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The Evening Star.

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AS NECESSARY AS STEAM.

Today advertising is as necessary to the transaction of certain lines of business as steam and electricity are to machinery.—R. J. Gunning.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE

Cuban Situation Discussed by the Cabinet.

ISLANDER'S NOT DISPOSED TO YIELD

May Change in Time, but Outlook at Present Not Good.

MAP FOR WAR ROOM

All the members of the cabinet were present at the session today for the first time in several months. The return of Secretary Long from Colorado gave the full attendance. All the time of the meeting was taken up in discussion of Cuban and Philippine matters. Cuba was the principal topic, and Secretary Root held the floor the greater part of the session, his talk being interspersed by suggestions from other members of the cabinet.

The impression left by cabinet members is that the situation in Cuba is not as favorable as could be desired. Secretary Root read a number of telegrams he has received from General Wood regarding the situation. None of these telegrams conveys strongly any idea that the Cubans will soon again take up the Platt amendment with a view to accepting it just as it stands. The Cubans are represented as taking a rather stiff position and as refusing to change their attitude in the matter.

There is hope that the position now taken will be yielded with time. The idea is conveyed that as the Cubans are of a sentimental disposition they will insist for a long time on holding to the action heretofore taken. The outlook, from a mater-of-fact standpoint, is that the Cubans are probably in no disposition to yield, and that they may continue to hold this view.

Secretary Root is not in as sanguine a frame of mind as heretofore, and is keeping the telegraph and cable wires busy between here and Havana. He does not want to see any trouble as a result of the action of the Cubans, but he and the President are fully determined that the Cubans must accept the Platt amendment without qualification before there can be any change in the status in Cuba.

Big Map for War Room.

The coast and geodetic survey has for some time been preparing a map of the world for what is known as the "war room" at the White House. This room was arranged during the Spanish-American war for the President to watch the movements of ships and troops by means of maps placed upon the walls. In addition to these maps, on which are recorded the location of each regiment or company and each ship, are the telegraphic and cable instruments in charge of Colonel Montgomery.

The new map will cover the whole west side of the room, and means dimensions of perhaps thirty feet by fifteen. It contains all the geographical information of a general nature that a President of the United States and his corps of telegraphers would seemingly need to know. It shows the location of all the ocean cables in the world, of all the coaling stations, of all the docks where ships may be repaired. Every foot of soil, including the smallest islands, is marked so as to indicate the sovereignty to which it is subject. This is done by the adoption of a color for each of the great colonizing powers. It is surprising to note the number of small islands which already belong to the United States through their acquisition for one purpose or another by American citizens.

A notable fact about the ocean cables is their abundance in the Atlantic ocean between both North and South America and Europe, and all the seas about the eastern hemisphere, but their conspicuous absence from the Pacific. While cables skirt continents bordering on the Pacific, they do not strike out boldly across that ocean. The contrast, as revealed in this way, between the eastern and western routes to the orient is most marked. All our messages from Manila come necessarily by the old world route. It is quite probable that whatever is done in Pacific cables by the United States, the Suez will remain the great route of communication because of its opportunities for local business. This also suggests that our own isthmian canal, as a commercial route, will be across the direction of the world's great commercial movements.

Officials of the coast survey say that they have had a great deal of trouble to make this new map an up-to-date one in all particulars. Atlases and geographical text books are notoriously behind the times, so rapidly are changes made upon the map of the world. The survey has accordingly gone to first-hand sources in each instance, through consular inquiries and otherwise, and has made this map absolutely accurate. How long it will remain so is, of course, another matter. Upon it the Philippine Islands and the country adjacent appears twice, so as to show completely both the sunset and sunrise route.

A Most Interesting History.

Representative Livingston was at the White House today looking after the cases of constituents who want to enter the army. Mr. Livingston's habit of looking after the interests of his constituents is what enables him to come back to his seat term after term. At the last election he had no opposition.

Mr. Livingston was fifty-nine years old in April last and is so powerful, notwithstanding a serious case of pneumonia two or three months ago, that he would be a match in a physical encounter with most any man of half his years. Mr. Livingston's father is still living at the ripe old age of ninety-eight years. "My father took dinner with me two weeks ago," said Mr. Livingston, "and he was hale and hearty. He never thinks of using a nut cracker for nuts, but just puts them between his teeth, as he did when a boy, and cracks them with perfect ease."

Mr. Livingston's father was of Scotch-Irish stock and immigrated to this country from north Ireland, serving with General Washington during the revolutionary war.

Naval Officers of Brazil.

President McKinley this morning received the officers of the Brazil training ship Benjamin Constant. The ship is at New York, and the officers were at Annapolis on a visit yesterday. They were accompanied to the White House by Mr. J. F. de Assis-Brasil, the minister from Brazil.

