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FAR APART IN VIEWS

Delegates to Virginia Convention Divided on Franchise Question.

AMENDMENTS START BALL ROLLING

Chairman Recognizes All Elements in Appointing Committees.

THE WORK OF TODAY

Special From a Staff Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Va., June 21.—For the moment there is a lull in the political contest, as the interest of politicians gathered in Richmond now centers upon the proceedings of the constitutional convention. The introduction yesterday of several proposed amendments bearing upon the question of suffrage has fairly set the ball rolling, and discussion waxes warm wherever a group of delegates or visitors are assembled. Expressions heard on every side give promise that the convention will be torn with dissension upon this subject. The propositions advanced will run the gamut from radicalism to conservatism, and each will be supported strenuously. There is little doubt that in the end the negro will lose, and it is only a question of how much he can save from the wreck in the contemplated assault upon his civil rights.

There is an element in the convention, however, that will aid him in the undertaking. Not that they love the negro, but that they are concerned for the fair name of the state and jealous of the preservation of great constitutional principles traditionary in Virginia. Taking a material view of the situation, they also foresee danger to the industrial interests of the state in radical action.

Judge Quarles' Position.

Judge Quarles of Staunton, one of the ablest men in the convention, voiced this sentiment. He is unalterably opposed to disfranchisement as practiced in the states of the far south. "Virginia cannot afford to take action that will bring upon her the reproach of her sister states of the Union," he says. "Any act of injustice to a fraction of her citizens will in the end recoil upon its promoter. The industrial progress of the state should not be retarded by the work of this convention."

Judge Quarles' idea is that the disfranchisement should not extend beyond those who cannot read and write, or who have not a certain property qualification. He represents the conservative sentiment in the convention, and a wide expanse separates him and Representative-elect Flood, who would bar negroes from holding any elective office under the state.

Every one is anxious that the question of suffrage should be taken up at once and passed upon, to get it out of the way and clear the track for consideration of other questions before the convention of importance to the people.

Harrison's Amendment Unpopular.

The proposition involved in the amendment offered by Mr. Harrison of Frederick county yesterday and telegraphed to The Star, to relinquish congressional apportionment to the extent that the negro vote is disfranchised, does not find favor with the delegates. Not that the equity of it is questioned, but the necessity. In other words, if it were an alternative between giving up one or more representatives in Congress and disfranchising the negro vote, it would probably be decided that the menace of negro suffrage was not sufficient to warrant the sacrifice. That, of course, is an admission of the weakness of the whole proposition of disfranchisement, but as stated heretofore, the clamor for wholesale disfranchisement is sectional and not general.

The plan of Delegate Thom of Norfolk to inaugurate steps looking for a momerial to Congress to submit to the states the question of the repeal of the fifteenth amendment to the United States Constitution is regarded by many as beyond the province of this convention, and a makeshift at best. The trend of sentiment among delegates, as expressed in conversation, seems to be stronger in the direction of imposing a property qualification upon voters, although, of course, the radicals will endeavor to have an evasive clause included for the benefit of the poor whites.

Standing Committee Appointed.

When the convention assembled at noon today prayer was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Hawthorne. There was a full attendance of members, in anticipation of the announcement of the appointment of the standing committees of the convention. When the committee on the elective franchise was announced it was seen that President Goode had recognized all factions of sentiment in the make-up of this committee. Senator Daniel was made chairman of the committee, and among his associates Judge Harrison of Frederick, Flood of Appomattox, Thom of Norfolk and Judge Green of Danville, representing the extremes of opinion for and against disfranchisement. All of the members of this important committee are well-known and competent men, enjoying the confidence of the convention. Senator Daniel said he would call a meeting of the committee some time next week.

The full membership of the suffrage committee is as follows: John W. Daniel, W. A. Anderson, H. D. Flood, John H. Ingram, Alexander Hamilton, Geo. D. Wise, J. C. Wysor, Alfred P. Thom, R. Lindsay Gordon, James H. Lindsay, Clagett B. Jones, Henry C. Stewart, Berrman Green, Wood Bouldin, D. W. Bolen, Walter A. Watson, Francis L. Smith, Glimer S. Kendall, Thomas H. Barnes, Thomas W. Harrison, Albert P. Gillespie and Thomas L. Moore.

Oath Question Comes Up Again.

After the committees were announced the question of requesting the administering of the oath was revived by Delegate John C. Summers, who proffered last Monday to file an oath. He moved to take from the table his motion made Monday to enter the oath upon the record.

Mr. Summers' motion precipitated a debate that was shared by many of the leading men of the convention. Braxton of Staunton was the first speaker. He maintained that it would be improper to force the oath upon the delegates in the absence of any provision of law requiring the oath to be administered.

Other Committees Named.

