merged into the American Shipbuilding Company, one of the strongest of the recently-formed industrial organizations, with a conservative policy, well defined, and with complete control still in the hands of the men who built up this industry in the lake region. This company already has in hand several orders for freight carriers of 9,000 net tons capacity on 18 feet draught, that are not to be delivered until May, 1900, but on which work must begin immediately, as they are to cost approximately $350,000 each, and with quadruple expansion engines and water tube boilers will represent the best practice that is to be found in shipbuilding anywhere in the world. A total value of about $6,000,000 is represented by all new tonnage now under way in ship yards of the great lakes, and there is every reason to expect that this aggregate will be kept up for a couple of years to come, notwithstanding the higher values now prevailing in labor, material, and supplies of all kinds. In short, it is the general opinion that under the influence of powerful corporations now controlling transportation affairs on the great lakes practically the entire fleet is to be rebuilt on lines of the modern steel vessel.

Peculiarities of New Vessels.

The Cramps, of Philadelphia, and the Union Iron Works, of San Francisco, have completed the first war vessels for foreign powers turned out from American shipyards in many years. The American "tramp" steamer has made its appearance. New England districts are again witnessing quite a little activity in the construction of wooden vessels, even to the placing of an order for a six-masted ship that is to carry 5,500 tons dead weight. In this line of diversity may be mentioned also the light-draught, stern-wheel type of steamer, which has been constructed in quite large numbers on both coasts for service in shallow Alaskan waters; and on the great lakes the steamer of about 3,000 tons capacity on 14 feet draught, which is suited to special trade on the lakes, or may be transferred through the Welland and St. Lawrence canals to the Atlantic, where there is promise of profitable trade for a long time to come, not only between ports on the eastern seaboard, but also between New York, Cuba and Porto Rico.

Building of Pleasure Craft.

Progress in the construction of pleasure craft has not been less rapid. The Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me., completed recently the most powerfully engined steam yacht ever constructed for a private owner, and a summary of the year's orders shows almost two score steam yachts ranging from 60 to 303 feet in length completed or under construction in American yards. The construction of the Columbia by the Herreshoffs for the international cup races of the fall of 1899 indicates the general interest still shown in sailing craft, and the success of the great Russian ice crushing steamer Ermack, constructed in England, marks the further advance of a distinctively American idea.

Immense Drydocks to Be Built.

Plans have been made which will place at least a few American drydocks, both floating and stationary, at the head of the world's structures of this character. The great timber drydock now building for the Newport News Shipbuilding & Drydock Company, at Newport News, Va., will so far surpass all others of its class that two ordinary naval vessels can be accommodated therein simultaneously, while the floating drydock for the government to be stationed at Algiers, La., will surpass those other products of the designers' skill, the Stettin and Havana docks.

Hanna-Payne Shipping Bill.

An event of first importance during the year has been the introduction in congress of the Hanna-Payne bill, destined to secure the adoption of a system of ship subsidies, the plan which, in the opinion of all well informed shipping men, offers the surest solution of the problem of restoring our merchant marine to its former position on the seas of the world. This measure, as well as the Nicaragua canal bill, would have been given fuller consideration in the last congress but for the war disturbances. It will undoubtedly be taken up early in the next session. No definite action on the Nicaragua canal question can be taken for some time, as it will be necessary to await the report of a new commission, authorized at the close of the last congress, and which is empowered to investigate not only the Nicaragua, but the Panama and any other possible route, and report as to which is the most feasible to construct and operate.

River and Harbor Improvements.

Projects for extensive river and harbor improvements have had the support of such able statesmen as Mr. Frye in the senate and Chairman Burton, of the rivers and harbors committee, in the house, and consequently appropriations have been on a commendable scale of liberality. Particularly has this been gratifying in so far as it insures a much-needed radical improvement of New York harbor. Appropriations for the conduct of other departments of the government having to do with the navy and merchant marine also indicate a broad and progressive spirit. At the various navy yards extensive purchases of tools and machinery will be made, and four new drydocks, two of stone and two of timber, have been authorized. The lighthouse and life-saving service will both benefit in efficiency, and the revenue cutter service, after rendering valuable assistance in the Spanish-American war, finds itself better equipped—at least on the Atlantic coast—than at any time in years.