The President has received a beautiful silk flag presented to him by the California Club, an organization of California ladies. It is of the regulation army size, and was made altogether of California silk.

The President has notified the officials of the Buffalo exposition that he will not be able to visit the exposition on June 13, the day set aside as "President's day." If Mrs. McKinley had not become ill in San Francisco the President and the party which went west with him would have been in Buffalo on that date. Mrs. McKinley's continued illness makes it impossible for the President to go away at the time named.

Victims of Spanish Swindlers.

The attention of the Department of State has again been called by the consul at Malaga to the swindling operations carried on in Spain, by which American citizens are induced to send sums of money to persons in Spain upon representations that they have fallen heir to, or been appointed executors of large estates. Within a week the consul received letters from three different citizens of the United States asking for information regarding the "large estates," and one writer had already bought a draft for $800 to send in reply to a plausible letter from the swindlers.

NO MATERIAL CHANGE

TODAY'S BULLETIN IN REGARD TO MRS. McKINLEY'S HEALTH.

No Improvement in the Last Twenty-Four Hours—Examination of Blood Satisfactory.

Mrs. McKinley's three physicians held a long consultation this morning, and at its conclusion at nearly noon directed that the following statement be made:

"Mrs. McKinley's physicians state that her condition is about the same as reported yesterday. There has been no material change in the past twenty-four hours."

Apparently Mrs. McKinley has passed twenty-four hours without showing any further improvement, which may be considered a distinct loss. While ups and downs are expected in the case of any patient just starting on the road to recovery, the indication of a failure to improve in Mrs. McKinley's case is a serious matter. She is so exceedingly weak and feeble that improvement must be practically continuous if hope is held out.

An examination has been made of Mrs. McKinley's blood to ascertain how impoverished might be the state of the life-giving fluid. The examination was satisfactory, showing that the blood is not affected by the illness. An examination of this kind is customary, being one of the means of physicians to arrive at all the facts in a case.

The physicians may make a full statement giving a history of the case if the President does not object.

THE BABCOCK BILL.

Representative Young Tells How It Would Affect Pennsylvania.

Representative James Rankin Young of Philadelphia was in Washington today, and in conversation with a Star reporter discussed the Babcock tariff bill, that is now arousing renewed attention throughout the country.

"In Pennsylvania," said Mr. Young, "any attempt to reduce the tariff strikes home to every individual, for the interests of the people are so closely allied with the policy of protective tariff as to be almost inseparable. For that reason the Babcock bill will be vigorously opposed by the Pennsylvania delegation in Congress and will be fought from the outset.

"The trouble with that bill is that while it is aimed at the steel trust, so called, it will work the greatest injury to the small manufacturers. The trust may be able, as it is claimed, to stand the effects of a reduction, but the iron and steel makers who are not in the trust would be seriously hurt by a reduction of the tariff. In fact, I have no doubt that the bill would close up many concerns that are now paying good wages to labor.

"It is a mistake to assume that the steel trust controls the entire trade. It does not even include all of the larger manufacturers. We have in our state a number of concerns operating extensive establishments, and employing hundreds of workmen in each one, that are not in the trust. Those people would feel the effects of the Babcock bill as well as the small individual operators.

"The tin plate industry in the western part of the state would also be injured in the same way. That is an American industry that owes its existence entirely to the protective tariff. The time has not come when that fostering care should be removed."

ALL VOLUNTEERS ON THE WAY.

Departure of the Grant for the United States Reported.

The adjutant general received a cable message from General MacArthur this morning saying that the transport Grant sailed from Aparri, by way of Nagasaki, June 2, with 36 officers, 1,086 enlisted men of the 48th Volunteer Infantry and two battalions of the 49th Volunteer Infantry, and that the Pakling sailed from Manila yesterday with three officers and 136 enlisted men of Battery F, 5th Artillery (formerly commanded by Captain O'Reilly, who was buried in Arlington last week). General MacArthur added that all the volunteers were now en route to the United States. A certain portion of General MacArthur's message is withheld from the press, and is supposed to relate either to the existing governmental complications or to the commissary frauds.

BRAZILIAN NAVAL VISITORS.

Captain and Officers of the Benjamin Constant in the City.

A number of officers of the Brazilian navy, in full uniform and accompanied by the Brazilian minister, Mr. Assis-Brasil, called at the White House today and had a pleasant exchange with the President. Later they called on Secretary Long at the Navy Department and on other cabinet officers. Later in the day they visited the navy yard, and then went to Mount Vernon, where they deposited a beautiful wreath of immortelles on the tomb of Washington. The visits were expressive of the good will existing between Brazil and the United States, and were in return for the courtesy shown by the United States when President Campos Salles was inaugurated, of having the U. S. S. Iowa and Oregon in Brazilian waters. The officers in the visiting party were Captain Toledo, Lieuts. Frontin, Ribirro, Guimarais and Dodsworth, all of the Brazilian cadet ship Benjamin Constant, now at the New York navy yard.

