement with the auditor today for the care of the territory's insane, his bill calling for \$11,962.34 for the three months ending June 30. During this period forty-six new patients were received at the sanitarium and twenty-seven patients were discharged as cured. There were twelve deaths, mostly from old age. Of the various counties Oklahoma has the largest quota of patients in the asylum, thirty-two, and Roger Mills county the smallest, two. It is understood that the difference among the stockholders of the institution have been amicably adjusted and that Dr. Deargill has dismissed the suit recently instituted by him for the appointment of a receiver.

The accounts of H. C. Boomer, superintendent of the institution of the deaf and dumb, for the quarter ending June 30, were also audited and allowed in the sum of \$1,962.34. The institution now contains twenty-seven deaf and dumb children, who are being cared for and educated at the expense of the territory.

TEMPLE HOUSTON'S FINE

Remitted by Governor Barnes—Parole to Thomas Douthett.

Guthrie, O. T., July 1.—Governor Barnes this morning remitted the fine of \$300 imposed upon Temple Houston in the district court at Woodward for shooting one Joseph B. Jenkins. In a letter recommending executive clemency the prosecuting attorney wrote that Mr. Houston acted under great provocation, the testimony of several witnesses showing demonstrations and threats on the part of Jenkins such as to justify the shooting, besides the terrible provocation of splitting in the face of Houston's fifteen-year-old son. Mr. Houston pleaded guilty when the case was called for trial and was fined \$300 and costs. Eugene Frank Kelly, who was then on the bench, joined with the prosecuting attorney in recommending the remission of the fine.

The governor also granted a pardon to Thomas Douthett, a young lad who was sent to prison from Pawnee county. The pardon was granted on the recommendation of the prosecuting attorney and the trial judge, J. R. Keaton.

FINDS HIS MAN QUICK

Kansas Farmer Hums Down a Young Horse Thief in Oklahoma City.

Guthrie, O. T., July 1.—The Oklahoma City Times-Journal says: Yesterday evening Mr. Amon Ellis, a farmer living near Anthony, Kan., arrived in the city and told the authorities that he was looking for a young man named Alexander Kerwood, who was suspected of being a thief. A buggy and horse from Mr. Ellis and a horse from Kerwood's mother, Judge Ounon took a stroll with Mr. Ellis around the streets looking for the boy. He was found on North Broadway and arrested by Judge Ounon. When questioned about the horses he said they were in a pasture near Yukon. He was lodged in jail. The boy is only 16 years old and a rather weak minded fellow.

LOOKED LIKE A WIFE-TRADE

Extraordinary Divorce Complication Recounted at Woodward.

Guthrie, O. T., July 1.—According to the Bulletin, last September in the district court at Woodward Mr. and Mrs. King were divorced and one of the witnesses for Mr. King was Mr. Williamson. Next Mr. and Mrs. Williamson secured a divorce and Mr. King was Williamson's witness. The court remarked at the time: "That looks like a swap of wives." This week the probate judge issued a license to Mr. Williamson and Mrs. King to wed. Mr. King and Mrs. Williamson have not yet applied for a license.

FLYNN CALLS ON BARNES

For the Purpose of Arranging a Conference on Supervision.

Guthrie, O. T., July 1.—Delegate Dennis Flynn called on Governor Barnes this morning for the purpose of arranging for a conference upon the matter of agreeing upon a census supervisor for Oklahoma. It is expected that a formal conference between the governor, Delegate Flynn and Secretary Jenkins will be held some day next week, with a favorable prospect of a harmonious agreement.

EARLY PLOWING IS IN FAVOR

Present Wheat Crop Seems Proof of the Wisdom of This Plan.

Oklahoma City, O. T., July 1.—Early plowing is held by the majority of farmers to be the best thing for wheat, as proved by the present crop. Already in this county there are turning over the ground where wheat was standing two weeks ago. A great many farmers are plowing their wheat fields as soon as they can get at them.

Cattle Tormented by Flies.