Other committees announced today were as follows:

On preamble and bill of right, the division of governmental powers and on such portions of the constitution as shall not be referred to other committees—Berryman Green, William B. Pettit, Hill Carter, John S. Barbour, N. B. Wescott, David Q. Eggleston, Goodrich Hatton, R. S. Parks, Preston W. Campbell, Branch J. Epes, Abraham L. Pedigo.

On the executive departments—Wm. E. Cameron, Carter Glass, Beverly A. Hancock, Henry Fairfax, James Marshall, C. Harding Walker, E. H. Lovell, H. D. Flood, James M. Hooker, Joseph L. Barham, Robert W. Blair.

On legislative department—R. Walton Moore, W. Gordon Robertson, Hill Carter, N. B. Westcott, Robert Turnbull, Thomas W. Harrison, James B. Richmond, James M. Hooker, John W. Lawson, J. M. Quarles and Robert W. Blair.

On judiciary—Eppa Hunton, jr., Charles V. Meredith, W. Gordon Robertson, Eugene Withers, Wm. E. Cameron, Alfred P. Thom, Bennett T. Gordon, David Q. Eggleston, Francis L. Smith, R. S. Parks, Rufus A. Ayers, A. Caperton Braxton, C. Harding Walker, John C. Summers, Thomas L. Moore.

On County Organization.

On the organization and government of counties—Thomas H. Barnes, Eugene Withers, G. Taylor Garnett, George B. Keezell, Beverly Hancock, J. B. T. Thornton, George P. T. Tarry, J. W. Orr, James W. Gilmore, Albert Fletcher, Manley H. Barnes, Jonathan Woodhouse, Joseph Stebbins, A. C. Walter, Joseph A. Bristow.

On the organization and government of cities and towns—D. Tucker Brooke, James W. Gordon, James W. Marshall, Timothy Rives, H. F. Crimmond, D. W. Bolen, D. C. O'Flaherty, John S. Barbour, George K. Anderson, Wood Bouldin, John C. Summers.

On education and public instruction—Richard McIlwaine, Carter Glass, John W. Lawson, John Thompson Brown, Walter A. Watson, J. B. T. Thornton, John G. Pollard, W. F. Dunaway, Preston W. Campbell, John M. Willis, E. H. Lovell, James W. Gilmore, George W. Jones, Geo. L. Earman, A. T. Lincoln.

On taxation and finance—Virginius Newton, Henry Fairfax, John Thompson Brown, William H. Boaz, Alexander Hamilton, Henry C. Stuart, George B. Keezel, Albert Fletcher, Joseph Stebbins, B. T. Gordon, Goodrich Hatton, Charles V. Meredith, G. Taylor Garnett, B. A. Davis, Jas. Mundy.

On public institutions and prisons—Rufus A. Ayers, David Q. Eggleston, Samuel P. Waddill, William N. Portlock, Clarence J. Campbell, W. T. Yancey, L. A. Hardy, Thomas J. Moncure, T. L. Gwyn, William L. Cobb, A. T. Lincoln.

Committee on Corporations.

On corporations—A. Caperton Braxton, D. Tucker Brook, J. C. Wysor, John H. Ingram, Joseph Stebbins, Gilmer S. Kendall, W. T. Yancey, Richard McIlwaine, Eppa Hunton, jr., Geo. W. Jones, Robert W. Blair.

On final revision and adjustment of the various provisions of the constitution—William A. Anderson, John W. Daniel, William E. Cameron, R. Walton Moore, Roger Gregory, William H. Boaz, Berryman Green, Claggett B. Jones, J. C. Wysor, D. Tucker Brook, B. A. Davis.

On rules, to be composed of eleven members, at least one of whom shall be chosen from each congressional district of the state—Claggett B. Jones, George B. Wise, William B. Pettitt, J. B. Richmond, Wood Bouldwin, Thomas J. Moncure, Branch J. Epps, Wm. N. Portlock, D. C. O'Flaherty, T. L. Gwyn, A. T. Lincoln.

On privileges and elections—Thomas W. Harrison, Robert Turnbull, George K. Anderson, John G. Pollack, W. F. Dunaway, J. M. Willis, J. M. Quarles, A. L. Pedigo, Thomas L. Moore, Albert Gillespie, A. C. Walter.

On accounts and expenditures—H. B. Chapman, Samuel P. Waddill, Carter Glass, John S. Barbour, J. W. Orr, E. W. Hubard, Jonathan Woodhouse, G. L. Vincent, C. E. Miller, Nathan Phillips.

On the journal and enrollment—James H. Lindsay, James W. Marshall, Manly H. Barnes, Timothy Rives, J. B. T. Thornton, John Thompson Brown, E. W. Hubard, James L. Barham, William L. Cobb, C. E. Miller, James A. Bristow.

