IN THE HOME
The clean, upright paper is read thoroughly. The "Record - Union" reaches the best homes.

THE RECORD-UNION.

CIRCULATION
Without character to back it is valueless to advertisers. The "Record-Union" has both.

VOLUME XCIII.—NO. 115. SACRAMENTO, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 16, 1897.—EIGHT PAGES. WHOLE NO. 17,472.

GOOD PROGRESS MADE ON THE TARIFF BILL.

The Senate Yesterday Completed Consideration of the Sugar Schedule,

Except the Provision Relating to the Hawaiian Treaty.

That Disposed of, it is Expected That Speedy Action on the Bill as a Whole Will be Taken—The Pettigrew Amendment, Relating to Trusts, Tabled by a Vote of Thirty-Five to Thirty-Two.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The Senate made a great stride forward to-day by completing the consideration of the sugar schedule of the tariff bill, except the provision relating to Hawaii, which went over. This schedule has been the storm center of the entire bill, and with it disposed of there is a better prospect for speedy action on the bill as a whole. The first paragraph of the sugar schedule has served to bring out all the speeches and the test votes, and when this was passed early to-day the other paragraphs of the schedule were agreed to without further opposition. As agreed to, the schedule places on sugar not above No. 16 Dutch one cent per pound and .03 of a cent for every degree above 75 and on sugars above No. 16 Dutch standard 1.95 cents per pound, but on sugars testing below 87 degrees 1-10 cent per pound shall be deducted. The other provisions of the schedule relate to maple sugar, maple syrup, candy, etc.

Only one yea and nay vote was taken during the day, on the amendment of Lindsay of Kentucky to make the rate 1.8 cents per pound on sugar above No. 16 Dutch standard. The amendment was defeated—32 to 35.

The Pettigrew amendment relating to trusts was then taken up and discussed at length. It developed considerable divergence of view on both sides of the chamber, the two Alabama Senators, Messrs. Morgan and Pettus, joining Hoar in opposition. Allison finally tested the sense of the Senate by moving to table the amendment, which motion prevailed—yeas 35, nays 32, two Democrats, Morgan and McEnery, voting with the Republicans to table, and thus turning the scale against the amendment.

Consideration of the agricultural schedule was then resumed, the butter paragraph being agreed to as reported.

In the Chaplain's opening prayer in the Senate to-day he invoked: "Open the doors of well requited toil to the unemployed and bring the long-expected prosperity to every household."

Caffery of Louisiana, with a tinge of humor, presented a petition from the Sugar Planters' Association of Louisiana "protesting against Mr. Caffery's statement that the Wilson bill gives enough protection."

The consideration of the sugar schedule of the tariff bill was then resumed, the pending question being on Lindsay's amendment to strike out 1.95 cents and substitute 1.8 cents per pound on sugar above No. 16 Dutch standard.

Caffery read a statement showing that the labor cost in the United States was less than in Germany and other countries and that the cost of refining was less than thirty cents a hundred pounds. The Senator said this controverted Allison's assertion that the cost in the United States was greater than in foreign countries.

He criticised in detail Allison's figures, showing the differentials on the law of 1894 and on the pending schedule as incorrect, and said the Senate should not add to the favors received by an overgrown corporation.

A vote was then taken on Lindsay's amendment, and it was disagreed to—yeas 32, nays 35. McEnery (D.) of Lousiana voted with the Republicans in the negative, and Mantle and Pettigrew (Sil. Rep.) with the Democrats in the affirmative.

Vest criticised Allison's figures given yesterday, as to the differentials, saying they were a complete abandonment of the position originally taken by Aldrich. It disclosed, he said, the radical difference in calculations on the other side of the chamber. Vest said tables he had prepared showed the relative protection on 96 degrees sugar to be: Wilson law 37 cents per hundred pounds, Dingley rate 41 cents, Aldrich rate 46 cents, pending caucus rates 47 cents.

The anti-trust amendment to the tariff bill offered by Pettigrew was taken up by the Senate shortly after 2 o'clock and the discussion begun.

Pettus (D.) of Alabama took a decided stand against the Pettigrew amendment and urged that the Senate should not disturb the industries of the country by hasty and inconsiderate action.