Guthrie, O. T., July 1.—The tiny black ones which annoy cattle are unusually

thick this year and cattle are losing flesh from constantly being irritated by the insects, so that they are unable to graze as much as they should.

ELEGANT RECEPTION GIVEN

To Eastern Star Ladies by Mr. and Mrs. George Nickel at Alva.

Alva, O. T., July 1.—Yesterday evening Mr. and Mrs. George E. Nickel gave a reception to the ladies of the Eastern Star, and their better halves. Mrs. Nickel was assisted by Mesdames Shaw and Ament. The supper was an elegant affair. The handsome residence of Mrs. Nickel was comfortably filled. The time was occupied with dancing, music, cake walk, etc. This is the commencement of a series of entertainments by the members of this order, and the ladies, especially, look forward to a better acquaintance and a good social life generally.

Our Fourth will be celebrated in a fitting manner, both at the fair grounds and King's grove, three-quarters of a mile north.

ENTERTAINS LADY FRIENDS

Mrs. Spencer H. Allen of Enid Scores a Brilliant Social Success.

Enid, O. T., July 1.—At her beautiful home in this city, Mrs. Spencer H. Allen entertained her lady friends Friday afternoon and gave the largest party of the kind ever given here. She was assisted by Mrs. J. C. McClelland of Pond Creek and Mrs. Oliver J. Fleming of this city. There were nearly seventy guests present. A very original and unique feature of the entertainment was "A Tour Through Oklahoma," consisting of twenty enigmas, the answer to which were names of Oklahoma towns. A handsome solid silver souvenir spoon of Enid was the prize, won by Miss Edna McKenna. It was a very enjoyable occasion, long to be remembered.

DULL WEEK IN THE TOWNS

Because the Oklahoma Wheat Crop Has Been Getting SAVED

Guthrie, O. T., July 1.—This past week has been the dullest week in many a year in the Oklahoma towns. Every available man has been kept busy on the farms and the trading in the towns in consequence has been light and the advertisements in the papers small. The wheat is all out and the towns this week will resume their wonted appearance of business activity.

OKARCHE'S FIRST NEW WHEAT

Brought in by Mr. George Rose and Tests 39 1/2 Pounds.

Okarche, O. T., July 1.—The first new wheat brought here this year was raised by George Rose. It tested 39 1/2 pounds and sold for 60 cents. During the last year, that is, from July 1, 1898, 45,000 bushels of wheat have been shipped from Okarche. This year the crop is much larger.

DAN WIDMER'S DEPUTIES

Will Be Men Who Will See That Paencheres are Punished.

Guthrie, O. T., July 1.—Dan Widmer, the newly appointed game warden for the territory, is making up a list of deputy wardens for the various counties. It is his purpose to exact a strict enforcement of the law and to that end he desires persons who wish to aid in protecting the game and fish to send in their names.

BIG CELEBRATION THE FOURTH

All Things Ready for a Grand Occasion at Enid.

Enid, O. T., July 1.—The arrangements are all completed for the big celebration on the Fourth. C. E. Hunter went to Darlington this morning to complete arrangements with the Caddo Indian brass band, which will be here on the Fourth. There are eighteen members of this famous, all highly educated, and skilled musicians.

MONEY FOR IMPROVEMENTS

Oklahoma Farmers are Sure They Can Afford Them.

Guthrie, O. T., July 1.—The farmers of Oklahoma are borrowing heavily for improvements, the wheat crop having been harvested. In Woodward county alone in the last fifty days, as shown by the records of the register of deed, \$15,000 in loans have been placed.

HORSETHIEVES ARE ABOUT

Something in the Way of Vigilantes May Arise at Woodward.

Woodward, O. T., July 1.—A great many horses and wagons have been stolen in this vicinity the last week and, while the people are law-abiding, there are fears of something on the vigilante order when the first horse thief is apprehended.

CITY MARSHAL CONTEST

At Perry Has Been Won by Mr. James Taylor.