Clerks of Committees.

President Goode also announced the appointment of the following clerks of committees: F. O. Hoffman of Franklin, Frank Lyon of Fairfax, B. L. Hawkins of Charlottesville, Jno. W. Burger of Rockbridge, John W. Williams of Giles and Henry C. Riley of Richmond city.

Mr. Braxton made an extended legal argument against the necessity for the oath, quoting freely from decisions and precedents.

The oath is in form prescribed by the existing constitution of the state of Virginia, and is as follows: "I do solemnly swear that I will support and maintain the Constitution and laws of the United States and the constitution and laws of Virginia, that I recognize and accept the civil and political equality of all men before the law, and that I will faithfully perform the duty of delegate to the constitutional convention of Virginia to the best of my ability, so help me God."

Declined to Consider the Matter.

After half an hour's debate the convention by a viva voce vote declined to take up for consideration the question of administering the oath and further discussion ceased.

William Wilson of Henrico was appointed postmaster or document clerk. Delegate Flood offered his resolution, described yesterday, preventing negroes from holding elective office; referred to committee on suffrage.

Delegate Keezell of Rockingham offered a resolution to lengthen the terms of officers and to prevent such frequent elections. Delegate Quarles offered a resolution for the election of all judges by popular vote; also requiring a primary election law by which even the candidates for United States senators and representatives in Congress shall be selected by popular vote.

Delegate Stebbins introduced a resolution authorizing the governor to veto separate items in appropriation bills.

Delegate Parks offered a resolution providing for a less expensive form of jury trial than is now in vogue.

Delegate Brown of Bedford offered a resolution providing for a board of equalization, and to secure a uniform system of assessment and taxation. Mr. T. F. Shully, one of the United States Senate stenographers, was appointed official reporter of the convention. He will be assisted by M. W. Blumenberg, also one of the Senate reporters.

The convention then adjourned until tomorrow. N. O. M.

FIGHT ON THE BIG PACKERS.

Denver Retail Butchers Form a Protective Association.

DENVER, June 21.—Resolutions have been adopted by the Denver Retail Grocers and Butchers' Association, which the association hope will prevent further alleged encroachment on the retail meat business of the city dealers by the large eastern packing houses. The local men claim in a short time the jobbers will be forced entirely out of business unless they adopt measures of protection. To this end the resolutions pledge the members of the association to refrain from buying meat from all jobbers who refuse to sign an agreement to sell only to those whom the association shall designate.

BIG STRIKE AT READING, PA.

Over 600 Men in Car Shops Quit Work.

READING, Pa., June 21.—At 11:30 o'clock today over 600 men employed in the car shops of the Reading Railroad Company struck for shorter hours and increased pay. They left in a body. Immediately thereafter the boiler makers in the company's locomotive shops struck. Their action, though expected, caused the greatest excitement in view of the present strike of 2,000 iron workers of the Reading Iron Company, with whom they are apparently in sympathy.

SAMUEL GARVEN ARRESTED.

Charged With Complicity in Wholesale Theft of Cattle.

HELENA, Mont., June 21.—Samuel Garven has been arrested by the federal authorities at Billings, charged with complicity in stealing $18,000 worth of cattle from the Creek Indians, on which charge Robert Lee is now being tried in the United States court at Helena. Garven formerly was one of the most prosperous citizens of Billings. After Lee's arrest Garven assigned his property to the First National Bank.

ATTEMPTS SUICIDE

Mrs. Mary Bailey Uses Razor on Her Own Throat.

WAS CHARGED WITH SHOPLIFTING

Matron at House of Detention Prevents Fatal Results.

VICTIM WILL RECOVER

Mrs. Mary Bailey, twenty-four years old, whose husband, John Bailey, is employed as helper on a furniture wagon, made a desperate attempt to end her life this afternoon by cutting her throat with a razor. She was at her home, No. 470 K street southwest, under arrest for alleged shoplifting at the store of S. Kann, Sons & Co., on Market space, at the time she used the razor. Miss Pennifill, one of the matrons of the house of detention, was in the room with the woman. She took the razor from Mrs. Bailey as soon as one cut, almost from ear to ear, had been made. The unfortunate woman then attempted to enlarge the terrible wound, from which blood was gushing at a dangerous rate, but the matron secured her hands before she could do additional damage.

Detective Flather and Mr. Robert A. Harvey, the latter a clerk in Kann's store, were in an upper room making a search for stolen property, at the time the woman cut her throat. They hurried down stairs, and in two minutes after the deed was committed Dr. E. C. C. Winter was beside the patient, stopping the flow of blood. A few minutes later the Emergency Hospital ambulance, in charge of Dr. Bragonier, arrived. The doctor put in a temporary dressing on the wound and the woman was then hurried to the hospital.

