



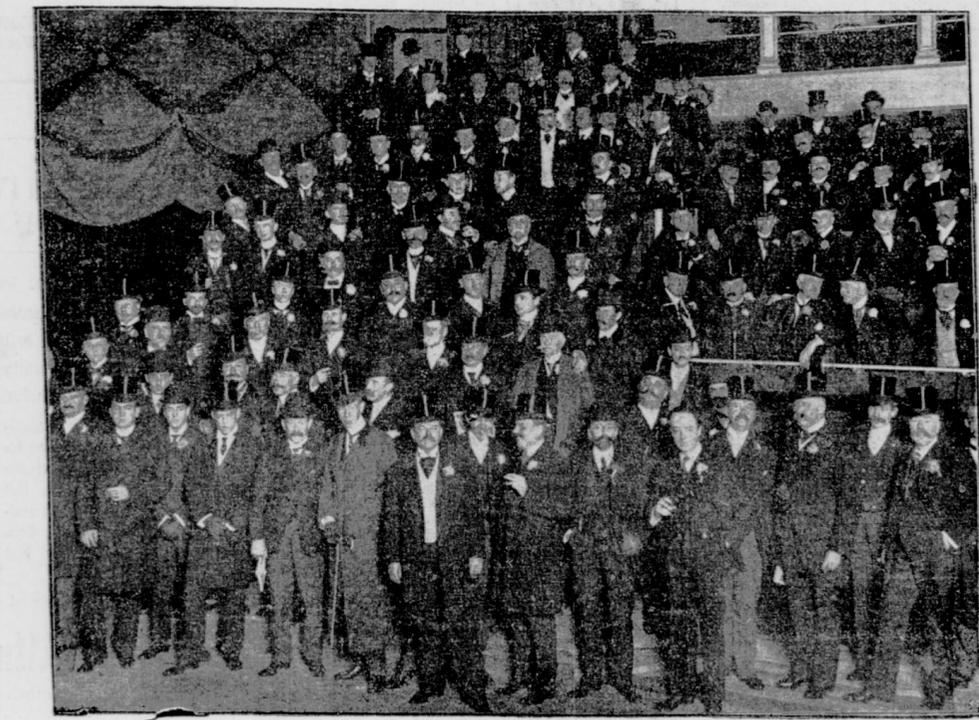
CHEAP BEEF FOR ENGLAND

ARGENTINE SHIPPERS COMPETING WITH THE AMERICAN TRUST.

SMITHFIELD MARKET A BATTLEGROUND—WATCHDOG OF BRITISH IRON INDUSTRY ABROUSED.

(Special to The New-York Tribune by French Cable.) London, Nov. 17, 1 a. m.—The position of the beef trade in this country is in a very interesting state at the present moment. Although smaller quantities of dead meat have been shipped recently from the United States, yet prices have not been maintained at all successfully by the great American houses in the Smithfield Market.

OFFICERS, MEMBERS AND GUESTS OF THE NATIONAL HORSE SHOW ASSOCIATION.



OBJECT TO N. Y. C. LOOP.

PROPERTY OWNERS NEAR YARDS MAY ASK COURTS TO INTERFERE.

A meeting of property owners and other persons living near the New-York Central yards will be held at 8 o'clock on Wednesday night at the Grand Central Palace, principally to take concerted action to prevent the New-York Central Railroad from carrying out its present loop plans.

ODELL MAY ALLEGE TREASON

AUTHORITIES THINK CHARGE MAY LIE AGAINST SCHENECTADY LABOR UNION.

Albany, Nov. 16.—It was reported to-night that Major General Roe, Adjutant General Henry and other officials of the National Guard had conferred with Governor Odell regarding the advisability of bringing treason charges against the officers of the Schenectady labor union which expelled from its membership a man who had served with Company F, 2d Regiment, during its recent service in preserving order at the strike on the Hudson Valley Railroad.

READY FOR HORSE SHOW

W. C. WHITNEY SPEAKS AT ANNUAL LUNCHEON AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.

New-York is ready for the annual Horse Show, which will begin at Madison Square Garden to-day and continue through the week. There will be a morning, afternoon and evening session each day, and from the character of the entries the exhibit promises to be unusually interesting.

Advance sheets of Dr. Wet's book on the war, published in Berlin, contain some startling accusations against the Boers. Dr. Wet says they were guilty of cowardice, faithlessness and disgraceful treachery.

Telegrams are published from nearly all the capitals of Europe this morning expressing indignation at the attempt on the life of King Leopold. "The Standard" says each fresh crime of this class revives the question of joint international action to deal with the danger.