NAVY YARD IMPROVEMENTS.

Contract Given for a Railway at Portsmouth, N. H.

The Navy Department has awarded the contract for the construction of a railroad at the Portsmouth navy yard to Hogan & Co. of Philadelphia for $32,000. This is part of a development which is going on in the new navy. As a relic of the old naval system, oxen are now employed at the Portsmouth yard, and at several other places to drag around the huge guns and material. This is such a tedious process that "slow as yard oxen" has become a proverb in the navy. Admiral Endicott, chief of the bureau of yards and docks, has set about doing away with the oxen. In their place he is installing at the various yards a railway equipment which not only makes an entire circuit of the establishment, but also connects with the railroads outside, thus allowing goods to be received and shipped without rehandling.

The department also awarded the contract for a large storehouse at Norfolk to R. A. Griefen of Chicago at $40,000.

Testing New Water Tube Boiler.

Naval officials are investigating a new water-tube boiler, the merits of which are being urged for vessels of the Denver class. As a means of showing the advantage of the boiler, an extensive plant has been set up here, with a simulated interior of the cruiser Denver, the boiler, firerooms, &c., being similar to those in an actual warship. The investigation is proceeding, and thus far has shown satisfactory results.

Promotion of Ensigns.

Ensigns John H. Roys and Daniel W. Wurtsbaugh have been promoted to the grade of lieutenant, junior grade. Lieut. Wurtsbaugh had been previously advanced in number on account of gallant conduct in battle.

DEAD IN HIS CELL

Edgar de Duphane Expires in a Police Station.

FATAL RESULT OF HEART DISEASE

Was Believed to Be Under the Influence of Liquor.

TWELVE CENTS IN HIS POCKET

A man, thought to be named Edgar de Duphane, who spent last night in the second precinct police station, was found dead in a cell this morning. The charge entered against the man was intoxication. He was seen several times during the night by those in charge of the station, and when his cell was entered this morning by Desk Sergeant Springman his body was still warm. Duplane was conveyed to the Homeopathic Hospital soon after he was picked up, but the doctors said he was merely suffering from an overdose of liquor, and he was afterward taken to the police station.

About 5 o'clock in the afternoon the police ambulance was summoned to one of the packing houses on B street near the Baltimore and Potomac depot to get a sick man who had been about that neighborhood most of the day. He had been advised to leave there by a policeman, it is stated. During the day a man answering his description had a dispute with a waiter in an oyster saloon about the payment of 10 cents for a plate of raw oysters. From time to time he was seen seated on boxes in front of places of business on B street, and just before 5 o'clock was stretched full length on the sidewalk. A bookkeeper in one of the packing houses telephoned to the police and the ambulance responded.

The driver of the team drove to the hospital with the man, thinking he might need medical treatment. When the doctors declined to take charge of him he was driven to the police station, as stated, where his name was recorded. The man said he was thirty-six years old. He exhibited a picture of a woman, across the back of which was written "My darling wife." One of the officers in the station understood him to say he had had some domestic trouble.

Placed in Cell.

Duphane wore clothing indicating he was from the country, and had a pair of gold-rimmed eyeglasses. He was placed in cell No. 5 for the night. At 11:30 o'clock he was given a cup of water. Three hours later Policeman Wagner of the patrol service, who called to furnish water to another prisoner, stopped at Duphane's cell to inquire of the occupant if he needed anything. Although he said he was not thirsty at that time, the officer left a cup of water at his door. Again at 4 o'clock the occupant was seen by the desk sergeant. He was seated on the iron bench, with his pipe in his hand. Duphane appeared to be alive, but sleeping, at that time, and the desk sergeant did not disturb him.

At 5 o'clock Desk Sergeant Springman was making his last round for the morning and was releasing those who had been held over night to get sober. When he opened the door of cell No. 5 the occupant was still seated on the bench, holding the pipe in his hand. He failed to respond when the usual notice for him to get out was given, and the desk sergeant then discovered that life was extinct.

A physician who was called in declared him to be dead, and Coroner Nevitt was notified.

Upon learning the circumstances attending the man's death the coroner directed the removal of the body to the morgue, in order that Deputy Coroner Glazebrook might perform an autopsy. The clothes of the dead man were searched, and in the pockets of several garments the officers found 12 cents. They also found a registered letter receipt, showing that Duphane had sent a letter to his wife at Newmarket, Va., from Woodstock, Va., last Tuesday.

An autopsy was performed later in the day, and it was found that the man's death was due to heart disease. Capt. Boardman sent a telegram to the Newmarket authorities, asking them to find the man's widow and inform her of his death.

It was ascertained this afternoon that Capt. Duphane, as he was addressed by correspondents, had stopped at the St. James Hotel. Letters found among his effects indicate that he had taught music while living at Woodstock, and it is believed he was something of a poet.

