WAR PROBABLE IN SAMOA.

MALIETOA UNDERTAKES TO SUBDUE MATAAFA.

The King's Government Has Tired of Waiting for the Three Treaty Powers to Send Men-of-war to Overawe the Rebels, and Has Notified Them That It Will At Once Take Its Own Measures To Put Down the Rebellion—The Inaction of the Treaty Powers Responsible for the Trouble—Germany and Great Britain Watching for the Opportunity to Land Troops—What the State of Affairs Means to the United States—Action Needed.

APIA, Samoa, May 24, via San Francisco, June 8.—Four years ago this month the tripartite agreement to preserve the autonomy of Samoa was signed at Berlin. To those who know the history of the relation of the United States with these islands and the condition then prevalent here, the treaty never seemed the diplomatic triumph that it was assumed to be by those credited with the making of it. Kasson and Phelps, the two leading members of the Commission belonging to the party in power, were both aspirants for the German mission, and their desire to court social favor which should serve them afterward, when the prize was secured, led them to yield, on more than one point, the great advantage with which the United States went into the conference.

The breaking up of the Washington conference, presided over by Secretary Bayard, which was a gross breach of faith on the part of Germany and Great Britain, and so recognized by Mr. Bayard; the assumption of the control of the islands by the very methods to which Mr. Bayard had refused to agree in the conference, and, finally, the excesses of the German troops as affecting American citizens and property, should have given the United States everything it cared to ask for at Berlin. This advantage was trifled away so that the agreement finally reached was purely a compromise, and it was accepted as such by those who had taken a leading interest in this most dramatic chapter of American foreign relations.

The two main points, however, for which the United States has contended here were secured, viz.: The recognition of the independence of the islands and the restoration of the exiled king, whose misfortune was largely brought upon him by the durliety of the other two signatory powers who had made Mr. Bayard and his Consul-General here unwitting instruments in the perpetration of the wrong. There were two glaring inconsistencies in the action of the Berlin Conference and the treaty as finally signed and ratified. The right of Samoans to choose their King was duly affirmed, yet in the published protocols of the Conference it appears that Count Herbert Bismarck, Germany's leading representative and President of the Conference, declared that Mataafa, who had led the Samoans in revolt against the Germans in the absence of Malietoa, the deposed King, could never be recognized as King by the Imperial Government. A Government was framed for these islands, the latest important group in the Pacific to pass under civilized government. Yet no power was given this Government to enforce obedience to the decrees of its court, or to collect the taxes necessary to its support. Still, all parties here, and the treaty powers themselves, assumed to make the best of the arrangement, hoping that an amelioration of the act would be effected at the expiration of three years, at which time it was provided in the act such amelioration should be made.

In the execution of the act Germany obtained this advantage: It secured the appointment of one of its own subjects as one of the two officials provided for by the treaty, the President of the Municipal Board of Apia, who acted also as Treasurer of the Government. The other new official was nominated by the King of Sweden and Norway as the present Chief Justice of the islands. It would be wrong to impute to either of these gentlemen, of the highest standing among their own countrymen at home and abroad, dishonorable motives either in the assumption or the execution of their trusts; but want of tact, inexperience, ignorance, and impatience in dealing with the extraordinary conditions with which they found themselves confronted some time ago made it evident that changes in both instances would have to be made if the treaty was to be carried out with efficiency and with the fair success which all lovers of good order here and especially the great majority of whites and all the Samoans who look with favor upon American intervention here desire.

It would serve no purpose to recount, in detail, the reasons which have led to the failure of these gentlemen to accomplish what they both hoped to accomplish in receiving from their respective sovereigns, with the approval of the treaty powers, the important position with which they had been entrusted. In justice to them both it should be said that the difficulties in their way cannot be understood by any one who has not studied the history of these islands since the arrival of foreigners upon these shores.

Upon the return of Malietoa from banishment, the High Chief Mataafa, as befitted a patriot who had saved his country from what to his people would have been practical slavery if not extermination under German rule, gave way cheerfully in favor of the restored monarch, who had suffered grievously in the exile which he had accepted rather than bring upon his people the horrors of a war, which they were eager to wage in his behalf. The present disloyal attitude of Mataafa is to be credited to influences against which stronger men in countries of the most advanced civilization have seldom failed to yield. Moors, a vigorous but unscrupulous American, whose fortunes have been entirely built up through the political dissensions and other calamities which have visited these beautiful but unhappy islands, was among the first to try to dissuade Mataafa from the worthy course he had voluntarily pledged himself to pursue. Robert Louis Stevenson, novelist and poet, soon after arrived here and largely through the influence of Moors gave his influence to the growing disaffection. Stevenson's warm, generous, and impulsive nature, his indignation at the record of German domination here, and his admiration for Mataafa's acknowledged ability made him susceptible at once to the plausible arguments advanced by Moors in behalf of the man whom the imperial Government of Germany had put under the ban of political ostracism, and Stevenson's graphic and worthy history of the eight years' troubles which German aggressiveness had brought upon these islands concludes with a plea to the German Emperor in Mataafa's behalf. The mistake made in his encouragement of Mataafa, which he has until comparatively recently persisted in, has brought out a prohibitory ordinance from Sir John Thurston, Governor of Fiji, in whose jurisdiction are all Britishers in Samoa. The Polynesians everywhere are quick to learn from those whites who assume to lead them, and added to the powerful influence of Moors and Stevenson must be credited, with tenfold more power to do harm, the secret but influential and directing influence of the Catholic clergy of Apia.