Mrs. Bailey, who is a good-looking woman, was seen in Kann's store this morning looking at some jewelry, and the young lady behind the counter thought she went away with a gold ring in her hand. The incident was reported, and when Mrs. Bailey was escorted to the office the ring was taken from her. Detective Flather, who was summoned to the store, placed the young woman under arrest, and escorted her to police headquarters, where she was interviewed by Capt. Boardman. She admitted her guilt, having previously explained her conduct by saying she had fits, and said she was willing to pay for the ring. Capt. Boardman could not settle the alleged theft in that way and so informed the woman.

Consents to Proposed Search.

The matron was sent for after the woman had agreed to have her house searched.

"Are you willing to have your house searched?" she was asked by Captain Boardman.

"I want you to search it," the woman said. "I hope you will please have it searched, and I will go there with you to help you."

Her home, she first said, was on K street northwest, but she afterward admitted it was in South Washington.

Upon the arrival of the party at the small, poorly furnished house at the number stated, Mrs. Bailey complained of being ill, and the matron accompanied her to an outhouse several times, never letting her get out of her sight. Mrs. Bailey accompanied the searching party through the house, and while the detective and clerk were upstairs she was in the parlor with the matron. After giving the detective the keys to her trunk, which was in a bedroom on the second floor, she went to the front room on the lower floor.

There she complained that some of her undergarments needed arranging. Several times she asked for a pin, and after stooping over as if she were pinning the garment she evidently opened the razor under her skirt, and as she resumed a standing position she wiped the sharp edge of the weapon across her throat.

Mrs. Pennifill, the matron, called for assistance, and, as stated, the detective and clerk hurried down stairs. They found Mrs. Bailey was lying on a rug on the floor apparently fast bleeding to death. The physician called soon stopped the flow of blood, and no time was lost getting her to the hospital.

Native of Virginia.

Mrs. Bailey, it is stated, is a native of Fredericksburg, Va., and has two children by her first husband, who are living in Richmond with her parents. The woman returned from a visit to her parents only about three days ago, it is stated.

The detective and clerk found in Mrs. Bailey's house several new pocket books. They also found some printed slips of paper that are used at the store where she was arrested, and which are supposed to be in possession of nobody except persons who are employed there.

Wound Not Necessarily Fatal.

Upon arriving at the Emergency Hospital Mrs. Bailey was removed at once to the operating room, where an examination of her wound was made. It was soon perceived that the cut was of a most serious character, and the physicians exerted every effort to stanch the flow of blood. The clothes of the unfortunate woman were covered with blood from the gaping wound in her throat and her face and neck were also bespattered.

Upon examination by Drs. Stewart, Kohn and Bragonier it was found that the wound had started from the left side of the neck just below the ear and extended almost entirely around to a corresponding position on the right side. The wound was fully an inch deep, penetrating the fleshy part of the neck, but, fortunately, the jugular and other large blood channels were untouched. The loss of blood was so great, however, that the woman lost consciousness before reaching the hospital, and at a late hour was still in a state of coma.

About twenty stitches were placed in the wound, and it was stated at the hospital that there is every prospect for the recovery of the unfortunate woman.

COMING OF SHEKIB BEY.

Will Inaugurate New Diplomatic Relations With Turkey.

The arrival of the new Turkish minister, Shekib Bey, within the next few days, will mark the termination of the diplomatic estrangement between the United States and Turkey, which has existed for some time. While this took no formal shape, yet it was evidenced by the retirement of Minister Straus from Constantinople and the intrusting of all our business with the porte to a charge d'affaires. The Turkish minister at Washington retained his position throughout the affair, although the State Department has been aware of late that his official functions as minister had ceased, and that he remained only pending the arrival of the new minister. The American government has now sent a minister to Constantinople in the person of Mr. Leishmann, while Shekib Bey comes to Washington to inaugurate the new condition of affairs for Turkey.

Personal Mention.

Mr. W. W. Rapley, accompanied by Mr. William H. Rapley and son, Mr. E. E. Rapley, wife, son and maid, left Washington this morning for an extended stay at Alexandria bay. They will visit en route the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

ITALIANS ROUGHLY HANDLED

A CASE LIKELY TO NEED DIPLOMATIC ATTENTION.

Federal Authorities Embarrassed by the Necessary Procedure—Gov. Stanley's Position.

Count Rosewadoski, Italian consul in Chicago for Illinois, Kansas and other states, has written to Gov. Stanley of Kansas, calling attention to the ejection of twenty-three Italians from the town of Iola by a mob of American workingmen on the night of May 8, and requesting that steps be taken to punish the offenders and to recover money and baggage that were taken by the mob from the Italians.