White of California also criticized Allison's figures, saying they were incorrect throughout. He turned to the records of Republican Senators on former sugar schedules. He quoted Hale's statement four years ago as to the poor man's breakfast table, adding sarcastically that the same breakfast table was to be turned to the modern autocratic sugar trust. Aldrich was also quoted, amid amusement, that the Democratic Senators were so helplessly under the influence of the sugar trust that the American people were humiliated.

Tillman of South Carolina remarked that he thought this showing justified his word "villainy" for which he had been chided in referring to the sugar rate.

Allison's motion striking out the retaliatory clause in paragraph 206 was then agreed to without opposition.

Allison moven to insert a new paragraph, "206½, that the duties on molasses, clayed, joggery and other sugars testing not about 87 degrees by the polariscope, shall be 1-10 of 1 cent gars testing not above 87 degrees by the preceding paragraph on corresponding tests of sugar."

It was agreed to without objection.

The other sugar paragraphs, 207, 208 and 209, were agreed to as reported.

This brought the Senate to the end of the sugar schedule, the Hawaiian provision being the only committee provision to go over.

Pettigrew desired to have the amendment relative to the trust voted on as a part of the sugar schedule. He said that this anti-trust policy had been a plank of the Republican party up to the time of the St. Louis convention, when it was left out of the platform. "I think," exclaimed Pettigrew, "that the two debates on sugar—now and three years ago—justify the existence of a new political party."

Morgan of Alabama pointed out what he regarded as fatal defects of the amendment. He regarded the existing Anti-trust Act, reinforced by the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court as the real remedy against trusts.

Allison moved to lay the Pettigrew amendment on the table. This speedily developed something of a breeze.

Chilton of Texas moved an amendment perfecting the procedure under the Pettigrew amendment.

Senators asked to perfect the amendment, but Allison insisted on testing the sense of the Senate on this motion.

The vote was taken and the amendment was tabled—35 years, 32 nays. The detailed vote was as follows.

Yeas—Alison, Barrows, Cullom, Davis, Deboe, Elkins, Fairbanks, Foraker, Frye, Gear, Hanna, Hawley, Hoar, McBride, McMillan, Mason, Nelson, Penrose, Perkins, Platt of Connecticut, Platt of New York, Pritchard, Proctor, Quay, Sewall, Shoup, Spooner, Thurston, Warren, Wellington, Wetmore, Wilson (Republicans), Jones of Nevada (Silver Republican) and Morgan and McEnery (Democrats)—35.

Nays—Bacon, Bate, Berry, Cafferty, Chilton, Clay, Cockrell, Faulkner, Gray, Jones of Arkansas, Kenney, Lindsay, McLaurin, Mallory, Martin, Mitchell, Murphy, Pascoe, Pettus, Rawlins, Roach, Tillman, Turpie, Vest, Walthall and White (Democrats), Butler, Harris of Kansas, Heitfeld, Kyle and Turner (Populists) and Pettigrew (Silver Republican)—32.

The tobacco schedule was passed over and consideration of the agricultural schedule resumed.

On the first paragraph (234), butter and substitutes therefor, 6 cents per pound, Jones of Arkansas moved to reduce the rate to 4 cents per pound. Disagreed to—29 to 34.

At 5 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

VANDERBILT GOES TO EUROPE.

Sails on His Yacht Valiant to Attend the Jubilee.

NEW YORK, June 15.—William K. Vanderbilt sailed to-day on his white-hulled yacht Valiant, on the way to Southampton and the Queen's jubilee. Mrs. W. Seward Webb and her daughter and Winfield Scott Hoyt will be guests of Mr. Vanderbilt on his trip. The Valiant, which is in command of Captain Morrison, has a crew of sixty-one men, and she is expected to make the trip to Southampton in about eight days. At Southampton it is said the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough and Dr. W. Seward Webb will board the yacht and will remain on board during the naval ceremonies attendant upon the Queen's jubilee. After the ceremonies at Southampton the yacht will proceed to Havre, where she will be joined by other guests of Mr. Vanderbilt and will then start on a cruise to the land of the midnight sun. Whether the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough will remain on board during this voyage is not definitely known, but it is believed they will do so.