Two years ago next July Mataafa moved from Apia, where he had been quietly living under the shadow almost of the United States Consulate, obedient to the wishes of the Consul-General, Mr. Sewall, who threw the whole weight of his influence to keep Mataafa a loyal supporter of the Government, to whose support Mr. Sewall's own Government was pledged and through which was offered the only safety for the peace of the island and the future of the Samoan race. Although Mataafa has always professed the utmost friendship for the Government of the United States, the efforts of its representative at this time, and, since, of Mr. Blacklock, have been unavailing. The movement of Mataafa gathered strength by the foreign influences I have mentioned. It has gathered strength also by the prestige of his splendid services in the resistance to German action and the fact that the town to which he removed has the giving of the name Malietoa, a distinction, by ancient and sacred Samoan traditions, borne through all history by the Samoan kings.

As between the two, Malietoa has the name by right of birth as well as suffrage. He has the support of all law-abiding whites of all nationalities, and he is the king recognized and restored to the throne by the three powers. Mataafa's disaffection furnishes a nucleus for Samoans who have not offices under the new Government, and for the unruly whites who always, in remote localities, seek prosperity through disorder which they cannot obtain otherwise. It should be said that Mataafa is generally recognized as the abler of the two, but no one pretends that if he were recognized as King to-day by the signatory powers he could get any more, if as great, support, voluntarily given, as that now given to Malietoa.

At the time of Mataafa's disaffection it was urged upon the treaty powers by their representatives at Apia to prevent all possibility of rupture between Malietoa and the Government by a naval demonstration in Apia Bay. It was not known whether or not Germany would undertake to settle the matter on its own account, but it was not considered proper on the part of our Government to consent to the single-handed action of Germany against a man whom it was known she desired to punish for his past action, which had brought humiliation to her arms and the failure of what bade fair to be a brilliant achievement in her colonial policy. The United States had, in its instruction to its Commissioners at Berlin, expressly directed them to consent in no way to any action on the part of Germany for redress of her grievances which had arisen through her breach of faith with the Washington Government. That breach of faith would have been enough in itself to have warranted this mandatory instruction, and the United States felt doubly bound to protect Mataafa and his people from German vengeance because of their heroic action in saving the lives of American officers and men in the fearful hurricane which wrecked the American ships.

But while single action by Germany was thus rendered impossible, joint action by the three treaty powers, even only to the point of a naval demonstration, was not for some reason secured, and, therefore, it is that among the native adherents of Mataafa the Supreme Court of Samoa has been unable to execute its decrees and the Government unable to enforce the collection of the capitation tax, which is necessary for its support. Had the treaty been ameliorated, as was expected in certain particulars, as perhaps in that of the unfairly distributed capitation tax, which bears equally upon the poor as upon the rich and powerful chiefs, and which, under the most favorable conditions, must always be difficult of collection; or, had the powers, as they should have done, undertaken the payment of the two white officials made necessary only by the presence here of their citizens and subjects, Mataafa's incipient insurrection might have been ignored and the Government might have contented itself with the preservation of order in the capital and in the outlying regions, the building of roads, and the general strengthening of itself, which increasing commercial relations and the occasional visits of men-of-war would insure. But since under the treaty the greater part of the revenues, including almost the entire customs duties, amounting to $30,000 a year, have been assigned to the municipality, the salary of the Chief Justice, $6,000, has about exhausted the money available for the entire running expenses of the national Government.

Feeling neglected, if not abandoned, by the treaty powers which established the Government, the king, Malietoa, has addressed a communication, of which the following is a translation, to the representatives of the three treaty powers:

MATAUTE, 20 May, 1893.

SIR: It is with great regret that I now announce to you, as representative of one of the great powers in treaty with Samoa, that my Government have been repeatedly compelled to take immediate steps to put down the Chief Mataafa and his followers, who are now in open rebellion at Malie. As I have stated to you in a former letter, my Government have refrained in the past from taking active action against the Mataafa party, because they feared that by doing so without the support of men-of-war the results might be civil war and probably much bloodshed.

Acting, therefore, as what they considered well-founded information regarding assistance from the treaty powers, they have delayed taking action to the present time, because they firmly believed that all that was necessary to put down the rebellion and restore order without bloodshed was the presence of men-of-war here from the treaty powers, prepared to support the Government if necessary. As months of waiting have gone by and no men-of-war have come, and as far as I can gather none are expected, I and my Government have come to the conclusion that immediate steps must be taken to compel the rebel party to acknowledge the Government and obey the laws of the country, my Government being of opinion that while no material change in Samoan affairs exists at Malie, where defaulters of all kinds can and shelter, no efficient government of the country is possible.