America the Rival of Great Britain.

Finally the United States has learned much from the foreign shipbuilder and his kindred artisans, and seemingly the British shipbuilder is ready to accord more attention to the trend of events in this country. An American firm recently furnished to Belfast builders a large consignment of ship plate for the Oceanic, the largest vessel ever constructed, and the British technical journals are universal in the concession that in America is to be found the future rival of Great Britain as a shipbuilding and shipowning nation.

MULLAN MIRROR MAN RELEASED.

The Other Prisoners Will Be Allowed Out on Bail.

WARDNER, Idaho, June 25.—W. H. Stewart, editor of the Mullan Mirror, was released from prison today. Judge Stewart yesterday ordered the men indicted for misdemeanor released on $1,000 bail and those indicted for felony less than murder on $2,000. The defense asked if martial law would respect bail or would the men be again thrown into prison. The state replied: "It probably depends on their conduct afterward." So far none has given bail, but tomorrow will probably see some released.

Strike Ends in Compromise.

VIENNA, June 25.—The strike of 1,200 textile workers at Brunn, Moravia, after lasting two months, has been settled by a compromise.

YOUR OLD GOLD

Jewelry has an intrinsic value, which we will allow for in exchange for NEW JEWELRY, Watches, Diamonds or Silverware.

WE PAY CASH

for it if you prefer.

Graham & Moore,
JEWELERS,
705 Second Ave.

PLANS TO BLOT OUT TRUSTS.

GOV. SAYERS' PROPOSED CONFERENCE IN TEXAS.

Enough Acceptances of His Invitation to Insure That It Will Be a Notable Gathering, Whatever the Outcome of Deliberations.

AUSTIN, Tex., June 20.—(Staff Correspondence Chicago Tribune.)—The anti-trust conference of governors and attorneys general of states, conceived and planned by Gov. Sayers of Texas and scheduled for September 20 in St. Louis, is already making a stir in the land. Today, three months in advance of the meeting, Governor Sayers holds in his hands enough gubernatorial acceptances to insure an important occasion, whatever may be the outcome of the deliberations.

That the meeting will attract no end of attention goes without saying; that it will prove a perplexing enigma to some of the governors is equally certain. For example, the indications are that the governor of New Jersey will not be in St. Louis on the day in question, nor will the governor of Washington find it convenient to be on hand. Gov. John Riley Tanner of Illinois, who, according to his letter, is an open enemy of trusts, will be present and participate. The proceedings will be watched by the trusts and by the people of the country as well.

In suggesting the conference Gov. Sayers had no purpose in view other than that distinctly announced in his circular letters, and he hopes that there will be a general attendance without reference to the views entertained by any one upon this or any other question. No thought of personal or party advantage influenced him in the step which he has taken, and he wishes his letter to be distinctly understood by all as suggestive only. Whether the idea originated with him or with any one else is a matter of no moment. The same letter has been addressed to the governor and attorney general of every state and territory. No one has been omitted.

Expects Much From Harmony.

It is Gov. Sayers' opinion that with harmony of action much good can be accomplished and with united effort on the part of as many as twenty states the result will not be doubtful. He has decided views as to what should be done at the conference, but feels that any expression by him at this time would be inopportune and might be misconstrued. There is no disposition on his part to thrust himself to the front. He will be content to let others lead. There has been and will be no correspondence whatever between any other governor or attorney general and himself that has been or will be kept from the public, nor does he expect to do more prior to the conference than what has already been done. Leaving to each governor and attorney general the unquestioned right to act on the suggestion of a conference as he may deem most advantageous to the people of his own state, having discharged what he believes to be his right and important public duty, Gov. Sayers will quietly await the result of the action he has already taken.