After cruising among the Norwegian fjords the yacht will proceed to St. Petersburg. On her return voyage she will again touch at Southampton and then steam for the Mediterranean. The yacht is expected to return to New York in November.

TEN PEOPLE DROWNED.

A British Steamer Founders Near the Island of Socotra.

COLOMBO (Ceylon), June 15.—Information has been received here that the first of the season's disasters to pilgrims traveling to Mecca has occurred. About 500 pilgrims took passage from Jeddah to Calcutta in the British steamer Sultan, which foundered near the island of Socotra, 120 miles off Cape Guardafui, the eastern extremity of Africa.

A terrific storm broke on the ship, which, after struggling against the wind and waves for some time, went down. The passengers and crew got into small boats, but ten of the pilgrims were drowned. Captain Collins succeeded in landing the remainder of the passengers here. None of the crew were drowned.

UNITED WORKMEN.

The Supreme Lodge Completes Its Business and Adjourns.

MILWAUKEE, June 15.—The Supreme Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen reached its final adjournment this afternoon. After a lively fight as to the next meeting place, Asbury Park, N. J., won over St. Paul by a small majority.

J. G. Tate was engaged as a Supreme Lecturer for the order for the coming year.

A motion to amend the constitution so as to refuse death benefits in case of suicides was laid over without debate until the next annual session. The Supreme Master Workman was empowered to reorganize the order in Oklahoma, where it had been conducted in a clandestine manner.

Judge Fitzgerald Dead.

ST. MARYS (Kan.), June 16.—Judge J. S. Fitzgerald died to-day. He was prominent in Kansas Democratic State politics, as he had been in Ohio before coming here. While Police Judge of Cincinnati several years ago he drove the gamblers out of the city, and his life was several times endangered by them. He was formerly prominent in national Irish affairs.

The Sultan Accepts Dr. Angell.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—A cablegram received at the State Department from the United States Charge d'Affaires at Constantinople states that the Sultan has issued an irade announcing the acceptance of Dr. Angell as Minister from the United States. Mr. Terrell has accordingly started for home.

International Pressmen's Convention.

DETROIT, June 15.—About a hundred delegates to the International Pressmen's Convention, and more than that number of union pressmen who are not delegates, were present to-day at the opening session.

M'KINLEY AND HIS CABINET CONSULT.

The Cuban Question and the Treaty For the Annexation of Hawaii

The Principal Subjects Which Were Under Consideration.

Expected That a Paper Relating to the Latter Will be Sent to the Senate To-Day — No Provision in the Treaty to Pay Any Sum Whatever to Ex-Queen Liliuokalani or Princess Kaiulani.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Senators Hanna and Allison had a conference with the President to-day which lasted half an hour. A mass of mail had accumulated that needed the personal attention of the President, and besides there was a number of commissions to be signed before the appointees could set about their work and begin to draw their salaries. So the morning hours were fully occupied.

All the members of the Cabinet were present when the meeting hour arrived and as it was the first session for a week there were many matters of routine business that required attention to-day. The meeting did not last an unusually long time. The matters of public interest under discussion were the projected annexation of Hawaii and the state of affairs in Cuba.

It can be stated unequivocally as the result of to-day's Cabinet meeting that no important action relating to Cuba will be taken by the Administration until the new Minister to Madrid has been chosen and is at his post ready for the duties. This fact is significant, in that it means that some weeks must certainly elapse before the President will take any action whatever vital to the relations of this Government and Cuba.

The situation so far as the Cuban action is concerned is just the same as it has been for weeks. The difficulty of finding a man satisfactory to the President to fill the post at Madrid delays action. The delay is somewhat vexatious to the Administration, which is anxious to begin negotiations with Spain looking to the amelioration in some form of the condition of affairs in Cuba as speedily as possible. Several names were talked over to-day, but the discussion was fruitless.