This rebel party has now been in existence so long that the Government supporters are now hesitating about paying their taxes. They say that they do not see why they should pay when those who go to the seat of rebellion are allowed to live free. You may ask why my government do not compel the people to pay their taxes. This no doubt could be easily done in a country where there are trained men under arms to enforce it, but in a country where whole community are without the means of resistance, but in Samoa, where nearly every man is well armed, if a section of the community refuses to obey the law, it becomes a serious matter to attempt to enforce it.

I have considered it my duty to acquaint you with the decision come to by my Government, because the action they have taken is of a much more less protracted nature, and, although in the event of hostility resulting from our action, I and my Government will do all in our power to protect the persons and property of foreigners, yet it is needless to say that our efforts in that direction would be greatly strengthened by the presence in Samoan waters of men-of-war from the treaty powers.

I will take it as a favor if you will be good enough to send a copy of this letter to your Government. I am, your obedient servant, MALIETOA, King of Samoa.

This action of the Government demands attention. It contemplates war, which ought to be prevented, although in the end the Government would, without doubt, be successful. But it would be scarcely less than a crime should the powers who are responsible for the present state of affairs permit those interested and well-meaning, and, under proper influences, tractable people, to make war among themselves; a war of sanguinary, and, if carried to extremes, most barbarous methods; a war which will involve the destruction of crops, of plantations, and of fruit-bearing trees, which it would take years to reproduce; the burning of villages, and the consequent suffering more of the innocent and defenceless than of the warriors in the strife. It means setting back the work of self-sacrificing Christian missionaries, and the entire annihilation of the good which the great powers, especially the United States, have sought to do among these people.

For the United States it means much more. Germany and Great Britain both, as it is known to those in relations with the diplomatic and naval representatives of these two powers, have come to value more than ever before the advantage that would come to them, working as they are, and have been for the last ten years, in concert, in Samoa by exclusion of the United States from the foothold which has enabled it to force from them an acknowledgment of the neutrality of this group and its waters. Civil war offers to either or both of them the opportunity, under the well-worn plea of protection to life and property of their subjects, of a great military advantage through the landing of troops, and from this the United States, should it have the inclination, would find it most difficult to dislodge them. The harbor privilege in the magnificent harbor of Pago Pago, the most apparent, and perhaps the most valuable result secured through its years of intervention in Samoa, rests on a stable basis only so long as the Government of these islands remains in neutral hands.

The privilege of establishing a naval station in this harbor is granted by the treaty of 1872, which, it is provided, may be terminated upon notice by either party. This privilege cannot be called exclusive, though the treaty granting to Germany and Great Britain their own harbors in the group grants them an exclusive privilege. The United States doubtless has the right to make its privilege an exclusive one by the purchase of all the land available for its purposes in Pago Pago Bay. It is believed that the United States is rapidly completing its title to these lands, but assuredly, until it does so, civil war, both because of the unsettled state of affairs which it would create, as well as by the possibility of the Samoan Government falling under other control, would imperil all.

The situation demands consideration at Washington, and the first steps, it is understood here, have been taken to such an end. The President of the municipality has been notified that his duties are no longer needed, and that the three consuls are authorized to assume them. The Chief Justice, it is also understood, is about to leave. The German Government, in a spirit of friendliness and unexpected generosity, has intimated its willingness to support an American for this place provided it can have the nomination of the successor of the President. Prompt acceptance of this proposition by the United States and a full consideration of the situation can yet save Samoa from bloodshed, and itself from the loss of prestige and its varied interests here, acquired through twenty years of diplomacy and the recent sacrifice of blood and treasure.

THE REMOVAL OF PROF. TOMPKINS.

Nine Hundred of the 1,000 Students Adopt Protesting Resolutions.

TERRE HAUTE, June 9.—Nine hundred of the one thousand students of both sexes at the Indiana State Normal School, who are protesting against the removal of Prof. Arnold Tompkins, met in the assembly room of the school this afternoon just after the school day had closed to denounce the action of the trustees and President Parsons in causing Prof. Tompkins's removal. The meeting was orderly and well behaved and there was no boisterous conduct. Resolutions were presented from the Students' Committee of Fifteen asking the trustees to investigate the alleged charges of disloyalty against Prof. Tompkins and criticising his summary removal.

The resolutions boldly asserted that the faculty is weak in several places, and that it needs reorganization, and paid high tribute to Prof. Tompkins. The resolutions also demand that the law be changed so that one of the trustees shall be a student.

The resolutions were adopted by a rising vote, only five students voting in the negative.

Satolli's Scholastic Policy Confirmed.