The world's most northern railway, that which runs from Narvik, on the west coast of Norway, to Gellivara, in Sweden, was opened Saturday. This unique railway is situated north of the Polar Circle and in the fertile land of the Midnight Sun. It lies on 68.5 degrees, whereas Russia's European lines only reach 66 and Russia's Asiatic lines only 56.

Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, who died at an advanced age yesterday morning, was a Crimean veteran and held the rank of field marshal. He was a great favorite with Queen Victoria, but had not been much in the public eye of late years.

KING LEOPOLD'S ASSAILANT.

RECORD OF RUBINO KNOWN TO THE ITALIAN AUTHORITIES. Rome, Nov. 16.—The Ministry of the Interior has established the identity of the assassin of King Leopold. His name is Genaro Rubino and he is described in their records as an advanced socialist. He was condemned to a long term of imprisonment for stealing at Milan in 1893, but he effected his escape to England, where he is supposed to have imbibed his anarchistic principles.

His father was a patriotic communal councillor, but Rubino, while still serving in the army, was condemned to five years' detention for writing a subversive newspaper article. These are the only criminal records that have been found against him. Since leaving Italy he has lived continuously in Scotland and England, first in Glasgow and afterward in London. Some years ago he was accused of treachery by his anarchist friends and expelled from their ranks.

The Italian press and people express the greatest regret and indignation that a miscreant son should again cast discredit on the national character.

The Pope, King Victor Emmanuel and Premier Zanardelli have sent telegrams of congratulation to the King of the Belgians on his escape from assassination.

It appears that Rubino has a brother who is also an anarchist. His father fought with distinction in the Italian war for independence.

Brussels, Nov. 16.—According to some reports, Rubino, in the course of his examination before the magistrate, declared that he selected King Leopold for his attack on account of his majesty's inhuman conduct toward his daughter, Princess Stephanie, at the time of her mother's death, and he also wished to show to the anarchists in London who suspected his loyalty that, while they only talked, he acted. He would have killed King Edward, he added, but for the strong feeling of the English people in favor of the monarchy.

Washington, Nov. 16.—Secretary Hay called at the Belgian Legation to-day to express to the officials there the regret over the attempt made on the life of the King of Belgium yesterday, and to extend the congratulations of the people of this country over the King's escape from harm.

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BIG BOYCOTT BEGINS TO-DAY

EACH CAR OF SCHENECTADY RAILWAY COMPANY TO BE WATCHED—UNION READY FOR PROSECUTION.

Schenectady, N. Y., Nov. 16.—The executive committee of the Trades Assembly has been in session all day arranging details of the boycott against the Schenectady Railway Company. The boycott officially goes into effect at midnight, but will actually be enforced at 6 o'clock to-morrow. Seventy-one men, one from each union, will watch the cars, and will be aided by others if necessary. Every union man found riding on the cars will be warned not to ride again, and will be boycotted if the warning is disregarded; if any employe continues to ride after being warned, his employer will be requested to discharge him. There are, it is estimated, 2,800 persons who live at such a distance from the general electric or locomotive works that they are dependent upon the cars.

It has also been decided to extend the boycott to the use of gas and electric light, both of which are manufactured and controlled by the Schenectady Railway Company. Members of unions, bus-tudy Railway Company, and the general public will be asked not to use gas or electric light, and the trades assembly is considering petitioning the Common Council to cancel the contract which the company has for lighting the streets with arc lights.

A committee from the trades assembly was in conference last night, and to-day was the day of the United Trades Union, where the cars of the Schenectady Railway Company run for two miles in Albany. The United Trades employes were asked to refuse to permit the cars of the Schenectady Railway Company to pass over their tracks, but they declined to do so. One car had been run into Albany after the boycott had gone into effect. The Trades Union has arranged for the importation of seventy carriages to carry men to and from work. The Trades Assembly officers state positively that they will not tolerate violence of any sort. There are about two hundred and fifty motormen and conductors employed by the Schenectady Railway Company, and the refusal of the company to compel these men to join a union is the cause of the boycott. The majority of the men express themselves as perfectly satisfied and say that they do not want to be unionized. There is a strong undercurrent of opposition to the boycott among the trades union members, and public sentiment is unanimously with the company.

LAKE SHORE ALSO RAISES WAGES.

A TEN PER CENT INCREASE ANNOUNCED FOR ALL SWITCHMEN ON THE LINE—NICKEL PLATE MAY FOLLOW SUIT.

Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 16.—The Lake Shore road will post notices to-morrow announcing an average increase of 10 per cent in the wages of switchmen along the entire system. Not a long time ago the wages of the switchmen in the Chicago yards were raised, and the notice to-morrow will apply to all other switchmen. It will affect about a thousand men. It is believed that the same company has now under advisement a more general increase in wages, affecting a great many employes. Officials refused to give out any of the details, but it is stated authoritatively that a sweeping increase may be made before the end of the week.