It was the expectation that the Hawaiian treaty this afternoon would receive the formal signatures of the negotiators, Secretary Sherman for the United States Government and either Minister Hatch or Lorrin Thurston, as special Commissioner for the Hawaiian Government. The document itself had been prepared, and everything was in readiness when it was taken again to the White House for the President's final inspection and review. Secretary Sherman remained at the department later than it is his custom, in order to receive the Hawaiians, but finally at 4 o'clock the attempt to secure the signature of the treaty to-day was abandoned. This may prevent the submission of the treaty to the Senate to-morrow, as was the intention of the Cabinet, but the delay in any case will not be material.

At the Cabinet meeting, in the course of the discussion of the treaty, it was decided that its pendency in the Senate would not necessarily cause any considerable obstruction to the progress of the tariff bill, and while there is every disposition on the part of the President to avoid any interference with rights of the Senate in the matter, it can be stated that the treaty will not go in with any idea that it is not the wish of the Executive that it should be acted on promptly. While the treaty is in the Senate, either in the hands of the Foreign Relations Committee or on the calendar of executive business, it is the expectation that the United States will have an opportunity through the press and other mediums to declare their sentiment upon the matter, and if, as predicted, there is an overwhelming declaration for annexation, it is believed that the Senate will be quick to respond to the demand. In this case the treaty, it is believed, can be taken up and ratified in the course of one or two executive sessions, while the regular tariff debates are in progress daily.

The one point of importance in which the treaty differs from the convention negotiated by Secretary Foster during President Harrison's Administration is the omission of any provision for ex-Queen Liliuokalani and the Princess Kaiulani. In the original treaty it was provided that the Government of the United States should pay the ex-Queen the sum of $20,000 cash and the same amount of money as a pension each year during the remainder of her natural life, provided she in good faith submitted to the Government of the United States and the local Government of the islands. The Princess Kaiulani, being the next in line of royal blood, was to receive a cash payment of $150,000, but no pension, under a similar proviso as in the case of the ex-Queen.

It is understood that any objection that might have been expected to the annexation of the islands based on the large proportion of coolies in the population has been forestalled by an article not only prohibiting the further immigration of such laborers to the Hawaiian Islands, but also prohibiting the coming of any of the Chinese from the islands to other parts of the United States.

At the request of Senator Allison the Hawaiian provision in the tariff bill has been passed over by the Senate.

TARIFF BILL.

Republican Members Discuss the Subject in Caucus.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The Republican caucus last night determined not to incorporate in the tariff bill the amendment proposed by Senator Spooner to postpone the time when certain features of the sugar schedule should go into effect until six months after the bill was passed, with the intention of compelling the sugar trust to dispose of the surplus sugar that has been imported pending the consideration of the tariff bill at a rate which would not allow it a great profit. The position taken by a large majority of the Republican Senators was that it would be impracticable to have various portions of the bill go into effect at different times. If the action was taken on sugar it would have to be taken on wool and other items.

The argument was advanced that in changing tariffs no provision could be made against the advantage taken by buyers of foreign goods. If a tariff was to be reduced importations would be held back, and if a tariff was to be raised importations would be rushed in. This was notably true of sugar and all other goods, and the caucus decided that there was no way of reaching the importers and that no single article should be selected upon which to postpone the effect of the new tariff.

The defeat of Senator Spooner's proposition was not accomplished until there had been a hard fight. The Western men were arrayed against the East, and Senator Spooner had several sharp tilts with Senators representing States where there is a great deal of manufacturing. He said that the greatest opposition to the proposed amendment was because the manufacturers feared that it might be extended to wool, and that they would not be able to realize on the large importation of free wool made in anticipation of the tariff. Mr. Spooner's motion was voted down, 18 to 12.

Tailors Returning to Work.

NEW YORK, June 15.—There was a rush of clothing contractors to-day to settle with the striking tailors. Thirty contractors opened their shops and 200 tailors went to work in them. All but 3,500 of the striking tailors have returned to work and it is expected that all the contractors will yield before next week.

Commissioner Calhoun.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—W. J. Calhoun, the special Commissioner who went to Cuba in connection with the Ruiz case, returned to the city from his home in Illinois. Mr. Calhoun will have further consultation with the President, to whom he already has made a verbal report on the conditions existing in Cuba.

Yale's Crew at Practice.

GALES' FERRY (Conn.), June 15.—A thunderstorm caused some delay to the practice of the Yale crews to-day, but this evening there was not a ripple to stir the water. Mr. Cook sent the crews down to the navy yard, so as to await the in-coming tide, and for more than an hour both crews practiced starting and rowing short stretches.