ROME, June 9.—The Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda has addressed a circular to the American Catholic Bishops, confirming the scholastic policy of Papal Delegate Satolli and Archbishop Ireland. Irritation has been caused at the Vatican by the rumors that the Pope had changed his views on the subject.

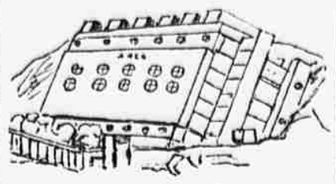
"Wild flowers of June," near this city. By Mrs. Wm. Starr Dana, an authority. Illustrated. In Sunday *Tribune*, June 11. Three columns.—*Adv.*

TESTING WHEELER SHELLS.

TWO MONSTERS FIRED AT A SLANTING TARGET YESTERDAY.

One Shell Breaks, But the Second Comes Fully Up to the Inventor's Expectations—The Plate Shattered Where It Was Hit.

Yesterday afternoon, at the ordnance proving ground on Sandy Hook, the reception test was made of the Wheeler deck plate-piercing shell. This shell differs from other conical shells only in the strength and thickness of its walls and in the tempering of the point, which is hardened in such a manner as to distribute the shock of striking throughout the entire length of the shell. This is to diminish the likelihood of its breaking and exploding before it has penetrated the slanting protective

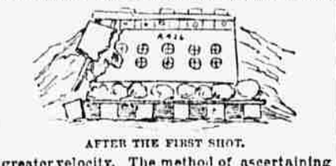


THE PLATE BEFORE FIRING.

deck of a ship. A short time ago a lot of sixty-four of these shells was submitted by the Sterling Steel Company of Pittsburgh, Pa., and two were chosen by the Board of Ordnance to be tested before the lot should be accepted. The gun from which they were fired yesterday is the 1886 model, 12-inch breech-loading mortar. It is built of cast iron, is steel-hooped, and weighs 14¼ tons. The new mortar carriages do not admit of placing the gun in a horizontal position, so the mortar was mounted on a Krupp proving carriage. The plate at which the two shells were discharged was a low carbon, soft, all steel plate, 10 feet long by 5 feet wide.

It was made by the Carnegie Steel Company of Pittsburgh, Pa., and was oil tempered and rolled down from 14 inches to a thickness of 4½ inches. In order to more exactly test it as a deck protector and to put the Wheeler shell to a severer trial, the plate was inclined at an angle of sixty degrees. Behind the steel was a backing of two feet of solid yellow pine ribbed at intervals with strips of the same wood 12 inches square, the whole stayed up with immense beams running deep into the sand which had been heaped to form a secondary backing. The steel plate was fastened to the structure by twenty-one three-inch bolts. Across its face were painted ten circular targets in pairs three feet apart, the first and last being two feet from the sides of the plate.

It was desired that an initial velocity of 900 feet a second be obtained, in order that the shell be propelled with force only sufficient to penetrate the steel. This would enable the plate to demonstrate its resistance better than if the shell should be driven against it with



AFTER THE FIRST SHOT.

greater velocity. The method of ascertaining the velocity of projectiles is by means of two wire screens placed 100 feet apart, the first one being 97 feet 8½ inches from the muzzle of the gun.

The screens are made of very fine copper wire, and are electrically connected with two strong magnets. From each of these magnets depends a steel rod, held to the magnets by the magnetic current. When the gun is fired the shot passes through and breaks the wires of the two screens. As it flies through the first screen one of the bars falls. When it passes through the second the other bar falls. This strikes a catch that releases a sharp knife, and this knife notches the first bar in its flight. From the position of this notch the speed of the projectile is calculated.

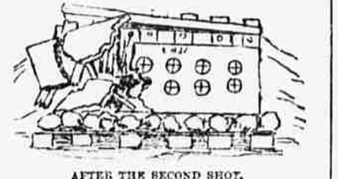
In the introductory trial for speed a charge of sixty-one and a half pounds of powder was used upon a Government cast-iron shot. The velocity was 905 feet a second. This was highly satisfactory and then the test of the first Wheeler shell was begun. The trials were conducted under the superintendence of Capt. Frank Heath of the Ordnance Department, and the firing was in charge of Lieut. Edward St. J. Greble, Second Artillery.

Major Clifton Comly and Capt. William Crozier represented the Ordnance Board. Lieut. F. P. Peck was detailed to note the chamber pressure, and Lieut. Hoff to note the chronograph. Among those present were Mr. C. Y. Wheeler, the inventor of the shell, and Lieut. C. A. Stone of the navy, who acted as representative of the Carnegie Company.

At about 3 o'clock Lieut. Greble took his place at the sights of the mortar, and had it trained over from the wire screens to a point on the lower left-hand corner of the plate, which was 146 feet and 8 inches away. In the mean time the 775-pound shell had been lifted on the crane beside the gun.

As easily as if it weighed but a pound the huge shell was swayed over to the breech of the mortar, poised a moment, and then thrust hard home with a clattering ring. Along the boardwalk came a soldier, trundling on a small sulky a cylindrical package done up in bluish bunting. That was the sixty pounds of brown prismatic powder, which was then lifted into the gun.