MEMORIALS TO BE MARKED.

Names to Be Inscribed on the Lafayette and Hancock Statues.

Colonel Bingham, the engineer officer in charge of public buildings and grounds, is making arrangements to place appropriate inscriptions on the statutes of Lafayette and Hancock in this city. He is acting under authority of a provision of the sundry civil appropriation act approved March 3, 1901, appropriating $100 for that purpose. This comparatively small amount will not admit of a very elaborate inscription on either statue, and limits the work to the simplest form of marking the statues. The main idea to be considered is to mark each statue conspicuously with the name of the hero whose memory is thus perpetuated, so that everybody, including the stranger within our gates, may know whose statue it is.

The inscription in each case will probably be confined to the name and the dates of birth and death of the person honored. The name will be cut in the face of the pedestal of each statue, and it is possible that the dates may be placed on each side, but that is a detail not yet finally determined.

The limited means available for this work will not permit the inscription on the Lafayette statue of the legend originally chosen by the Senate committee on library.

When the matter was under consideration by that committee in July, 1892, an agreement was reached with regard to the general form of the inscription. This agreement contemplated the use of two scrolled shields. The shield to be displayed on the front of the pedestal was to be inscribed "To General Lafayette and His Compatriots."

The other shield, which was to be placed on the rear of the pedestal, was to be inscribed as follows:

"By the Congress, in Commemoration of the Services Rendered by General Lafayette and His Compatriots During the Struggle for the Independence of the United States of America."

An appropriation of $100 was made at the time to carry the provision into effect, but for some unexplained reason the work was never done, and the money lapsed back into the treasury. Nothing further was done in the matter until the last session of Congress, when the present available appropriation of $100 was made for the purpose of suitably marking the Hancock and Lafayette statues.

Virginia and Maryland Postmasters.

A. B. Sellman was today appointed postmaster at Watersville, Carroll county, Md., vice Abram England, jr., resigned.

M. E. Trevilian was appointed postmaster at Ark, Gloucester county, Va., vice W. C. Trevilian, resigned.

High School Meet Postponed.

The High School athletic meet scheduled for this afternoon on the Georgetown University campus was postponed until Monday on account of rain.

MR. PLATT'S VIEW

HIS INTERPRETATION OF AMENDMENT BEARING HIS NAME.

Letter Sent to the Secretary of War and Transmitted to the Cuban Commissioners.

During the progress of the conferences in this city between the President and Secretary Root and the Cuban constitutional delegates considerable stress was placed on that section of the Platt amendment relating to the intervention of the United States in the affairs of Cuba. It was mainly to get light on that point that the Cubans came to Washington, and, as they explained it, they naturally appealed to the President and the Secretary of War as the officers of the government whose duty it would be under the Constitution to execute the law as embodied in the Platt amendment whenever an occasion should arise for the intervention of the United States.

In order to meet the points raised by the Cubans against the intervention clause as phrased in the amendment, Secretary Root wrote a letter to Senator Platt, the author of the amendment, requesting his views on the subject. Senator Platt replied to Secretary Root, under date of April 26 last. A copy of his letter was furnished the Cuban commission, and it was made a part of that section of the Cuban constitution containing the Platt amendment as passed by Congress.

The following is the text of Senator Platt's letter to the Secretary of War:

"I am in receipt of your letter of this date, in which you say that the members of the commission of the Cuban constitutional convention fear that the provisions relative to intervention, made in the third clause of the amendment which has come to bear my name, may have the effect of preventing the independence of Cuba, and in reality establish a protectorate or suzerainty by the United States, and you request that I express my views of the question raised.

"In reply I beg to state that the amendment was carefully prepared with the object of avoiding any possible idea that by the acceptance thereof the constitutional convention would thereby establish a protectorate or suzerainty, or in any manner whatsoever compromise the independence or sovereignty of Cuba; and, speaking for myself, it seems impossible that such an interpretation can be given to the clause. I believe that the amendment should be considered as a whole, and it ought to be clear on reading it that its well-defined purpose is to secure and safeguard Cuban independence, and set forth at once a clear idea of the friendly disposition of the United States toward the Cuban people, and the express intention on their part to aid them, if necessary, in the maintenance of said independence. These are my ideas, and although, as you say, I cannot speak for the entire Congress, my belief is that such a purpose was well understood by that body. Very respectfully yours,

"O. H. PLATT."

ORGANIZING THE ARTILLERY.

Provisions of an Order Issued by Lieut. Gen. Miles.

Lieutenant General Miles, commanding the army, has issued an order providing for the organization of five batteries of field artillery and three companies of coast artillery in addition to those now in the service. These new organizations will be organized at the places and by the commissioned officers named below:

Fort Sam Houston, Tex., one battery, the 17th, Captain George G. Gatley, Second Lieutenant E. H. De Armond.