Gov. Stanley, replying, says: "All questions of international policy touching these matters must be taken up with the federal government at Washington, as under our form of government all powers of this kind are expressly reserved to the authorities of the United States."

The governor regrets the circumstances at Iola, but states that he has no fund out of which damages can be paid. As to punishment of the offenders, the county officers at Iola have been instructed to investigate the alleged crime, and, if possible, bring the offenders to trial.

The Italian embassy has not yet been called upon to act in the matter, although the action of Governor Stanley of Kansas in declining to treat with the Italian consul will probably result in turning the affair into the usual diplomatic channels. In that event the embassy would lay the matter before the State Department, and, following the custom in similar incidents in the past, the State Department would endeavor to have Governor Stanley adopt such measures of relief as were possible. The federal authorities are much embarrassed by the procedure necessary in such cases, as they are debarred from taking direct cognizance of police affairs occurring under the state jurisdiction, while at the same time the state is not called upon to deal with the representatives of any foreign government.

TO RECLAIM ARID LAND

REPRESENTATIVE OF WESTERN STATES FORMULATE A PLAN.

Proceeds of Sale of Public Lands to Be Set Apart for the Purpose.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., June 21.—At a joint meeting of state engineers and senators and representatives of western states, held in this city, a bill was prepared by a committee embodying a scheme for government aid in the reclamation of the arid region. A meeting of the western states delegations in Congress is to be held in Washington just prior to the next session of Congress, when this bill will be considered for introduction in Congress and a plan of action decided upon to secure its passage. The proposed measure in part is as follows:

"That all money received from the sale or disposal of public lands in Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Utah, Montana, Wyoming, Kansas, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota and Washington, beginning with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, shall be reserved for the benefit of the state or territory in which said lands are sold, to be kept as a special fund, known as the 'arid land reclamation fund,' under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior. Each state shall maintain an engineer's office, who shall plan and make the estimates for the reserves. The plan shall be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior, who may approve or reject them. If approved, the Secretary shall set aside money for their construction and such lands are to be exempt from entry. The state may sell the completed works to actual users of water."

MR. WHITNEY'S HORSES WIN.

Kilmarnock II Captures Alexandra Plate at Ascot.

LONDON, June 21.—Wm. C. Whitney's Kilmarnock II (bred in the United States), ridden by L. Reiff, won the Alexandra plate at Ascot today. The conditions of the race were as follows:

The Alexandra plate of 1,500 sovereigns, added to a sweepstakes of 25 sovereigns each, the second horse to receive 400 sovereigns and the third 100 sovereigns out of the stakes. Distance, about three miles. The result in detail was as follows:

Wm. C. Whitney's brown colt Kilmarnock II, four years old, Sir Dixon-Miss Used (L. Reiff), first; Lord Harewood's chestnut colt Free Companion, four years old, Sir Hugo-Damsel (J. Reiff), second; J. W. Larnach's bay gelding Strong Bow, four years old, Morion-Le Fleche, third. Ten horses ran.

Merry Gal (L. Reiff) won the Hardwicke stakes of 2,000 sovereigns, added to a sweepstakes of 10 sovereigns each; Rougemont was second and Pierre Lorillard's Tantalus (Maher) was third. Five horses ran.

Wm. C. Whitney's Mount Vernon filly (L. Reiff) won the Windsor Castle stakes.

ENTITLED TO SEE THE LAKE.

Judge Clifford of Chicago Favors Abutting Property Owners.

CHICAGO, June 21.—An unobstructed view of Lake Michigan was held to be within the inherent rights of every property owner on Michigan avenue between Randolph street and Park row. Judge Clifford, sitting in the circuit court, made this decision in refusing to dissolve the injunction restraining the Chicago Yacht Club from erecting its club house on the breakwater at the foot of Monroe street. His ruling is regarded as a radical departure from the generally accepted status of the lake front question.

On its face the refusal to dissolve the injunction against the yacht club is of no great import to any one outside of the yacht club and the party who obtained the injunction, but a tremendous amount of litigation, lasting over years, the tying up of all plans for the lake front and the abolishment of the present Lake Front Park are said to be some of the things that threaten if Judge Clifford's decision is sustained.

Notice of an appeal was given by the club's attorneys, but it scarcely can be heard before fall. In the meanwhile the Crerar library building, planned for the lake front, will be held up, as will the lake front armory and other proposed structures.

Railway Employes' Headquarters.

DENVER, Col., June 21.—George Estes, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Employes, announces that the headquarters of the brotherhood will be removed from San Francisco to Denver in the near future. This organization admits all railway employes without reference to their particular line of labor. It is a comparatively new order, but is said to have a large membership among the railway employes of the west.

Admiral Hoskins Dead.