When the shot was fired, the lower left portion of the plate curled up and detached itself, flying off to the left, where it dug up a cloud of sand. Another part flew high in the air, and crashed down near one of the machine sheds. It was found that, beside



AFTER THE SECOND SHOT.

the large part torn from the bottom a piece of the same size had been completely severed, and was only held to the backing by a bolt which had been twisted and flattened by flying bits. The point where the shell struck was clearly seen as a neatly rounded puncture, whose edges were almost red hot. The shell had penetrated at a point within two inches of where it had been aimed. The wooden backing was badly shattered, huge pieces of timber having been cut into kindling wood. The pressure under which the shot left the gun was 18,300 pounds to the square inch. Workmen were at once put to work to dig out the shell, whose path was traced through the sand by the bits of wood it carried with it. Nineteen small pieces of the shell were found, all of which belonged to the base portion. The point could not be found, but from the character of the blow inflicted upon the plate and the fact that all the pieces passed completely through it was inferred that the hardened tip had not been damaged.

No further attempt was made to search for it, and, after a photograph had been taken of the plate, arrangements were made for the firing, at 4:20 P. M., of the second shell. This, like the previous one, was unloaded, but it weighed 777 pounds, and was fired with a charge of 64 pounds of powder, which gave a chamber pressure of 18,400 pounds.

At this shot also a large piece of the plate was hurled in the air. The mortar had been aimed at a point three feet to the right of and on a horizontal line with the first point. The plate was even more shattered, the entire left third of the plate was mashed and torn out of shape.

The backing was forced downward and to the rear. The wood was found to be afire from the heat generated. Several of the heavy bolts were dislodged and bent, and the pine beams were splintered and blackened. The search for the second shell took even longer than for the other, but it was finally found intact twenty feet behind the plate and embedded fifteen feet in the sand.

Capt. Heath said it was no doubt through mishap and not faulty construction that the first shell broke. Owing to the depth at which the second was buried great difficulty was found in getting it out, as the sand kept caving in.

For an hour and a half the soldiers worked, and finally Capt. Heath determined to leave it in its bed and remove it to-day, feeling satisfied that the shell had remained whole. The plate was photographed a second time and the reception test was over.

The mortars for which these shells are intended will be mounted in batteries of sixteen as harbor defences. Four pits, connected by protected tunnels, will be built to form the points of a square. Four mortars will be placed in each of these pits at a depth of 15 feet.

Some difficulty has been experienced in getting a good shell, and yesterday the ordnance officers expressed themselves as highly satisfied with the results of the tests. It was not expected that the deck plate would withstand the shells as well as it did.

Mr. Wheeler was also pleased with the action of the second shell. He said it had proved the first one was broken through no fault in the steel. Lieut. Stone said his deck plate had sustained the trial admirably.

Police Commissioner McClave says Dr. Deane's Dyspepsia Pills cure all who try them.—*Adv.*

THREE CHEERS FOR ROSENTHAL.

He's Learning Italian and He's the Boy to Wave the American Flag in Leghorn.

There is great joy on the east side. There are also bitter tears and envy. The joy is shared with Alexander S. Rosenthal by his family and friends because President Cleveland in his search for the best men for the diplomatic and consular service found Alexander and picked him out for Consul at Leghorn. Some of the jealous statesmen say that they cannot understand why Mr. Cleveland should pass over so many good Democrats to appoint a man who was a Republican in 1888. But Mr. Rosenthal has been since 1889 a strong and uncompromising Tammany Hall Democrat.

Mr. Rosenthal is a lawyer, with his office at 70 Essex street, opposite the Essex Market Police Court. He was born at Budapest thirty-six years ago, and was brought to New York by his parents when an infant. He went to the public schools and the City College, and finished his studies at Vienna.

He was a political protégé of Levi P. Morton when the latter was Minister to France, and, as he describes himself, was an "unofficial attaché of the Paris legation." He organized during the campaign of 1888 the Hebrew Republican League, of which he was President. He was to have got a consular appointment for his work, but didn't get it, and joined Tammany Hall. He lives in the 14th district, and Congressman Timothy J. Campbell and Civil Justice Henry M. Goldfogle, he says, secured him his appointment.

"Tim has just been keeping the wires hot over my matter for two days," said Mr. Rosenthal yesterday. "He returned to Washington from San Francisco day before yesterday and

CONSUL ROSENTHAL.

the next day I was named. That's the way Tim works. He has a very persuasive way, has Tim. He puts his hand on his man's back; gently caresses him; looks him square in the eye, and gets what he wants. He seldom fails. Judge Goldfogle, too, is very strong with the Administration. Sol Berliner? Yes; he has tried to get Tim and the Judge to help him to something. Sol's a good fellow, but I really don't know if he wants anything. Then he doesn't live in our district."