Sailors on a Strike.

BOSTON, June 15.—The sailors of the port of Boston who are on strike for higher wages, now number about 3,500 men.

UNIVERSAL POSTAL CONGRESS.

THE WASHINGTON CONVENTION COMPLETES ITS LABORS.

The Next Meeting-Place Will be at Rome, in 1903—Resume of the Work of the Congress.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The Universal Postal Congress, the fifth convention of the kind in the world, finished its labors to-day, after a closed session lasting several hours. The next of the congresses, the sixth sextennial one, will be held at Rome, Italy, in February, 1903.

The final session was devoted to the formal signing of the general treaty and of the detailed articles. Every delegate signed these two sets of papers, subject to the formal ratification of his Government, and, owing to the excessive amount of labor involved, signatures to other sets of documents were waived under a general authority for their execution. The original of all these documents will be placed in the archives of the State Department for preservation, and certified copies will be forwarded to all the Governments comprising the Universal Postal Union.

Following is an official resume of the results of the work of the congress:

First—The principal treaty, which excludes the entry of Corea into the postal union; the declaration of the Orange Free State (which failed to send a delegate to Washington), that it hoped soon to enter the union; and the declaration of the Chinese Empire (which was represented in the congress) that it will observe the regulations of the union as soon as the organization of its service permits.

Second—The intermediary transit rates have been facilitated and the tariff diminished quite materially on a graduated scale for the ensuing six years.

Third—Uniform colors have been projected for postage stamps.

Fourth—Postal cards unpaid are subject to a double tax, that is, four cents in place of the former tax, which was ten cents, the same as for unpaid letters.

Fifth—Circulars produced on a machine (typewritten) in quantities of twenty circulars, all of the same character, are admitted to the international mails at the same rates as printed circulars.

Sixth—Samples of merchandise are admitted up to 350 grammes.

Seventh—Objects of natural history, animals, dried plants or preserved geological speciments, are admitted as samples.

Eighth—The question of the creation of a universal postage stamp was brought up, and the proposition defeated on account of the difficulty which would occur in putting into practice the important innovation, and especially because of the diversity of currency standards.

Ninth—Special arrangements concerning packages of value, postal orders, books of identity and subscriptions to journals have been thoroughly revised. This country is not actually concerned in these ararngements. They mostly affect the States of the continent of Europe.

The new treaty will become operative January 1, 1899.

Most of the delegates left the city for their homes to-night, having engaged passage on the ocean liners for this and next week.

JUNIOR ORDER OF AMERICAN MECHANICS.

The Twenty-Ninth Annual Session Opens at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

National Councillor Shaner Delivers an Address.

Nearly Every Jurisdiction of the Order Reported to be in a More Flourishing Condition Than It Was a Year Ago—Grave Danger Which Lies in Participation in Politics Without Intelligent Direction.

PITTSBURG, June 15.—The twenty-ninth annual session of the National Council Junior Order American Mechanics began in Elks' Hall this morning. Rev. Dr. Lichliter, State Councillor, called the convention to order. There were about 200 delegates and visitors present. Dr. Lichliter introduced Mayor Welsford, who welcomed the delegates.

Response was made by Rev. H. H. Slaughter, State Councillor of Missouri, after which National Councillor Shaner took charge and requested all but members of the National Council to retire. The council then went into executive session and National Councillor Shaner delivered his annual address.

Mr. Shaner reviewed the progress of the order during the year and reported that nearly every jurisdiction of the order is in a more flourishing condition than it was a year ago.

A case in the courts of West Virginia of especial interest to the Junior Order United American Mechanics was discussed at some length. A citizen of the State secured from the Supreme Court of Appeals a mandamus causing the school of a certain district to stop the reading of the Bible in the school. The Executive Board of the Junior Order United American Mechanics stood the entire cost and liability of fighting the case to the highest court. The case is now progressing in the Supreme Court of Appeals and the National Councillor gives assurance that it will be fought to the last.