LONDON, June 21.—Admiral Sir Anthony Hiley Hoskins is dead. He was born in 1828.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE

Tax on Petroleum and Russia's Retaliatory Measures.

SEC'Y GAGE'S POSITION SUSTAINED

Mr. Hay to Fully Explain the Attitude of This Country.

MANY APPOINTMENTS

The most important subject discussed at today's cabinet meeting was that involving the assessment of customs duties on petroleum or its products imported from Russia and retaliatory measures by Russia. Secretary Gage, who has direct charge of the enforcement of the tariff laws, explained to the President and the members of the cabinet in detail the department's connection with the matter and the history of legislation affecting it. At the conclusion of the Secretary's statement all of the members, it is understood, expressed themselves as in entire accord with Secretary Gage in the position he has taken, and requested that he make a statement covering the entire ground.

As a result of the consideration by the cabinet Secretary Hay will soon make representations to the Russian government fully explaining the attitude of this country and endeavoring to point out that Russia has acted hastily and under a misapprehension in her position in the petroleum matter.

The Law in the Case.

Secretary Gage called attention to the tariff act of July 24, 1897, known as the Dingley act, which, among other things, provides that "if there be imported into the United States crude petroleum, or the products of crude petroleum, produced in any country which imposes a duty on petroleum or its products exported from the United States, there shall in such cases be levied, paid and collected a duty upon said crude petroleum or its products so imported equal to the duty imposed by such country."

This provision was embodied in a circular issued to the officers of the customs, dated April 21, 1898, to which was appended a schedule of countries imposing a duty on petroleum and its products. many, Austria-Hungary, Russia, Spain and practically all of the leading countries of the world. This circular was issued for the purpose of carrying into effect the petroleum provision of the Dingley tariff law. No protests were received from any country, nor could they be reasonably expected in view of the fact that the countries named had already in operation laws fixing a tariff on petroleum and its products. So far as known in the Treasury Department no importations of petroleum had been received into the United States until June 18, 1900, when an invoice of refined petroleum was received at Rochester, N. Y., manufactured from petroleum produced in Russia. The collector of customs at Rochester held that the article was subject to duty as a production of Russia, and assessed duty accordingly. While the importation came from England, it was shown that the crude oil was produced in Russia. An appeal was taken from the action of the collector to the board of general appraisers at New York. This board, on January 28, 1901, sustained the collector, holding that petroleum produced in Russia, imported into England and there refined, and thence sent to this country, was dutiable at a rate equal to that imposed by Russia on petroleum imported into that country from the United States.

The Case This Year.

No protest or objection, so far as the department knows, was received from any country against this decision, and the matter was not again brought to the attention of the government until March 9 of this year. On that date the department, replying to inquiries from the collector of customs at New York, as to how he should ascertain the country of origin in the liquidation of duties on petroleum or its products arriving in this country, held that invoices of products of crude petroleum must be accompanied by a United States consular certificate showing the country where the petroleum was produced. In the absence of this certificate the liquidation was to be suspended, and pending further information the rate of duties must be estimated at the highest rate levied by any country on such petroleum. Further than this the department has never taken any action whatever on the subject of petroleum, and even in these instances, it will be observed, the rules laid down apply equally and without discrimination to 124 countries of the world.

Upon this statement of facts the officials are at a great loss to understand how Russia can feel aggrieved at the government's action and inaugurate a system of discriminating duties against products of the United States in consequence. It is hoped that Secretary Hay will be able to present the facts so that Russia will rescind her action and will show that she is not seeking to be unjust to this country in tariff matters. The cabinet feels that the administration has a strong case, and believes that if Russia is entirely friendly she will be made to see that her action in this case has not been such as to call forth the most friendly feeling in this country.

Opening of the Indian Reservation.

Secretary Hitchcock reported to the cabinet that the decision of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia yesterday afternoon dismissing the application of Lone Wolf and other Indians for an injunction to restrain the Secretary of the Interior from opening the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache reservations to white settlement under the act of June 6, 1900, removed the last obstacle to the opening of the reservations. The allotments to the Indians have been made under the law, and the President's proclamation will soon be issued. The Secretary says that the great body of the Indians are thoroughly satisfied, and there are strong intimations that the legal proceedings instituted were begun by a handful of Indians led by Lone Wolf at the instigation of cattlemen.

Big Batch of Appointments.

The following appointments were announced at the White House today:

State—

Francis B. Loomis of Ohio, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Portugal.

Herbert W. Bowen of New York, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Venezuela.

Lloyd C. Griscom of Pennsylvania, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Persia.

Arthur Bailly Blanchard of Louisiana, to be second secretary of the embassy of the United States at Paris, France.

Charles P. Snyder of West Virginia, to be consul of the United States at Windsor, N. S.