Mr. Rosenthal said that it was at first understood that he was to be the consulate at Messina, but that a change was effected.

"I don't want this place for the money," he said. "Everybody who knows me knows my supreme contempt for money and that I only use it to make friends. I am going, as much as anything else, for my health. I go, too, to uphold the honor and dignity of my country and its flag. Everybody who knows me knows that I am an uncompromising American and a ceaseless waver of the flag."

"Do you understand the Italian language?" he was asked.

"No; but I have taken a tutor and will find it a very easy task to acquire it. I can speak French fluently, and you know that is the diplomatic language of Europe. Then I can speak Hungarian and German, and I think I shall manage very well. The principal exports of Leghorn, I believe, are straw, olives, and chianti wine. I shall be there to-day, you know, between Genoa and Rome, and is called by the Italians Livorno."

The new Consul to Leghorn is a man of impulsive temperament and thoroughly devoted to any cause to which he attaches himself. His friends say that the State Department will be surprised after he gets there to find what an important place Leghorn has come to be all at once, and that the American flag will never be lowered there during his term of office. His impulsiveness has been manifested several times in physical encounters with opposing lawyers. In open court he once even tackled Gunning S. Bedford in the Court of General Sessions, and was fined for contempt of court after apologizing. Besides his law office in Essex street, Mr. Rosenthal has his sign on a door in Temple court.

ANNOYED MRS. NEAME'S GOVERNESS.

A Young Man Arrested for Sending Her a Threatening Letter.

Miss Lucile Perivier, a young French woman who is employed as a governess by Mrs. Neame, the daughter of Broker William H. Henriques of 94 Park avenue, was the complainant in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday against Ralph Miller, whom she accuses of writing her a threatening letter.

Miller is only 17 years old. He says that he is in the theatrical business, and that he used to live at 113 East Twenty-seventh street, but that since the collapse of his last theatrical venture he has been passing his nights in Central Park and his days walking about the streets. The letter, which is a scandalous document, was submitted as evidence. It is dated May 29, and demands the payment of $5 in cash or the return of a banjo belonging to the writer's sister, which is in Miss Perivier's possession. If these conditions are not complied with Miller threatens to make public certain facts which he alleges he has obtained by reading the private correspondence of the governess.

In court yesterday Miller admitted that he wrote the letter complained of. He said that he organized a variety company to take on the road last March and advertised for a partner in the enterprise. Miss Perivier answered the advertisement and accompanied him as far as Washington, he says, where the show went to pieces. He retained Miss Perivier's satchel, in which there were a number of letters, and she held on to the banjo as security, she says, for the return of her letters. Miller admitted yesterday that there was nothing compromising in the letters, but that he had threatened disclosures merely to frighten the governess into giving him money. He was held in $300 bail for trial in Special Sessions.

Miss Perivier is 27 years old, and speaks very little English. She is quite pretty, dresses well, and has a very good figure. She denies having accompanied Miller to Washington.

ELLISON STILL IN PRISON.

Lawyer Brooke Argues for Bail in Vain—Henriques Not Improving.

Lawyer Charles W. Brooke, counsel for Frank Ellison, who assaulted William H. Henriques last Monday night, argued for nearly an hour before Justice Ingraham in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday morning for the release of his client on bail. Mr. Brooke obtained a writ of habeas corpus on Thurday and Ellison was in court. Deputy Assistant District Attorney Randolph B. Martine, Jr., was on hand to oppose Mr. Brooke's motion.

At this hour it is not known that he could not convince Justice Ingraham and withdrew. Ellison was conducted back to Jefferson Market prison. The case will come up this morning in the Jefferson Market Police Court.

Dr. Wynkoop said at 12 o'clock last night that Mr. Henriques was not improving. He seems to suffer from an affection of the heart, he has vertigo frequently, and is unconscious much of the time.

Impending Strike in the Building Trades.

BUFFALO, June 9.—A general strike of all building trades organizations in Buffalo is impending. Important action toward that end was taken last night by the Building Trades Council. The union plasterers have been out for eight weeks for an advance of wages, but have made no impression on the bosses. The Building Trades Council last night ordered a strike of all union men affiliated with it in any job on which a non-union plasterer is at work. The Council also ordered that financial aid be given from its treasury to the striking plasterers.

Strike in the Edison Works.

SCHENECTADY, June 9.—The pattern makers of the Edison General Electric Works in this city went out on a strike this morning against the rules of the company in regard to the Saturday half holiday. Beginning last week the company charged the working hours of the men, commencing at 6:45 in the morning and working a few minutes more each forenoon and each afternoon, closing the works on Saturday at noon, thereby giving the Saturday half holiday, but making a full week's work. The men are dissatisfied with the change.

Fast morning and evening trains to the Adirondacks via New York Central. Drawing room, sleeping, and buffet cars through without change.—*Adv.*

WILDFLOWER HAS ELOPED.

THE PRIDE OF A GYPSY CAMP FLIES WITH GYPSY EDDY.