POLAND! POLAND! POLAND! POLAND! Celebrated water recommended for the kidneys.—Adv.

TO GRAND RAPIDS DIRECT. Through car by the New York Central and Michigan Central leaves New York daily at 4:00 p. m. for Detroit and Grand Rapids.—Adv.

TRIBUTES TO DEAD VICEROY.

FOREIGNERS IN NANKING PAY RESPECT TO LIU KUN YI.

Shanghai, Nov. 16.—The funeral of Liu Kun Yi, the famous Viceroy of Nanking, which took place to-day at Nanking, was the occasion for unprecedented demonstrations of respect on the part of the foreign representatives in that city. The funeral cortege was of immense length, and the obsequies, by command of the Empress Dowager, were carried out with imperial pomp. Nearly a quarter of a million people lined the route to the jetty, where the body was embarked by a Chinese cruiser, which will bear it to Hoo-Nan, the native province of the deceased statesman. The foreign men-of-war lying off the city fired minute guns during the progress of the funeral procession.

DR. PARKER'S CONDITION CRITICAL.

London, Nov. 16.—A bulletin issued by his physicians to-day says the condition of Dr. Joseph Parker, pastor of the City Temple, who has been lying seriously ill for some months, has now become very critical.

POLAND! POLAND! POLAND! POLAND! For "Water Book" address 3 Park Place, N. Y.—Adv.

The worst Coughs generally yield to Dr. D. Jayne's Expectant, and not a few estimable physicians endorse it as their best prescription.—Adv.

PALL MALL LONDON CIGARETTES. Specially recommended to gentlemen who are accustomed to smoking the finest blends of choice Turkish tobacco.—Adv.

LUXURIOUS TRAVEL TO CALIFORNIA. The electric light "Overland Limited" runs on every day on route via Chicago and North-Western, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Railways. Offices: 61, 57 and 59 Broadway.—Adv.

THE TREATY WITH CUBA.

HORIZONTAL REDUCTION OF DINGLEY SCHEDULES—ISLAND TO INCREASE TAXES TO OTHER COUNTRIES.

The reciprocity treaty which General Tasker H. Bliss has gone to Havana to negotiate with Cuba provides for a general reduction of the Dingley tariff schedules of at least 20 per cent, and, in view of the growth of the sentiment in favor of tariff revision shown by the recent elections, President Roosevelt thinks that the reduction may amount to 25 per cent.

In return for this concession Cuba is to give the United States the preference in her trade, but not by a reduction of her tariff. Instead of doing this, the island's schedules are to remain as at present for imports from this country, while they are to be raised on corresponding imports from other countries.

The increase in the Cuban schedules will not be uniform, but will vary according to the extent of the control of Cuban markets now exercised by this country. The principal object kept in view in the revision of the island's tariff was the maintenance of the Cuban revenue at the amount provided for by the present law.

THE MAIN OBJECT NOT TO REDUCE CUBA'S REVENUE.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) Washington, Nov. 16.—The proposed reciprocity treaty with Cuba, which General Bliss has gone to Havana as Minister Plenipotentiary to negotiate, provides that in exchange for a generous horizontal reduction of the Dingley Tariff rates which the United States will make on all Cuban products imported into this country Cuba is to maintain her existing tariff on United States products and increase the rates on most of her imports from other countries, according to schedules which are incorporated in the treaty. In other words, Cuba is to possess a differential tariff, with maximum and minimum rates, similar to that provided for the island by Spain, and the United States is to enjoy the preferential rates as Spain did, but in return is to compensate Cuba by important tariff concessions, which Spain did not. The differential, moreover, is nothing like so great as Spain prescribed, and its design is not to tax Cuban resources for supporting a distant throne, but to promote the prosperity and development of the island.

The object and without doubt the result of this carefully devised scheme, will be that Cuba's present revenue shall be undiminished, that Cuban products shall secure substantial as well as essential advantages over those of competing countries in American markets, and, by encouraging imports from the United States, shall vastly increase the close commercial relations of the two countries, so mutually dependent upon each other for staple products. Ultimately the new treaty, in the confident estimation of President Roosevelt and his advisers, will provide a market in the United States for every surplus product of Cuba, and in turn will cause Cuba to buy from the United States everything she cannot profitably produce herself.

WHY GENERAL BLISS WAS SELECTED. The details of this proposition have been so carefully guarded as to prevent intelligent public discussion until to-day, when they were obtained by The Tribune correspondent. General Tasker H. Bliss is to explain to the Cuban Government, and to impress upon President Palma and the leaders of the Insular Congress, the great advantages that must accrue to Cuba through the arrangement.