Ever since Gov. Sayers issued his invitation he has been deluged with telegrams asking why he called the conference and what his views are on the trust question, and to what extent, if any, politics has entered into the matter. He has thus far declined to discuss the question, but he is opposed to trusts and he would do anything within his power to wipe them out of existence. He has given the matter a great deal of thought, but here is the story of how the projected meeting originated: One day in the spring, when the Texas legislature was wrestling with the trust question, Gov. Sayers saw in a Texas paper a statement in effect that the attorney general of the United States had said:

"The general government has not the power to make anti-trust legislation calculated to abolish the trusts."

Gov. Sayers read the statement and reached the conclusion that if the general government had not the power to abolish the trusts, then the states had it. The authority must be reposed somewhere, and it must be in the states, so he struck the idea of getting the governors and attorneys general together, with a view of securing concert of action. He decided to take the initiative to bring it about. The invitation for the St. Louis meeting was the result. Now the governor, being a man of ideas and convictions, is not going to St. Louis empty-handed in the way of anti-trust material. He will take anti-trust ammunition with him. Willingly or unwillingly, he has made himself the leader in the movement, and so his views are of more moment at this juncture than those of any other governor or any other six governors. He is a pioneer, a pathfinder, in this new departure.

Bill Passed by Legislature.

The Texas legislature, which adjourned the other day, passed a bill relative to trusts, which has been approved by Gov. Sayers. The measure is a strong one. This Texas law is a mosaic production, made up of the Arkansas law and some new features of fit local conditions. It met with the approval of Attorney General Smith and a committee composed of five lawyers from the senate and an equal number from the house.

SMELTER MEN'S STRIKE.

Situation a Waiting One and No Immediate Change Expected.

DENVER, Col., June 25.—The situation in the smelter strike in this city contains no new developments today. The president of the smelter men's union gave it as his opinion that there would be no change until after Thursday of this week, when it is expected that the supreme court will hand down its decision in the eight hour suit.

Chairman Grant of the American Smelting & Refining Company's board of operators announced today that he expected President Nash to arrive in this city some time during the coming week, perhaps as early as Tuesday. Just what effect his visit to Colorado at this time will have on the strike situation can only be surmised, as Manager Grant refuses to disclose the exact nature of Nash's trip here.

Briefly stated, the situation is at present a waiting one, and each day may bring a welcome turn in events, and the much hoped for starting of the big smelters may come with the presence of President Nash.

NON-UNION MEN ATTACKED.

Trouble in Cleveland Does Not End With the Calling Off of Strike.

CLEVELAND, June 25.—Only one outbreak of violence attended the resumption of traffic on all the lines of the Big Consolidated Street Railway this morning. There was an objection in some parts of the city to the retention of the non-union men, who were kept by the company. A party of twenty-five men assembled near the Brooklyn bridge, just south of the city, and whenever a car came along with a non-union crew, the passengers were asked to disembark and wait for another manned by a union crew. In most cases the passengers did as requested. Finally a non-union conductor undertook to argue with the crowd and he was promptly struck over the head with a club and he and the motorman were driven away. The mob refused to permit the car to move until a union crew came along and pushed it to the barns.

As a rule the old men were glad the strike was settled, though there was some grumbling because the non-union men were kept. It is predicted that all the non-union men will be glad to leave the city within thirty days, though the company imposed as one of the conditions of the agreement for the settlement of the trouble that all the new men should be treated with consideration by the old employes.

Bricklayers' Strike Settled.

BERLIN, June 25.—The bricklayers' strike has been settled by a court of arbitration, and the men will get advances in wages in September and December of next year.

The school census in the town of Arlington, Snohomish county, includes eight married women, who are under 21 years of age.

Around The Horn.

C. S. C.'s Ginger Ale Comes to Us Direct From the Manufacturers

Cantrell & Cochran's Ginger Ale comes to us direct from Belfast, Ireland, thus placing us in position to sell to the trade at rock bottom figures.

Louch, Augustine & Co.
815-817 First Av.

A FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY.

PRESIDENT DWIGHT'S FAREWELL BACCALAUREATE SERMON.