He Was Her Elder Sister's Husband, and Dark Hints of What Will Happen to Him if the Band Gets Hold of Him Are Made.

Nailed to a telegraph pole in front of the gypsy camp on the Boulevard, half way between Elizabeth, N. J., and Newark, is the photograph of a good-looking young man. The gypsy women when they pass this picture scowl at it, the men mutter hard words under their breath, and even the brown elf-like gypsy children shake their little fists menacingly at the picture. For the photograph is that of the man who deserted the Romany band, of which he was a member, and took with him the pride of the camp, Chief Lovell's fifteen-year-old daughter, Marie.

The Wildflower, as the gypsies call Marie, with her full, lissome figure, her eyes, black as night and as bright as its stars, her glossy brown hair rippling to her waist, her dark complexion, to which the pure Romany blood gives a warmer tint, her graceful, bird-like movements, her clear, gay voice, and her sunny disposition, was the petted darling of every one of the fifty members of the band, from the stern chief, her father, to the oldest crone who sits in her tent all day making charms and teaching the young gypsies how to tell fortunes. She is the youngest of the chief's four daughters, and was the bright, particular star of every young man in the band.

But for one only did she ever show any marked liking, and that one was Eddy Evans, called by his friends "Gypsy Eddy," the husband of her older sister, Jeany, to whom he was married with Romany rites three years ago. Gypsy Eddy was the smoothest talker and the wiliest schemer in the band. No other could so glibly talk an unwary countryman into buying a broken-down wagon, none could swap or buy or sell horses with so much advantage to himself as Eddy, and having this truly Romany gift of a soft tongue, he was highly esteemed in the clan.

It may have been Eddy's gift of speech or it may have been his personal beauty that first attracted to him the Wildflower, who is thirteen years his junior. Their friendship began months ago while the band was travelling from Washington northward by slow stage. After a time Eddy's wife suspected that something was wrong and complained to her father, the chief.

The chief is sole judge in these matters, for the band is like a big family, which indeed it is, as all the members, from constant intermarriage, are connected by ties of kinship; and the chief is the patriarch of the clan. He kept watch. One evening about two weeks ago he found Marie and Gypsy Eddy out driving near Irvington. That night Chief Lovell sent for Eddy.

"You shall swear to me," said he, "that through you no hurt or dishonor has come to the girl, or you shall answer to the band for your actions."

The next day a picturesque group of gypsies drove to the Newark Court House, and there Eddy took the oath kneeling and with his hand on the Bible, and swore to his chief on his honor as a Romany that the girl had suffered no wrong. That night Eddy was missing enough. That night in the camp he swore the secret gypsy oath, which few are bold enough to violate. The band believed him. But the wrong had been done, and Eddy, relying on the girl's confessed love for him, began plotting how he could make her wrong his honor.

Every day Chief Lovell, his wife, and his four daughters were in the habit of driving to Newark to tell fortunes. The Wildflower was a wonderful success as a prophetess, and reports of her wisdom and her beauty soon spread about the city until it became a fad among the women to have their fortunes told by the little Romany beauty. So often was her hand crossed with the silver of those desiring to have her foretell the future that she was in a fair way of becoming rich, and the band became prouder of her than ever. On Thursday morning she disappeared. She had gone to Newark as usual with the others, and had taken her accustomed place, ready to tell fortunes. The chief and the others were busy, and did not notice that she suddenly slipped away and disappeared in the crowd. When it was found that she was gone there was a commotion. Chief Lovell and his family returned in haste to the encampment.

There they learned that Eddy Evans was missing, too. He had sold out all his possessions the night before and had gone to Elizabeth early that morning. The chief knew what that meant. Men of the band made investigation in Elizabeth and Newark, and when they returned it was with the certainty that Gypsy Eddy and the Wildflower had eloped.

No trace of where they went could be found, and pursuit without a clue was useless. The chief informed the Newark police and returned to camp. It was a rather mournful camp when a SUN reporter visited it yesterday. A group of young men were talking in low tones about the dishonor that had fallen upon the band, and were speculating as to where the couple had gone. Jeany, Eddy's deserted wife, and her child were in their tent and could not be seen. The gypsy women went about their work in silence, and there was little of that liveliness usually seen about a gypsy encampment.

Further down the road where the horses were picketed the reporter found some of the older men of the band. They greeted him with some curiosity, and one of them asked if there was any news in Newark of the missing couple. On being answered in the negative one of the men said:

"They're well out of the way by this time. Ah! it is a bad thing for the band and a hard blow for the chief.

"Eddy was a bad lot, any way," said another. "He struck his old father in the face only a few days back. But the Wildflower—we all thought she was a good girl."

"What will be done with her if they are found?"

"She'll be put where she can't play tricks again, if we have to carry her about in a cage."

"And the man?"

The faces of the gypsies darkened. "Killing is too good for him," said an old man. "He swore a false oath to the chief."

At this point Chief Lovell came up to the group. The others rose to their feet from the places where they had been stretched out on the grass.