Spencer F. Eddy of Illinois, to be secretary of the legation of the United States at Constantinople, Turkey.

Justice—

Benjamin F. Keller of West Virginia, to be United States district judge for the southern district of West Virginia.

George Wesley Atkinson of West Virginia, to be attorney of the United States for the southern district of West Virginia.

John K. Thompson of West Virginia, to be marshal of the United States for the southern district of West Virginia.

Reese Blizzard of West Virginia, to be attorney of the United States for the northern district of West Virginia.

Charles D. Elliott of West Virginia, to be marshal of the United States for the northern district of West Virginia.

War—

To be judge advocate, with the rank of major, Lewis E. Goodier.

To be quartermasters, with the rank of captain, Noble H. Creager, Harry L. Pettus, Alvin A. Barker.

To be paymasters, with the rank of captain, William R. Graham, Seymour Howell.

To be captains in the Signal Corps, Edgar Russel, George O. Squier.

To be first lieutenants of cavalry, Julien E. Gaujot, Samuel B. McIntyre, H. B. Myers, George J. Oden, Henry R. Richmond, George T. Bowman.

To be second lieutenants of cavalry, Rodman Butler, Joseph H. Barnard, Myron B. Bowdish, Matt C. Bristol, Edwin L. Cox, Thomas H. Cunningham, Arthur M. Graham, Peter J. Hennessey, John P. Hasson, Frederick Mears, Sidney D. Maize, Ralph Miller, Clifton R. Norton, Marr O'Connor, William R. Pope, Anton H. Schroeter, Clarence A. Stott, Frederick G. Turner.

To be first lieutenants in the Artillery Corps, Fred. H. Gallup, Frank C. Jewell, Michael J. McDonough, Jesse C. Nicholls, Herman W. Schull, Albert E. Waldron.

To be second lieutenants in the artillery corps—Charles C. Burt, Francis J. Behr, Marion S. Battle, James M. Bevan, William S. Bowen, Clarence M. Condon, Wesley M. K. Hamilton, Thomas A. Jones, John S. Johnston, Arthur L. Keesling, Harrison S. Kerrick, Jesse G. Lowenberg, Howard S. Miller, William H. Menges, William N. Michel, John B. Murphy, Graham Parker, Byrd Alston Page, Stanley S. Ross, Thomas L. Sherburne, Charles B. Silcox, Alden Trotter, William R. Taylor, Ernest S. Wheeler.

To be first lieutenants of infantry—Alvin K. Baskette, Robert T. Crawford, Rufus B. Clark, William G. Doane, Thomas W. Gunn, Henry M. Morrow, Perrin L. Smith, Robert H. Sillman.

To be second lieutenants of infantry—Deas Archer, Shelton W. Anding, Arthur L. Bump, Robert J. Binford, Guy Eugene Bucker, Tallmadge H. Brereton, Eugene P. Crowne, Otis R. Cole, Beverly C. Daly, Charles C. Finch, William E. Goolsby, George S. Gillis, Charles F. Herr, John E. Hemphill, Walter Krueger, Horatio I. Lawrence, Francis H. Lomax, Gilbert A. McElroy, John S. McCleery, John P. McAdams, Samuel D. McAlister, James W. B. Mannion, Harry S. Malone, Willis E. Mills, William G. Murchison, Ode C. Nichols, Asa L. Singleton, Daniel E. Shean, Henry G. Stahl, William R. Standiford, George A. Wieczorek, Richard Wetherill, Elvin H. Wagner.

To be assistant surgeons of volunteers, with the rank of captain—Robert E. Caldwell, Paul Mazzuri.

To be first lieutenant in the 40th Regiment of Infantry, United States volunteers—Joseph C. Righter, jr.

To be second lieutenant in the 40th Regiment of Infantry, United States volunteers—George C. Clegg.

Militia of the District of Columbia—Edwin Henry Neumeyer, jr., to be quartermaster, with rank of first lieutenant, 2d Battalion; Adolphus Bogardus Bennett, jr., to be surgeon, with rank of first lieutenant, 5th Battalion; George Blair Clum, to be second lieutenant, Company A, 6th Battalion.

Navy—

Christopher C. Fewel, to a lieutenant; Edward T. Fitzgerald, to be a lieutenant, junior grade. To be naval constructors, with the rank of lieutenant, Horatio G. Gilmor, Henry G. Smith, Richard M. Watt, Theodore J. Arms, to be passed assistant paymaster, with rank of lieutenant; to be boatswains, Henry C. Jarrett, Louis W. Sopp; to be a warrant machinist, Harold I. Lutken.

PLEASES THE COMMISSIONERS.

Announcement Regarding Civil Rule in the Philippines.