Mr. Shaner said: "While this is unquestionably a political order, in the broad sense of advocating those men and measures that will secure the enactment on the statute books of the nation and of the States of those principles which constitute the corner-stone of our profession and the prompt and effective enforcement of such laws as now exist or may be adopted hereafter, yet in this same line lies the great danger that confronts our order. Upon this political rock many another organization has foundered. Nowhere else is there more danger than in an unguarded participation in political matters."

He made these recommendations for legislation to the National Council:

That a law be provided preventing councils from lending their funds to a member; that more stringent regulations be provided for the bonding of officers of State and subordinate councils; that all State councils be incorporated; that laws be provided preventing the council from issuing and circulating any circulars or petitions that have not received the approval and indorsement of the proper officer of the State council; and that the appropriations for periodicals be continued.

National Secretary Edward S. Deemer of Philadelphia presented his report for the year, as follows: Receipts, $36,870 77; councils, 106; new members, 10,899; paid out in benefits and reliefs, $550,860 29, a gain of $83,722 19; in treasuries of sub-councils, $1,624,846, an increase of $192,210.

National Treasurer J. A. Sohl of Baltimore reported that he had paid out $43,393 38, leaving a balance of $6,931 in the treasury.

The Finance Committee recommended a per capita tax of 12 cents and that the laws be so amended as to make the same payable semi-annually in March and September. It also recommended that the services of a national organizer de dispensed with, and that an appropriation of $5,000 be made for the use of the Board of Directors for special organizers. The report of the Committee on Laws recommended a number of amendments and additions to the constitution and by-laws, and the Committee on National Legislation suggested that the plans and arrangements in force during the past year be continued.

The first fight of the session was just before the adjournment this evening. It was on the appropriation for the periodical of the order. The Finance Committee recommended that $1,500 be set aside for the appropriation. One of the delegates wanted to amend the amount by making it $1,000, and then A. D. Wilkin of Pittsburg, who is affiliated with the administration, moved to make it $2,000, and on a roll call this amendment went through by a vote of 109 to 90.

The afternoon session was taken up with the consideration of reports. The National Councillor's report was acted on first. One decision made by Mr. Sanor during the year was not approved. It was to the effect that subordinate councils could not make a law providing for the payment of benefits on the death of members.

The total number of councils is 2,337, or a gain of 107 over last year. The total number of members is 177,737, or a gain of 10,889. The receipts of subordinate councils during the year were $1,562,587 or a gain of over $284,000. The amount paid for benefits and relief was $550,860, and the amount in the treasuries of subordinate councils is now $1,624,846.

The report of the National Treasurer showed a balance of $6,931 on hand after all expenses of the year were paid.

UNION PACIFIC ROAD.

Gives Notice of Its Withdrawal From the Passenger Association.

CHICAGO, June 15.—The Union Pacific to-day pulled out of the Western Passenger Association by giving the thirty days' notice of withdrawal which is called for in the association agreement. There is a strong probability, moreover, that there will be some reductions in the passenger rates between the Missouri River and Ogden before the matter is finally settled.

The cause of the withdrawal was the old fight over the divisions to be allowed the Oregon Short Line. In the old days, when the relations between the Union Pacific and the Oregon Short Line were more intimate than they are at present, the Union Pacific allowed the Short Line percentages somewhat in excess of those usually allowed to the Western roads by their Eastern connections. When the Short Line was reorganized it obtained from the Rio Grande Western and the Denver and Rio Grande the same divisions that it had been receiving from the Union Pacific.

To-day, at the meeting of the trans-Missouri lines, the Union Pacific demanded that these two roads should not pay to the Short Line the same percentages which it paid, and announced that if the percentages of the Short Line were not lessened it would withdraw from the association. The Rio Grande Western and the Denver and Rio Grande refused to pay less to the Short Line than they are paying at present, saying they were doing exactly what the Union Pacific had done, and the Union Pacific gave formal notice of withdrawal from the association.

Its attitude caused some selling among the other roads, and some very plain talking was done in the meeting, in the course of which the Union Pacific intimated that if matters were forced much further it would reduce the rates between Ogden and the Missouri River. It afterwards partially withdrew this threat, and the meeting adjourned with everybody in a fighting mood.

AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY.

The Trial of Officials Begun at New York.