"To the man who brings them to me, dead or alive," said the chief. "I will give $300 cash. No, we won't follow them, but some time, if it's years from now, we'll find them. It may be after I'm dead and gone, but some time the band will find them.

"What will be done with the man?" asked the reporter again.

Chief Lovell's eyes flashed; his hands clinched.

"We will know what to do with him," he said. "You have laws, and we gypsies have laws. He has sworn falsely and broken the gypsy laws, and we shall know what to do with him. The reward stands. I will give $300 to any man who brings back to me Evans and my daughter, alive or dead."

"And it will be better for Eddy if he's brought back dead," said one of the others in a low tone.

The rest nodded their heads.

THE THIEF FEARED THE ROPE,

But the Miser Whom He Robbed Will Lose $100,000 of Unrecorded Paper.

MEMPHIS, June 9.—Last night Tom Flemming, Jr., a parsimonious man, was robbed of $2,083 in gold coin, and mortgages and deeds representing nearly $100,000, stolen from a chest. He was too stingy to have the papers recorded. This morning Tom Rowland, a farm hand, was accused of the robbery. He denied it until a detective called for a rope, when he took the officer to a field and unearthed $1,500 of the money. He took the remainder from under the roots of a tree. The thief admitted he burned the papers for light in taking the money from the chest. The makers of the deeds and mortgages will repudiate their agreement. Not being on record, Flemming will lose nearly the entire amount called for by them.

Union With the Reformed Church of the United States Voted Down.

ASBURY PARK, June 9.—The members of the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America, which is holding its eighty-seventh session here, spent nearly all day in discussing the proposed federal union with the Reformed Church of the United States.

It was evident from the beginning that there was not the slightest chance of securing a majority of votes in favor of any amalgamation, as nearly all the delegates had been instructed by the church classes that they represented to cast their ballot against such a movement.

The proposed union was defeated by a vote that was so near unanimous that the votes in favor of it were not worth recording.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

THE U. S. Government Chemists have reported, after an examination of scores of different brands, that the Royal Baking Powder is absolutely pure, of highest leavening capacity, and superior to all others.

SAYS THEY MISINTERPRETED HIM.

Count Kalnoky Replies to German Newspaper Criticism.

VIENNA, June 9.—At a meeting of the Austrian Delegation to-day Count Kálnoky referred to the attacks that had been made upon him by some of the German papers, and deprecated the comments they had made, which, he said, were based upon a false interpretation of the language used by him in his speech to the Hungarian Delegation. Austria, he added, was faithful to the Triple Alliance, notwithstanding the assertions to the contrary made by the papers which had attacked him. At the same time her relations with Russia were amicable, and he desired that they should remain so.

Count Kálnoky further said that Germany proposed to increase her military strength in order to strengthen her own feeling of security. Austria had no need to follow this example, as she was fully conscious of her strength.

This statement caused a decided sensation among the members of the Delegation. A feature of the speech that has attracted general attention was the manner in which the Prime Minister spoke of the relations between Austria and Germany. He showed no partiality for the latter nation, but spoke of it in exactly the same terms he used in relation to Russia, stating that the Austrian relations with Germany, as with Russia, were amicable.

Toward the close of his address Count Kálnoky explained that it had been necessary for him to speak twice on the European situation because doubts had been cast upon his first statements. His purpose in his second speech was to show how baseless were these doubts. With the persons accusing him of inconsistency in desiring at once friendship with Russia and loyal membership of the Triple Alliance, the wish had been the father of the thought. He had not suggested that the prospect of maintaining the peace was due to certain recent political events, as such was not the case. He had meant rather that this prospect was apparent, in view of the feeling, now becoming prevalent throughout Europe, that no disturbance of the peace was imminent.

He had not felt nor hinted that the continued development of the country's defensive power could therefore be suspended. On the contrary, all ideas of a disarmament must be dismissed, and preparations made to push forward energetically the work in army and navy. It was obvious that the certainty of peace could be reached only when each of the allied States became convinced that it was secure from the dangers still threatening it. If the War Office of the German Government decided that certain measures were necessary to such an end he believed that such a decision undoubtedly was justified.

The allied powers had always adhered to such an interpretation of the Alliance as would not exclude any member from sustaining friendly relations with other powers. Prince Bismarck, founder of the policy of the Triple Alliance, had always held that the cultivation of the friendliest relations possible with Russia was the best assurance of peace. Every step taken in this direction by the Berlin Government would be accompanied by Austria's best wishes and her entire confidence.

The German press had been unreasonable in seeing in his speech anything that might imply an intention on the part of Austria-Hungary to withdraw from the Triple Alliance.

"I reaffirm emphatically," said Count Kálnoky in conclusion, "that Austria-Hungary continues to adhere to her treaty obligations with the same steadfastness and loyalty as hitherto, and that she has made no political evolutions and will make none."

THE BEHRING SEA CASE.

**Sir Charles Russell Spea