Perry, O. T., July 1.—Judge Halmer has settled the contest for marshal here. James Taylor was declared elected by the election board by a majority. A re-count gave him 14 majority and he was given the office.

YOUNG GIRL OUTRAGED

By a Gang of Rascals in the Vicinity of Woodward.

Guthrie, O. T., July 1.—A 14-year-old girl named Wright, of Woodward, was abducted from home and outraged by a group of men. The men have not yet been arrested, but it is thought soon will be.

"DOC" ASHBY'S PROSPECTS

Speedy Trial Demanded and Little Question of Convicting.

Arapahoe, O. T., July 1.—"Doc" Ashby, who killed Alderman Griffith at Weatherford, is in jail here. The citizens of Weatherford demand a speedy trial, and there is little question of Ashby's conviction.

NEW BAPTIST COLLEGE

Kingfisher Will Be in the Race for the Location.

Guthrie, O. T., July 1.—The Baptist church of the United States has decided to erect and maintain a college in the territory of Oklahoma. Kingfisher, it is announced, will enter the race to have the college located there.

IN A QUARREL OVER WAGES

Rauchman Herring Kills Cal Rolland in Roger Mills County.

Arapahoe, O. T., July 1.—In a quarrel in Roger Mills county over wages, Mr. Rauchman Herring shot and killed Cal Rolland. Rolland was from Vernon, Texas.

NEW WHEAT AT KINGFISHER

Farmer Clark's Tests 39 Pounds and Brings 66 1/2 Cents.

Kingfisher, O. T., July 1.—Mr. Clark, a farmer, brought the first new wheat to this place. It tested 39 pounds and sold at 66 1/2 cents. 20 bushels of the wheat brought in about 40 cents.

Alva's Telephone Franchise.

Guthrie, O. T., July 1.—The Alva city council this week A. J. Sims appeared, asking an exclusive telephone franchise. This was opposed and the exclusive feature of the franchise defeated.

TRADED ON THE QUINET

Inside History of the Hispano-German Island Deal.

PRIZE WON BY STEALTH

That Would Have Come as Easily Above Board.

Madrid, June 14.—It cannot be denied that the Madrid and German foreign offices kept very well indeed the secret of their designs concerning what was left of the possessions of Spain in the Far East, after the treaty with the United States, in December, had deprived her of the Philippines, the Solow Islands, and the island of Guam in the Marianas Archipelago. The relations between Spain and Germany, which had been somewhat strained both politically and commercially since a Madrid government a few years ago allowed the opposition under the Duke of Tetuan to wreck a few years ago a treaty of commerce between the two countries, subsequently improved, especially during the Cuban and Philippine disturbances, and even more so during the war with the United States, when the German government and its representatives at Madrid were only too glad to display their strong sympathies for Spain. The advances and attentions of German diplomacy very significantly increased when the Berlin government had stolen a march by undertaking to defend the Spanish subjects and interests during the war and by undertaking to act as a friendly intermediary in the preliminary negotiations that culminated in the suspension of hostilities and in the Washington protocol of August 12, 1898. There continued her assistance and demonstrations of sympathy all the autumn until peace was restored, and even afterwards until official relations could be re-established between the governments of Spain and the United States.

Germany took the field early in December, directly the peace treaty was signed at Paris. The German ambassador, Herr von Radowitz, who was on very intimate terms with the minister for foreign affairs, Duke Almodovar, had immediately made overtures to ascertain on what conditions Spain would cede her remaining possessions in the Pacific, "as he had only previously obtained the assurance that as soon as Spain had settled with the States, her cabinet would give Germany the preference as purchaser of those archipelagos." Radowitz had already acted so quickly because he was aware that the Madrid government did not feel at all disposed to cede those archipelagos to England anyhow, much less to Japan, and not even to Russia or France, the four powers that Germany dreaded as bidders for the stations she wanted in the Pacific. Peremptory and precise instructions from Berlin in the middle of December made Herr Radowitz secure a definite promise from Duke Almodovar and from the premier, Senor Sagasta.