The presidio of San Francisco, Cal., one battery, the 18th, Captain David J. Rumbough and First Lieutenant R. P. Brower.

Fort Riley, Kan., two batteries, the 19th, Captain P. C. March, First Lieutenant Andrew Moses, and Second Lieutenant B. F. Brown; the 20th, Captain William J. Snow, First Lieutenant Henry L. Newbold and Second Lieutenant F. W. Clark.

Fort Sheridan, Illinois, one battery, the 21st—Captain L. G. Berry and Second Lieutenant J. C. Nicholls.

Fort Hancock, N. J., one company, the 95th, Captain T. N. Horn.

Fort Warren, Mass., one company, the 96th, Captain A. W. Chase.

Fort Adams, R. I., one company, the 97th, Captain F. G. Mauldin.

These additional batteries and companies will be organized by transfers from the following existing organizations: Second, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th batteries and the 48th, 77th and 78 th companies.

Two additional artillery bands are also authorized, to be known as the 9th and 10th bands, artillery corps. One of the bands will be stationed at Fort Riley, Kan., and the other at Fort Warren, Mass.

NEW DISTRICT CODE.

Judges and Bar Association Committee to Push Revision Work.

After a conference today at the city hall it was decided that the committee on legislation of the Bar Association of the District of Columbia, together with Justice Bradley, Justice Barnard and former Justice Cole of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, shall Monday next begin the holding of daily sessions for the purpose of making a final revision of the code of law for the District of Columbia.

The committee and the judges mentioned will prepare such amendments as they deem essential. The amendments will be submitted to Congress next December, in order that that body may have an opportunity to pass upon the changes to be proposed before the code goes into effect the 1st of January, 1902.

Former Justice Cox, who prepared the original draft of the code, has accepted an invitation to be present at the meetings of the committee and assist it in its work.

LIEUT. TOWNLEY'S CASE.

Unofficially Reported That He Was Convicted by Court-Martial.

Rear Admiral Rodgers, on the Asiatic station, has informed the Navy Department that Lieutenant Richard H. Townley, U. S. N., retired, has been ordered home. Unofficial information is to the effect that this officer was convicted by court-martial of improper connection with the recent irregularities in the army commissary department at Manila and sentenced to be dismissed from the service. It was alleged that Lieutenant Townley acted as an intermediary between certain army officers and contractors, and received money from the latter for the former. Lieutenant Townley testified that he had not received any money himself, and had only acted for the protection of the army officers. A sentence of dismissal to become effective requires the approval of the President.

Lieutenant Townley was retired in 1887, and was assigned to active duty last year on his own request and sent to Manila. By special act of Congress the President was authorized to appoint him a lieutenant of the junior grade, subject to examination. It is not likely that such action will be taken if he has, in fact, been sentenced to dismissal.

Sarah Bernhardt's Latest Plans.

LONDON, June 7.—Sarah Bernhardt will play Romeo for a hundred nights in America to Maud Adams' Juliet. This important theatrical event was arranged last evening at a supper given by Sarah Bernhardt to Charles Frohman. Mme. Bernhardt will play in English, and after the American tour the two actresses will appear here and on the continent.

BATTLE SHIP MAINE

Government to Resist Taking Up Claims for Damages.

COMMISSION HAS NO AUTHORITY

Position Set Forth at Considerable Length.

SETTLED BY SPECIAL ACT

The government will resist the proposition that the Spanish treaty claims commission take up the question of the responsibility for the destruction of the battle ship Maine, which question is involved in a number of claims now pending before the commission. The contention will be made that the commission has no authority to go into the subject of responsibility.

The position which the government will take in the premises may be stated substantially as follows:

The commission is sitting under a statute enacted in pursuance of the last paragraph of article 7 of the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain, ratified on April 11, 1899, which treaty of peace put an end to the war begun, as the declarations of war on the part of the United States affirms, on the 21st day of April, 1898, the day following the passage of a joint resolution in the nature of an ultimatum by the Congress of the United States.

In that joint resolution and in the message of the President which provoked its passage, dated the 11th of April, 1898, among the causes for war formally set forth was:

"The destruction of a United States battle ship, with 266 of its officers and crew, while on a friendly visit in the harbor of Havana."

Article 7 of the Treaty.

By article 7 of the treaty of peace, all claims for indemnity, national and individual, of every kind, of either government or of its citizens or subjects against the other government, are relinquished.

The government of the United States, by the last paragraph of the same article, undertook "to adjudicate and settle the claims of its citizens against Spain, relinquished in this articles."

It is a familiar principle of international law concerning war and treaties of peace, that the causes of war pass into oblivion, if not expressly saved therefrom by the terms of the treaty of peace.