MANILA, June 21.—The announcement made by the government at Washington yesterday and cabled here, that civil government will be established in the Philippine Islands July 4, that Judge Wm. H. Taft will be designated civil governor, that he will remain at the head of the Philippine commission, and that the commission will continue, meaning the establishment of a combination of civil and military government, is satisfactory to the members of the Philippine commission. Under the circumstances they believe it is politically wise to fulfill the expectations and aspirations of the natives on the date promised, providing this is done without causing liability or a sacrifice of the customs revenues.

Secretary Root's Announcement.

Secretary Root has announced that civil government will be established in the Philippine Islands July 4, with Judge William H. Taft as civil governor, but says he is not prepared yet to announce any further details in regard to the proposal government. The anniversary of the declaration of American independence was selected as the date of the inauguration of the new civil government in the Philippines on sentimental grounds, and it is believed will prove a hopeful augury of the political future of the islands. The other members of the Philippine commission will also be appointed to responsible offices in the islands, and will serve as an advisory council for the governor.

About the same time Gen. Chaffee will relieve Gen. MacArthur of his duties as military governor and as commander of the military division of the Philippines. A sort of dual government will be established, with the civil and military authorities supreme in their respective spheres, and subject only to the orders of the President of the United States, acting through the Secretary of War. The President will govern through his constitutional military authority as commander-in-chief of the army and navy. The civil governor, however, will be actually in control of all affairs in the islands not strictly military. It is probable that the War Department will shortly issue a statement giving the facts in the matter and explaining the apparent inconsistency of a civil government under military control.

Casualties in the Philippines.

Acting Adjutant General Ward received a cable message today from General MacArthur announcing some recent casualties among the troops in the Philippines, as a result of the recent engagement at Lipa, Luzon. Private John J. Rogers, Company D, 21st Infantry, died from wounds received in that action; First Sergeant Frank B. Stearns, Company D, 21st Infantry, was wounded in the leg above the knee; Sergeant Delbert Gregory was seriously wounded in the leg, and Rudolph Cork was slightly wounded in the thigh. Sergeant Stearns' wound is described as moderate.

CUBANS GENERALLY SATISFIED.

Sentiment Regarding Acceptance of the Platt Amendment.

Secretary Root has received a report from Governor General Wood of Cuba in which he discusses a variety of topics relating to the island. General Wood says that the action of the constitutional convention in accepting the Platt amendment as passed by Congress is received with general satisfaction throughout the island. The great difficulty to be now contended with in Cuba relates to commercial affairs. The contentions made by the Cuban delegates to Washington relative to the necessity of better markets for their products without the tariff restrictions in the United States, General Wood says, are still the chief cause of trouble in Cuba. It is acknowledged that nothing can be done in the matter until the Cuban government is formed, when a reciprocity arrangement may be made; but this will require ratification by the Senate, and consequently the Cubans can hope for no commercial relief for several months yet.

An order of General Wood relating to debts and mortgages, it is expected, will tide over financial difficulties which were threatened a short time ago.

HOSHI TORU KILLED

Stabbed at Meeting of City Assembly in Yokohama.

OUTCOME OF POLITICAL TROUBLES

He Was Formerly Minister to This Country From Japan.

SKETCH OF HIS CAREER.

YOKOHAMA, June 21.—Hoshi Toru, who was minister of communications in the last Ito cabinet, was stabbed today at a meeting of the city assembly, and died shortly afterward. Hoshi Toru was Japanese minister at Washington, and was formerly president of the house. The assassination is supposed to have been due to politics.

Mr. Hoshi Toru was Japanese minister to the United States during 1896 and 1897.

He was born in Japan about fifty years ago, and, while his early education was acquired in that country, he was sent to

London to study law, and, after taking his full degrees, became a barrister and member of the Middle Temple. It was not his purpose to practice his profession abroad, however, and he speedily returned to Japan, where he was a very prominent figure.

Taste for Politics.

Having early developed a taste for politics, his aggressive methods soon made him both respected and feared by his political colleagues. It was part of the gossip concerning his assignment to this diplomatic post that some time previous he attracted the friendly notice of Count Itagaki, and that when the latter became minister of the interior of the Japanese cabinet Mr. Hoshi Toru was promptly sent to Washington. Twice during his comparatively brief but active career in politics he was thrown in prison as the result of the changing fortunes of the political parties of Japan, but he at all times exhibited an indomitable spirit and a philosophical temperament against which the attacks of his enemies were powerless.

REPORTED SURRENDER OF BOTHA.

London Sun Says Foreign Office Credits the Rumor.

LONDON, June 21.—The Sun this afternoon again prints the sensational announcement, which it made June 18, that Gen. Botha, the Boer commander, after the receipt of President Kruger's decision not to concede anything, decided to ignore the former president of the Transvaal and sur