Then Duke Almodovar and Herr Radowitz negotiated the terms of the division. At the outset Germany offered the twenty-five millions of pesetas for the three groups of islands, and Spain tried to get more, but in vain. Then the first condition that the Madrid government laid most stress on was the protection of the religious orders and of the Catholic missions in the ceded territories. German diplomacy readily assented to this because Herr Radowitz was aware that the queen and her ministers were so anxious to please the Vatican, the Church of Spain, and the powerful religious orders in the matter. It is an open secret in Madrid that the queen herself resisted with much ardor and pathos every attempt that Senor Sagasta and Senor Moret had made at the time to induce her to assent to the carrying out of the famous convention made by the Philippine insurgent chiefs with Marshal Primo de Rivera for the pacification in March, 1898, and which expressly stipulated a curtailment of the imperial power of monks and Jesuits. The queen, in fact, is not only a devout Catholic, but, rightly or wrongly, she seems firmly convinced that her son's throne is better protected against the Catholics and their pretender by unlimited concessions to the Vatican and by an ultra-patristic policy, of which the symptoms are only too visible in the note of a cabinet which Gen. Polavieja, Marquis Pidal, and Senor Darian y Has sit in virtue of the court and church influences that obliged Senor Silveira to accept such unpopular concessions.

The Duke of Almodovar also insisted on insisting in each archipelago a cooling station in time of peace or war for the Spanish navy and merchant service, and upon Spanish commerce and subjects residing in the ceded islands most-favored-nation treatment indefinitely. Herr Radowitz, perceiving that the disposition of the Liberal government were very friendly and conciliatory, then searched the more delicate question of commercial relations direct between Spain and Germany. As it was not deemed advisable to meet so soon the idea of another commercial treaty, and as Spain, since 1894, had already put the German imports on the same footing as those of Great Britain, France, Italy and Belgium, and as Germany, in the interest of a Spanish importers, the differential treatment her tariff exacted for nations without treaties. Herr Radowitz thought it would be a clever stroke of policy to select such an occasion for Germany to appear generous. He therefore simply to give Spain the most favored treatment under the commercial tariff, which pleased the Madrid government very much, as Spain is now eagerly looking for outlets for her exports, so much reduced by the loss of the colonies. Finally, it was agreed that this improvement in the commercial relations should be made, later on, the starting point of further negotiations for a reciprocity treaty.

Thecession treaty and the agreement for the improvement of direct commercial relations were signed on February 12, 1899. Duke Almodovar and Herr von Radowitz agreed that the treaty should be kept absolutely secret until Senor Sagasta could see his way to submit it to the cortes, with the prospect of getting it quickly voted. This he was unable to do at the beginning of the session, at the end of February, as he met so much opposition on the other questions that he had to resign early in March. As soon as Senor Silveira became premier and took the reins of the foreign office, Herr Radowitz called upon him and obtained the official assurance that the new government would carry out the promises made by its predecessor. The new premier and minister of state, like Duke Almodovar and Senor Sagasta, told the German ambassador that the matter had better be kept secret until it could be made public in the speech from the throne at the beginning of June.

Everybody in Spain is at a loss to know why German diplomacy and Spanish ministers deemed such secrecy necessary, as they had nothing to fear from public opinion or of the press in Spain, considering that for eight months the majority of Spaniards had shown a decided inclination for parting with distant possessions which they looked upon as unprofitable, uselessly expensive, and fraught with fresh perils of foreign complications. As long as the islands did not go to England or the United States, Spaniards cared nothing who undertook to be their successors. On the other hand, both German and Spanish governments knew perfectly that neither Japan nor any European power would object to the sale of those archipelagos. It is supposed in Madrid political and diplomatic circles that the real motive of this secrecy was the fear that the government and public opinion in the United States might view this cession with displeasure, and that France, too, might take umbrage at the improvement in every aspect of the relations between Spain and Germany.