War in a sense is punishment for the alleged wrongs which are the grounds for it. Diplomatic claims founded upon those wrongs are merged in the declaration of war and extinguished by the punishment inflicted by war, unless by force of superior power the conquering nation sees fit to exact additional punishment in making the treaty of peace.

It is submitted that it was the intention of the treaty not to provide for, but to relinquish and leave in oblivion as settled in the tribunal of war, the grievance referred to expressly in the joint resolution of April 20 as "the destruction of a United States battle ship, with 265 of its officers and crew, while on a friendly visit in the harbor of Havana."

The destruction of Spanish lives and the loss of Spanish possessions atoned for and settled any supposed responsibility of Spain for the destruction of that national ship with its officers and crew.

Special Act of Relief.

March 30, 1898, twelve days before the President's message recommending in effect the ultimatum which followed, Congress passed an act for the relief of the sufferers by the destruction of the United States steamer Maine in the harbor of Havana, under which payment was made to the families and survivors of the officers and crew, and which provided that "the relief granted by the provisions of this act shall be in full satisfaction of any and all claims whatever against the United States on account of losses or deaths by the destruction of the United States steamer Maine."

This statute proves two things: First, that the government of the United States, after the report of a commission had made it clear that evidence could not be found to prove the authorship of the destruction of the Maine, decided not to adopt and present claims for money indemnity on behalf of its citizens based upon such destruction; and, secondly, that it decided to recognize, instead of a claim of that kind against Spain, a claim against itself on account of the same destruction, which latter claim it proceeded to settle in full.

This action of the political department of the government clearly demonstrates that a claim for money indemnity on behalf of individual citizens was never presented or intended to be presented against Spain, and that article 7 of the treaty, therefore, was not intended to relinquish any such claim on behalf of citizens against Spain.

The Power of Inquiry.

Notwithstanding the broad language of the treaty and the jurisdictional act, it is not to be supposed that the government of Spain or the Congress of the United States intended that this commission, constituted in a spirit of reconciliation, to ascertain in a familiar way the losses of American citizens "that may have arisen since the beginning of the late insurrection in Cuba," which was in February or March, 1895, should enter upon an inquiry into the responsibility of Spain for the destruction of the battle ship referred to, and bring in ex parte a judgment holding Spain up to the obloquy of the civilized world. That inquiry had been submitted to another tribunal, had been exhaustively carried on, had been acted upon by Congress, had been followed by war particularly based upon the alleged destruction, and the subject had been carefully avoided in the treaty of reconciliation and peace.

Spain had offered to submit to an impartial investigation by some third power, and had herself made an investigation with the same indefinite result, it seems, as that made by the United States. To suppose that this commission, after all that has been referred to and with the means and appliances which have been furnished to it, suitable only for the ordinary purposes of a claims commission, was intended to open up and undo and do over again this inquiry into the responsibility of the Spanish government, with the result of disgracing Spain on the one hand and on the other of discrediting the government of the United States, is entirely unreasonable.

If the commission shall be in doubt upon this subject, so obviously unthought of in the constituting of the commission, so far beyond its power to act upon adequately, and involving the sensibilities of a friendly power, its doubt should be resolved in favor of leaving to the political department of the government a business which has already so long and seriously engaged its attention.

Lieutenants Forced to Retire.

The Secretary of the Navy today appointed a board of admirals to select officers for compulsory retirement under the terms of the naval personnel law, in order to insure forty vacancies in the list of lieutenants as a stimulus to promotion in the lower grades. The board consists of Rear Admirals A. E. K. Benham, retired; J. A. Howell, J. C. Watson, Silas W. Terry and R. D. Evans, with Lieutenant Commander H. L. McCrea as recorder. In selecting the officers for retirement the board will be governed by their records and physical and mental condition.

VISIT THE LORD MAYOR

DELEGATES FROM NEW YORK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

More Felicitations Passed With Representative Englishmen at the Reception.

LONDON, June 7.—The lord mayor, Frank Green, and the sheriffs received the delegates of the New York Chamber of Commerce at the Mansion House today. About twenty of the delegates were presented to the lord mayor and were shown over the Mansion House. A number of members of the London Chamber of Commerce, including Lord Brassey and Sir Albert K. Rollit, were present.

The lord mayor addressed the Americans, thanking them in the warmest terms for their visit and declaring that nothing could have done more to promote a perfect understanding and unity between the two greatest nations of the world. He alluded to Morris K. Jesup's reference in his speech at the banquet Wednesday to the impossibility of jealous rivalry existing between the United States and Great Britain as one of the truest things ever said. Lord Brassey spoke in a similar strain.

Mr. Jesup, in replying, said:

"Your kindness has captivated our hearts. We are not worthy of it."

Loud cries of "No," in which some of the Americans joined, followed Mr. Jesup's remarks.

Mr. Jesup then referred to his fellow delegates as "children of the great country," and concluded with expressions of fervent thanks for their reception.