General Bliss was selected for this mission because he is in charge of the collection of customs in Cuba under the military government, and is more familiar with the existing Cuban tariff, which he helped to frame, than Minister Squiers, and is even more thoroughly familiar with its revenue producing possibilities than are the Cubans themselves. He knows just what differentials are necessary to give the United States control of the Cuban markets, and he knows just how these differentials can be adjusted so as not to reduce the revenues of the Cuban Government, and so as to impose the minimum hardship on the Cuban consumer. One of the strongest arguments in favor of this arrangement is that the differentials are much less than those which Spain imposed on the commerce of the rest of the world with Cuba, while she gave the island nothing in return.

General Bliss is also authorized to suggest that the concession made to Cuba may be greater than the 20 per cent reduction which was considered last winter. In view of the growing sentiment for reduction in some of the tariff schedules, shown by the results of the recent elections, and the strong public sentiment in favor of the generous treatment of Cuba which was made manifest throughout the country during the political campaign, President Roosevelt is disposed to believe that a reduction of 25 per cent in favor of imports from Cuba might be made in the proposed treaty without jeopardizing its approval by Congress. This, however, is one of the details which has not yet been definitely decided on. The spirit with which the Cuban Government responds to the propositions made by General Bliss will have considerable weight in securing the greater concession from the United States.

WORKING FOR CUBA'S WELFARE. General Bliss is also to impress on the Cubans the fact that the United States, in proposing this tariff arrangement, is working for Cuba's welfare; that while Cuba is not to surrender a cent of her revenues, the United States is to give up annually a large sum in customs revenues, and that the purpose constantly had in view is to bring the United States and Cuba into closer commercial relations, and assure the prosperity of the new nation which this government has called into being, and for the well-being of which the American people feel a deep responsibility. In the same connection he is to discourage any tendency on the part of the Cuban Government to undertake the negotiation of commercial treaties with other nations at this time, insisting that nothing of that kind should be done until the arrangement with the United States has been completed and put into operation. He may even go so far as to give assurance that if this treaty is carried through promptly some of the rights which this government acquired under the Platt amendment may not be exerted in a manner to affect the patriotic sensibilities of any considerable element of the Cuban population.

The controlling motive that had to be kept in mind constantly in framing the proposed treaty was that, under no circumstances, could changes be made in the Cuban tariff that would reduce the customs revenues of that government. It was indispensable that the net result should be to give Cuba at least as much revenue as the existing tariff yields, and manifestly this could only be done in most cases by letting the existing tariff stand on goods imported from the United States, while imposing higher rates on goods imported from other countries. This is the system carried out in the pending

POLAND! POLAND! POLAND! POLAND! The water is positive cure acute Bright's Disease.—Adv.

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LUXURIOUS TRAVEL TO CALIFORNIA. The electric light "Overland Limited" runs on every day on route via Chicago and North-Western, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Railways. Offices: 61, 57 and 59 Broadway.—Adv.

SPAIN HAD NO THOUGHT FOR CUBA. The whole object of the Spanish Cuban tariff was to give advantage to Spain. Cuba was not thought of, and many articles which could not be produced for export in Spain were shipped first to Spain and then reshipped to Cuba, thus getting the advantage of lower rates of duty and giving profits to the Spanish merchant and the Spanish shipowner, while imposing a greatly increased cost upon the Cuban consumer. None of these discriminations will follow the putting into effect of the differentials provided in the pending treaty.

The statistics of Cuban imports for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, show that the total imports were valued at \$66,167,645. Of these \$28,475,000 were from this country, and \$37,692,645 from the rest of the world. The proposed differentials would give the United States by far the greater part of the trade now in the hands of other nations, and would probably raise the value of the goods imported from this country up to \$57,000,000, or more, at once. This amount would increase from year to year, as the increasing prosperity of the Cuban people would enable them to buy more goods of all kinds which are not produced on their island. The treaty provides that the concession made by the United States to Cuba shall become effective on the enactment by the Cuban Congress and the putting into effect of a tariff law providing for the maximum and minimum schedules set forth in the treaty under which the United States is to have the exclusive advantage of the minimum rates. The treaty takes up the Cuban tariff by the groups in which it is at present divided and specifies the percentage of differential that shall affect each group. Thus, it is proposed that on Group 1 of Class 1—stones and earths employed in building, arts and manufactures—the rates paid on imports from other countries than the United States shall be 33 1-3 per cent higher than the rates on imports from the United States. Group

POLAND! POLAND! POLAND! POLAND! Pure, sparkling, delicious water. 3 Park Place, N. Y.—Adv.

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