As the German parliament's session closes in June, the Berlin government is very anxious to get the purchase money for Spain's archipelagos, and would avoid the expense of keeping her land and sea forces several months in the archipelagos, let alone the advantages of an early execution of the commercial agreement also.

Senor Silveira did his best to show that he wished to satisfy the German government. He consulted the presidents of the senate and congress, the leaders of all the opposition groups, and he insisted so energetically that they all consented for once to waive precedents and cortes rules, and to give precedence to the German treaty, even over the debates on the address, a thing quite unprecedented. The opposition also agreed to devote one sitting only in each house to the treaty, and to let it pass almost without discussion. Nobody outside the cortes has protested at this swift procedure, as Spaniards are at present almost entirely absorbed in their domestic financial and economical questions, which will take up the greater part of the time of the cortes until the summer recess in August. Political questions are virtually cast into the background by the general anxiety for a thorough and sincere reorganization of finance and taxation. This is why the treaty is of very much interest in the German treaty, not even in the renewal of relations with the United States, which is even more unnoticed than the cession of the Carolines, Marianas and Pelew Islands.

Here is the text of the treaty and of its preamble, which is curious:

The government which preceded the one which has the honor of addressing the cortes signed on February 1 of the present year an agreement with the German ambassador, coming to the German empire, the Caroline Islands, with the Pelew and the Marianas, except Guam.

The burden of the treaty, which was implied by the island still possessed by the crown of Spain in the Pacific; the responsibilities and expenses that would be the consequence of the defense of such distant possessions; the lack of moral and commercial interest in the present time, and the difficulties of Germany, not even in the future, without incurring expenditure out of all proportion with the results that could be hoped for, were the reasons that prompted that government to ask the cortes in a project of law, already drawn up and that it was found impossible to place before them, for an authorization under the rules of the fifty-fifth article of the constitution of the monarchy to enable it to ratify the international agreement duly contracted.

This project of law contains besides stipulations altering the commercial regime in force between Spain and Germany. The engagement which Spain now takes in the law of July 10, 1894, which extended to several nations, including Germany, the tariff advantages granted by the treaties of commerce with Switzerland, Sweden and Norway and Holland. In exchange for these advantages, Germany undertakes to grant Spain the most favored nation treatment, ceasing to inflict upon Spanish products differential duties. The present government, assenting to the above-mentioned reasons and duly respecting the engagements entered upon in the name of Spain, has the honor of submitting to the cortes the following project of law:

Article 1.—The government is authorized to cede to the emperor of Germany the Caroline Islands, with the Pelew and the Marianas, with the exception of the island of Guam, subject to the following stipulations:

1. The German empire will grant to the commerce and agricultural establishments of Spain in the same treatment and the same facilities that it will give in the archipelagos to the agricultural establishments and commerce of German subjects.

2. Spain will establish and keep even in time of war, a coal depot for her navy and for her trade in the archipelagos of the island of Guam, and another in the Marianas.

3. The German empire will give as indemnity for the cession of the above territory the sum of 2,000,000 pesetas, which will be paid to Spain.

Besides the government of his majesty and the imperial government have agreed to waive the right of the federal council and the German parliament the necessary authorization to grant Spanish import duties in Germany most-favored-nation duties, on the understanding that this authorization will be given before the ratification of the agreement transfer the sovereignty of the islands of the Pacific.

By way of reciprocity, his majesty's government will grant German imports in Spain the duties of the conventional tariff as empowered to do so by the law of July 26, 1894.

These mutual concessions in customs tariffs will enter into force at the same time in which the present law is promulgated. For five years, if in the meantime no fresh agreement is made for commercial relations between the two nations; and at the close of this term they shall be considered prolonged from year to year as long as one of the two high contracting parties does not give notice to the other. Dated Madrid, June 12, 1899. Signed the Minister of State, Francisco Silveira.