The lord mayor proposed the healths of King Edward and President McKinley, coupling with the latter a heartfelt wish for Mrs. McKinley's recovery.

Andrew Carnegie was the center of attraction throughout. After the ceremonies the lord mayor went up to him and said he especially wanted to shake hands with Mr. Carnegie, who said:

"In New York, in my young and poor days, when I read about Dick Whittington, I little thought I should stand here shaking the lord mayor's hand."

The lord mayor replied:

"We read nothing else today but of Mr. Carnegie's splendid gifts, and in the name of the English people I want to thank you for your unexampled generosity."

The delegates were then entertained at an informal luncheon in Salter's Hall by the London Chamber of Commerce.

PEARL HARBOR STATION.

Proceedings to Be Instituted for Condemnation of Necessary Lands.

At the request of the Secretary of the Navy, the Attorney General has instructed the United States district attorney at Honolulu to institute proceedings immediately for the condemnation of certain lands on the border of Pearl harbor in the Island of Oahu, Hawaii, selected as a site for the proposed naval station. The naval commandant at Honolulu has been instructed to co-operate with the district attorney and render him all necessary assistance. Condemnatory proceedings were necessitated by the action of the owners of the property in refusing to sell it except at what was regarded as an exorbitant price.

IMPORTANT MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

New Antiseptics Found to Be Fatal to Bacteria.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., June 7.—An important antiseptic discovery upon which Drs. Frederick G. Novy and Paul C. Freer have been working for over a year in their respective laboratories, has just been made public. The new antiseptics are organic acid hyperoxides. In a water solution five one-thousandths of 1 per cent of active oxygen derived from the hyperoxides is fatal to all bacteria. The hyperoxide which was used for the experiments is benzoylacetyl, and this, as was shown by experiments on dogs, can be taken internally in large doses without poisonous effect. The discovery may, it is claimed, lead to the further discovery of the fundamental causes in an important field of medical and surgical science.

FAVOR ANTI-CANTEEN LAW.

Report of Temperance Committee of the Lutheran Synod.

DES MOINES, Iowa, June 7.—Among the reports made at the sessions of the forty-third general synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church was that of the temperance committee in favor of the anti-canteen law and hinting that the press is being subsidized by whisky advertisements.

The deaconess board reported that institution to be in fine condition. The report on the work of the women's missions made an excellent showing. The committee on Sunday schools reported increased attendance and funds.

KLONDIKE'S GOLD OUTPUT.

Estimated That It Will Reach the Sum of $25,000,000.

DAWSON, May 21 (via Seattle, June 7).—The spring clean-up season is in full swing in all parts of the Klondike camp. The spring clean-up of the camp is estimated at $15,000,000 and the summer output at $10,000,000.

Gold dust is now coming into Dawson at the rate of $30,000 to $40,000 a day. After two or three weeks the roads will be dry, and it will flow in at a heavier rate. The banks here are busier than they have been for months buying ore and receiving the dust for storage. The big companies are receiving a great deal of dust in payment for goods advanced to miners during the winter. The camp is in a flourishing condition, and everywhere good feeling prevails.

The first shipments of dust to the outside of any consequence will perhaps not start for a week or two, or until the river is at a more steady stage and the boats run more regularly. However, there will be a rush of people out by the very first boats, and all will carry more or less of the precious product. The work of washing up is in progress on all the creeks, and all are sending in dust. But some of the more remote creeks are not sending much yet, because of the muddy condition of the roads or trails.

HUGH TEVIS DEAD.

His Wife Cables the News From Yokohama, Japan.

DENVER, Col., June 7.—Former Gov. Baxter of Wyoming received a cablegram today from his daughter, Mrs. Hugh Tevis, now at Yokohama, announcing that her husband is dead. The cablegram gave no particulars.

Miss Cornelia Baxter was married to Hugh Tevis of San Francisco a few weeks ago in California. They sailed for Yokohama on their honeymoon tour.

Steamer Adirondack Injured.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 7.—The Atlas line steamer Adirondack, which sailed from New York June 1 for Kingston, etc., has arrived here with the plates at her second gangway stove in, her deck opened and the beams of her hold started, the result of colliding with a barge last Saturday soon after leaving port. The captain blames the barge for not sounding her horn, as a thick fog prevailed at the time of the accident.

CAP AND BELLS WINS

Foxhall P. Keene's Filly Captures the Oaks Stakes.

SECOND ONLY TO THE DERBY

Victory for an American Bred Horse at Epsom Downs.

CONDITIONS OF THE RACE

LONDON, June 7.—Another of Britain's great racing trophies has been captured by America, Foxhall P. Keene having won the Oaks with Cap and Bells II, ridden by Milton Henry. The owner, horse and jockey are all thoroughbred Americans, so the victory was not diluted, as it was in the case of the Derby. Yesterday long odds were obtainable against the American horse, but the odds shortened this morning until Cap and Bells II stood at the head of the list, and started at 9 to 4 against. The hollowness of the victory detracted from the interest in the race.