NEW YORK, June 15.—Judge Fitzgerald to-day decided that the trial of the American Tobacco Company's officials should proceed with the jury originally selected. W. J. Bryan, against whom certain charges of indiscretion were made, remains a juror.

Joseph Park of the grocery firm of Park & Tilford was the first witness. The gist of his testimony, as brought out by the direct and cross-examination, was that Park & Tilford had an agreement with the American Tobacco Company, and that under it his firm was unable to make very large profits. It was stipulated that no other cigarette was to be handled by the firm, but the National Cigarette and Tobacco Company's cigarette came on the market, and Park & Tilford bought 25,000 cigarettes from them. Then Mr. Butler, presumably representing the American Tobacco Company, laid down an ultimatum, and Park & Tilford had to give up the other cigarettes, returning them to the National Company. The agreement with the American Tobacco Company was in writing, and at present in the safe of Park & Tilford. Under the agreement, Mr. Park said his firm received a large amount of stock on consignment. Mr. Park said the agreement had been made voluntarily, and that the firm expected to live up to it.

During the cross-examination of Mr. Park, Mr. Choate declared that business principles were employed in the transaction of the business of his clients. "They are the same principles as are employed by business houses the world over," said Mr. Choate.

No further witnesses were called before adjournment was taken until to-morrow.

FRANK BUTLER.

His Trial on the Charge of Murdering Captain Weller.

SYDNEY (N. S. W.), June 15.—The trial of Frank Butler, the Australian, who is suspected of killing fourteen men and perhaps many more, has begun on the charge of murdering Captain Weller, while prospecting with him last September near Sydney. Weller and Preston, a metallurgist, disappeared mysteriously, and their bodies were discovered after a long search by digging near Sinden.

Butler, in the meantime, had sailed for San Francisco under the name of Weller. On November 27th he took passage on the four-masted ship Swanhilda, Newcastle, N. S. W., his name appearing in the ship's papers as Lee Weller, one of the crew.

Two days after Butler sailed the bodies of the missing men were found by a sheepherder. Through the mock search for gold they had literally been forced to dig their own graves. In the pit they themselves had made they were buried, with only a few handfuls of earth over them. The sheepherder's dog on reaching the vicinity of the rude grave scented the bodies and brought the herder to the spot.

The bodies were removed to Sydney, where they were searched and evidence was found pointing clearly to Butler as the murderer.

GENERAL MILES.

Arrives at London to Represent the Army at the Jubilee.

LONDON, June 15.—General Nelson A. Miles, who will represent the United States army at the Queen's jubilee, and Rear Admiral J. N. Miller, who will represent the United States navy upon the same occasion, have arrived in this city. General Miles, Admiral Miller, their staffs and Mrs. Miles were the guests at dinner this evening of Whitelaw Reid, special envoy of the United States at the jubilee.

General Miles, in addition to visiting the Turkish and Greek armies, inspected the ordnance made at the Armstrong factory at Naples for the Italian, Spanish and Argentine Governments. He also inspected the gun factories and coast defences of Austria, Italy and France and was courteously treated everwhere.

General Miles did not find any of the Governments secretive in regard to their military equipment. He thinks Edhem Pasha is a great General, and that his troops are a fine lot of men. The Greeks, the General adds, are glad at the prospect of peace, but they are good soldiers, and the junior officers and men showed a wonderful devotion to their cause.

Honorary Degrees From Oxford.

LONDON, June 15.—Among the recipients of honorary degrees from the University of Oxford are Wilfred Laurier, Premier of the Dominion of Canada; Sir William V. Whiteway, Premier of Newfoundland, and E. L. Godkin, editor of the New York "Evening Post."

WEYLER MUST BE RECALLED FROM CUBA.

President McKinley Will Send an Ultimatum to the Spanish Government

Unless a Decided Change is Made in Island Affairs.

Non-Combatants Must Not be Concentrated in Small Cities, Where They Cannot Obtain Sufficient Food and Medical Treatment, and Where They Are Exposed to Ravaging Diseases and Suffer Untold Hardships.