Anglist Dixon's Hierarchy. New York, July 1.—George Dixon, the colored featherweight champion with his manager, Tom O'Rourke, left this city for Louisville, Ky., where Dixon will meet Sam Zerbe on Monday next. Dixon will be accompanied by Dever, who he will undergo a brief preparation under the direction of his manager and trainer for his next meeting with Tommy White of Fall-gate, on Tuesday, July 11.

Spend the Fourth in a Hammock...

Our Hammocks are closely woven genuine warp; won't break or ravel; some at 90c, and others up to the fancy colored ones with large fringes at \$4.65.

If you knew the health and luxury of an Electric Fan you'd order one for your bedroom. We have fine ones at \$10 and \$12. Here is a partial list of our Electric Fan customers:

- Johnson Clear Parlor, four ceiling fans. Keystone Hotel, two ceiling fans. French Dining Parlor, one ceiling fan. Geo. W. Barr's Shoe Store, one ceiling fan. Bank of Commerce, one ceiling fan. Chas. J. Mackey, one ceiling fan. F. P. Martin's Art Store, one desk fan. Litchfield's Photo Gallery, one desk fan. John Chenneth's Barber Shop, one desk fan. Bennett's Ticket Office, one desk fan. D. V. Alexander, desk fan. James & Co., two desk fans. Blaine's Fruit Stand, desk fan.

And we have many more Fans sold yet to be delivered. Come around and talk with us about electric work of all kinds, or if you'd rather we will send our electrician to talk with you. Since February we have sold 161 Bicycles. This is a remarkable number. Are you in the list? Remember, August 1 marks the time when Bicycle prices rise. Better get one this month, and if so get it now while our special prices are on.

Summer Sports—Tennis, Ball, Boating, Outing needs of every sort, all stamped with the trustworthy word "Spaulding." Remember, "You can't dodge our store."

Musselman Bros. BICYCLES, & BICYCLE SUPPLIES. REPAIRING. ELECTRIC WIRING. CUTLERY. PHONE 444. 209 NORTH MAIN. TYPEWRITERS, ATHLETIC GOODS, BOATING NEEDS, ELECTRIC SUPPLIES, SPECIALTIES.

...SPECIAL TRAINS...

CALIFORNIA

...SANTA FE ROUTE...

...KANSAS AND OKLAHOMA...

National Educational Association

LOS ANGELES, JULY 11-14, 1899.

A SPECIAL TRAIN WILL LEAVE KANSAS CITY, MONDAY, JULY 3, 1899, AT 10:30 A. M. FOR LOS ANGELES. STOPS WILL BE MADE IN NEW MEXICO. AMONG OTHER POINTS OF INTEREST EN ROUTE ARE LAS VEGAS AND SANTA FE. ITINERARY TELLS ALL ABOUT IT. SEND FOR ONE FREE.

W. J. BLACK, General Passenger Agent A. T. & S. F. Railway, Topeka, Kansas.

L. R. Delaney, Agent, Wichita.

On Sunday Concerts.

alarmed at the bold, brazen profanity of the Sabbath in Wichita, for the righteous judgments of God overhang every city and nation that trample upon the Sabbath. It is proved in all the history of the past and in individual experience, Sabbath-breakers do not prosper, never have, never will. It is a sin that defies the Almighty. It sent the Jews captive to Babylon and has brought the judgments of God upon many cities. The Sabbath is a moral law and cannot be violated with impunity. It is not a mere custom, a fashion, the creation of man, but the law of God delivered amid the thunders of Sinai and cannot be trifled with. The evil consequences of its violation are numerous. Sabbath profanity is the beginning of a downward career which has ended in the moral and eternal ruin of man a soul. There is such an intimate connection between the Sabbath and Christianity that they stand or fall together. Where the Sabbath is not observed as a day of rest and spiritual improvement, Christianity is virtually extinct. The form of Godliness may remain but spiritual life is wanting. There is the skeleton, but no warm heart or sparkling eye. We may say that a man's regard for the Sabbath is the measure of his religion, and the same is true of churches and communities. If a man have no regard for the hallowed services of the Sabbath, he would have no belief for the Holy joys of Heaven. He would ask to be excluded.