The conditions of the race were as follows:

The Oaks stake, of 4,500 sovereigns, by subscription of 50 sovereigns each, for three-year-old fillies, to carry 126 pounds each; about one mile and a half.

The Result in Detail.

The following was the result in detail:

Foxhall P. Keene's bay or brown filly Cap and Bells II, Domino Ben My Cree, first; Lord Ellesmere's brown filly Sabrinetta, Kilwarlin-Sabra, second; Richard Croker's bay filly Minnie Dee, Fitz-Simon-King's Daughter, third.

Twenty-one horses ran.

Noonday II, the winner's stable companion, ridden by Turner, led to the straight, where Marsh Cress and Arta fell, and Cap and Bells II drew to the front, and won in a canter by six lengths. Two lengths separated second and third horses.

The betting was: Cap and Bells II, 9 to 4 against; Sabrinetta, 50 to 1 against; Minnie Dee, 15 to 1 against.

C. Jenkins rode Sabrinetta and L. Reiff had the mount on Minnie Dee, another American-bred horse, owned by Richard Croker. So, altogether, the race furnished extraordinary proof of the superior abilities of American breeders, trainers and jockeys.

Punctilio, a chestnut filly, owned by Sir E. Vincent and ridden by Lester Reiff, won the Acorn stakes of 1,000 sovereigns for two-year-old fillies, at five furlongs.

Fourteen horses ran.

ODD FELLOWS' DAYS AT BUFFALO.

June 26 and 27 Promise to Attract Large Crowds.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 7.—Odd Fellows' days, June 26 and 27, promise to be among the most interesting and memorable of the Pan-American exposition.

A fraternal invitation has been issued to the 12,000 I. O. O. F. lodges throughout the United States and Canada, requesting the members to participate in the ceremonies on these days. The numerous replies received indicate a large attendance.

Gen. E. C. Shafer, department commander of the state of New York, has issued orders for a grand cantonment of the uniformed bodies, the parade being on June 26. This parade will be participated in by the cantons and will have competitive drills for valuable prizes.

The Rebekahs are arranging for the entertainment of the visiting ladies. Accommodations have been arranged for 35,000 visitors.

FOUGHT TWO HOURS AND A HALF.

Then Two French Duelists Adjourned Until Tomorrow.

PARIS, June 7.—A duel with swords was fought in the Paro des Princes this morning between Max Regis (the anti-semite mayor of Algiers) and an Algerian journalist named Laberdesque. After nineteen rounds, lasting two hours and a half, with no result, the encounter was adjourned until tomorrow.

Regis challenged Laberdesque in consequence of an article which the latter wrote in La Petite Republique.

There was a second duel, simultaneously, in another part of the park between a writer on the Temps and another newspaper man. It resulted in the latter being slightly wounded in the thigh by a pistol shot.

EMBASSY FROM MOROCCO.

Arrives in Princely State to Congratulate England's King.

LONDON, June 7.—A special embassy from the Sultan of Morocco, bearing congratulations to King Edward on his accession to the throne, created considerable interest on its arrival here today. The embassy, which is headed by Raid el Mehedi el Menebehi, the minister of war, numbers twenty-nine persons, including the ambassador's two wives. When the deputation was officially received at the Portsmouth pier by Admiral Aldrich and Gen. Sir Baker Russell the reception was abruptly suspended to allow the ladies, closely veiled, to pass down the gangplank to the sumptuous special train, all Europeans being obliged to retire meanwhile.

During the drive in royal carriages from Victoria station, this city, the ladies were also carefully secluded, the carriage attendants and others turning their backs while the ladies entered and left their vehicle.

The ambassador of Morocco brings King Edward two rare Atlas mountain sheep, twenty Arab horses and twenty mules. The official reception will take place Monday.

COMMUTATION OF SENTENCES.

The Attorney General's Opinion of the New Pennsylvania Law.

Attorney General Knox today gave an official opinion with reference to the application of state commutation laws to federal prisoners in state prisons. He held that a recent Pennsylvania act, which made the commutation discretionary with the governor of the state, was not a "rule of credit," such as is provided by the United States laws, which give federal prisoners in state prisons the same "rule of credit" as state prisoners. He also expressed a doubt as to whether any commutation law could affect sentences previously imposed. The opinion will have general application to federal prisoners throughout the country, and it is understood that the Attorney General may recommend to Congress the passage of a general uniform commutation law applicable to all federal prisoners.

Personal Mention.

Mr. Thomas Turnbull, a member of the Ohio Society of California, and representing the industrial interests of the state, is in the city and will appear as a witness before the congressional industrial commission.