CHICAGO, June 15. — A dispatch to the Chicago "Record" from Washington says: Unless General Weyler is withdrawn soon and there is a change in the policy of the Spanish Government so far as her treatment of non-combatants is concerned, the President of the United States will indicate to Spain in forcible and unmistakable language the displeasure with which he views the atrocities that are being practiced upon the helpless pacificos of Cuba and the suffering that follows their concentration in fortified cities. Just what form this remonstrance will take has not yet been decided by the officials of the State Department, who now have the matter under consideration.

The President has been unofficially informed that Weyler is to be withdrawn and conciliatory tactics are to be pursued. If such is the case the whole aspect of the case will be changed and peace may be restored by granting complete autonomy without the interference of this Government. But if Weyler is permitted to remain in Cuba as Captain-General the President, it is believed, will feel compelled in the interest of humanity to notify Spain that the non-combatants must not be concentrated in small cities, where they cannot obtain sufficient food and medical treatment, and where they are exposed to yellow fever and other ravaging diseases and suffer untold hardships.

A STRANGE CRAFT.

NEW YORK, June 15.—A dispatch to the "Press" from Lockport, N. Y., says: Last month a young Cuban came here and took measurement on the canal locks. He could not explain the nature of his visit. This morning he came through here on a strange craft, cigar-shaped, fifty feet long, and bound for New York, where, it is said, he will turn the boat over to the Cuban Junta.

The boat was built by the Globe Shipbuilding Works of Cleveland, and is in charge of Frank Lambson, engineer, and William Berlin of the Cleveland company. Three Cubans are on board. They are Antonio Muzario, Regina Aguirre and Calaxto Reveni. The vessel is a sub-marine destroyer. The outer shell is of steel and the boat itself is operated by steam. It has no smokestack, as its generating apparatus consumes no smoke. It can attain a speed of twenty-eight miles an hour and has shown even a higher rate of speed in a recent official trial on Lake Erie. The fires under the boilers are fed with bituminous coal and crude peroleum. When beneath the surface of the water the steam is turned into a condenser, or a reservoir, which will hold it until the surface is reached, when the vapor is allowed to escape. Much of the steam returns to water in the meantime and is properly secured. The boat is running through the canal at a uniform rate of ten miles an hour.

Mr. Boylen said that the boat was to be used for dynamiting purposes and to protect the landing of filibustering expeditions upon the island of Cuba. This sub-marine diver is calculated to baffle all the torpedo-catchers and destroyers, and thus fasten death and destruction to Spanish gunboats and cruisers patroling the high seas and approaches to Cuba.

DEATH OF BARNEY BARNATO.

Ill-Health Lead to the Millionaire Committing Suicide.

FUNCHAT (Madeira), June 15.—The following details have been obtained of the suicide of Barney Barnato while on the passage here from Cape Town:

Barnato, who had been in ill health for some time, seemed to improve after leaving Cape Town, but he was never left alone, and some one was constantly detailed to watch him. Yesterday, after lunch, between 2 and 3 o'clock, he seemed to be in very good spirits and he was walking up and down the deck on a passenger's arm. Suddenly Barnato asked his companion to tell him the time. Before he received a reply he wrenched his arm away and jumped overboard. The fourth officer jumped overboard after him immediately, but failed to save the life of the South Africa speculator, as heavy seas were running and the vessel was steaming at the rate of seventeen knots an hour.

As soon as possible the steamer was stopped, a lifeboat was lowered and pulled to the spot where the two men were last seen. The fourth officer was rescued in an exhausted condition and later the body of Barnato was recovered, floating head downward. His remains have been embalmed and will be taken to England on board the Scott. Mrs. Barnato and her children were also on board the Scott.

Survivors of Indian Wars.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Senator Gallagher, from the Committee on Pensions, to-day reported favorably the bill granting pensions to the survivors of the Indian wars of 1832 and 1842, including the Black Hawk, Cherokee, Seminole and Sac and Fox disturbances.

A Milling Company Assigns.

MANKATO (Minn.), June 15.—The schedule of assets and liabilities in the assingnment of R. D. Hubbard and of the Hubbard Milling Company were filed to-day. R. D. Hubbard's assets are $162,446 and liabilities $323,415. The milling company's assets are $133,703 and liabilities $216,681.