One of the distinct signs of apostasy and decline of religion is the failure of the church to keep the Sabbath. A whole troop of evil follow the trail of Sabbath profanity; it opens the flood gates of corruption and crime. The Sabbath is a sacred duty, and the measure of his religion, and the same is true of churches and communities. If a man have no regard for the hallowed services of the Sabbath, he would have no belief for the Holy joys of Heaven. He would ask to be excluded.

RECIPROcity WITH JAMAICA

By an Out-and-out Treaty and not by an "Arrangement."

Washington, July 1.—A reciprocity treaty with Jamaica was concluded at the state department today at a conference between Commissioner Dawson, in behalf of the United States, and Mr. Tower, the British charge d'affaires. The Jamaica treaty is now to be forwarded to Kingston for the approval of colonial authorities, and when that is given the formal signing of the instrument will occur. All parties concerned in the negotiations have been passed under the strictest secrecy, and it is said that the discussion of the details of the convention just concluded might prove judicial in both countries. It is known, however, that the convention contained today in its section 4, of the Dingley tariff law, provision for reciprocity treaties, and is not a mere "arrangement," as provided for by section 2 of the act. The concessions given to Jamaica, differ materially from those allowed the other British West Indian colonies, mainly because of the recent tariff law enacted by Jamaica, which had special application to the United States.

Year's Mintage of Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, July 1.—The report of the United States mint in this city during the fiscal year ending yesterday shows the full value to be \$67,794,823. Of this amount \$63,919,700 was in gold; \$3,875,123 in silver and \$6,000,000 in base metal. The number of pieces of gold minted was as follows: Double eagle, 1,000,000; eagle,

10,000,000; half eagle, 1,000,000; quarter eagle, 10,000,000; total number of gold pieces, 4,000,000. The silver pieces coined were as follows: Dollars, 1,600,000; dimes, 2,000,000; quarter dollars, 1,000,000; silver cents, 10,000,000; total number of silver pieces, 14,600,000. The total number of pieces coined was 18,600,000.

UNCLE SAM'S ANNUAL CLEAN-UP

Shows Up a Net Cash Balance of \$281,300,450.

Washington, July 1.—The statement of the public debt at the close of the fiscal year 1899 shows that the debt less cash in the treasury amounted to \$1,100,000,000, which is a decrease, as compared with June 30, 1898, of \$127,171,710. This decrease is accounted for by a corresponding increase in the cash on hand. The debt is recapitulated as follows: Interest-bearing debt, \$798,967,750; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, \$128,500; debt on which interest has not yet begun to accrue, \$272,531,750. Total, \$1,127,969,000. This amount, however, does not include \$21,250,000 in certificates and treasury notes outstanding which are offset by an equal amount of cash in the treasury. The cash in the treasury is classified as follows: Gold, \$77,380,000; silver, \$20,250,000; paper, \$40,000,000; bonds, deposits in national bank, \$1,000,000; deposits in other banks, \$1,000,000. Total, \$138,630,000, against which there are demand liabilities amounting to \$100,000,000, which leaves a net cash balance of \$38,630,000.

To Have Tom Baker's Life. Woodward, O. T., July 1.—Tom Baker, living two miles north of here, has been suffering from a cancer on the leg. In order to save his life the surgeons have amputated his leg and his condition is improving.

For Selling Liquor to Indians.

Guthrie, O. T., July 1.—Sam Dyer of Pawnee county is in the federal jail here, having been bound over by the United States commissioner at Pawnee for selling liquor to Indians.

San Sets Fire to Millinery.

Enid, O. T., July 1.—In the Enid store here the night closing through the glow of a show case ignited a millinery display and destroyed \$20 worth of bonnets.

Harried With His Grandchild.

Guthrie, O. T., July 1.—At Shawnee this week Richard Street, and his favorite grandchild, the baby daughter of Mrs. French were buried in the same coffin, having died within forty-eight hours of each other.