Was Graduated Just a Half Century Ago, Which Fact He Recalls in an Affecting Address to the Graduates This Year at End of Services

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 25.—President Timothy Dwight, the venerable retiring president of Yale university, today preached his last baccalaureate sermon before the graduating classes of the academic and scientific departments. The occasion was also the 50th anniversary of President Dwight's own graduation. Many of his old classmates were in attendance.

The graduating class occupied the greater part of the body of the Battel chapel. All of them wore the academic robe and with them were many visitors from out of town.

President Dwight's address was largely of a retrospective and personal nature.

At the close of the sermon, President Dwight addressed a valediction in the most solemn and impressive manner. His voice often choked with emotion.

His words were:

"And now, my fellow students, and may I not almost say, my classmates of the class of 1899, let me ask you to rise. The words which I have spoken to you have had a very personal meaning. So much of the personal was there in them that they may have seemed more adapted to a friendly conversation than to be presented to you in a large public gathering. But the occasion must be the reason for giving them to you here. I can scarcely find it possible to speak to you in any other way. You are, with me, leaving the university. You and I go forth together, you the younger brothers and I the older. But we are all of us going forth into a great and glorious brotherhood. Fifty years separate us in point of graduation, but in this brotherhood there is no separation, for we are all members of a great college home. You stand indeed at the end of your college careers, with much faithful spirit, much of energy and with many pleasant anticipations. But for me the summer day has passed into the late afternoon. For you it is still morning.

"I have tried to speak to you of what life teaches, and of that loving Father who orders our life's movements for us. I have not told you anything of sorrow and of disappointment. They will meet many of you, and some of you possibly many times. The costs and the results of them you alone will know. But you will find as the years go by that they are helpful to the upbuilding and to the glorifying of the soul within you, and that the divine Father, if you trust to His undying care, is ever leading you out of darkness into the sunshine of His love. When the clouds of the summer day pass away they leave the sky the brighter.

"I wish for each of you life's greatest blessings, its greatest happiness and the best that it can give you. I wish you joy and that your sorrows may be scanty. May they as for God's children work out your entire good and give evidence that you are under His care and keeping. I wish for you that faith in Christ, the expression and the sign of the Father's love; I wish for you to lose every doubt, every questioning fear, every weakness and sin and that your life may be full and abounding.

"And so I bid you farewell. May the long summer day and the sunset hour at the end of it be filled with beautiful light, and may the closing twilight season bear thoughts and hopes of the better and the happier life beyond. May your testimony and mine unite together as it comes from our personal experience in the words of the psalmist's song about our loving God and Father who 'Maketh the outgoings of the morning and evening to rejoice.'"

MISS SLAVIN WAS MURDERED.

Not a Suicide But the Victim of a Would-Be Bank Robber.

WICHITA, Kan., June 25.—When the body of Miss Belle Slavin was found at 2 o'clock last Thursday morning, in the office of the National Bank of Commerce, death having resulted from a bullet wound in the head, it was supposed that she had committed suicide. Later developments seem to indicate that the young woman was murdered. Coroner McLaughlin now says her death was not suicidal and the police are working on the theory that murder has been done.

Miss Slavin, who was the bank's stenographer, was permitted to take in outside work and was frequently employed by commercial travelers and other strangers, work of this kind often keeping her in the office at the bank until 10 o'clock at night. Mr. Jones, president of the bank, now states that on Wednesday afternoon a strange man came to the bank and asked to have some work done. Miss Slavin told him to bring it around after 6 o'clock. Mr. Jones says that he observed the stranger surveying the interior of the bank very critically. While waiting for the stranger to keep his appointment, Miss Slavin evidently busied herself by writing letters to friends, for when her body was found, three sealed letters were found, one addressed to a young woman in Kansas City, one to P. S. Low, Portland, Or., and one to Austin Akin, of South Haven.

A barber who passed the bank at 8 o'clock saw Miss Slavin standing before the window, apparently waiting for some one. Another citizen heard a pistol shot just after 8 o'clock. When Miss Slavin's father, the president of the bank, and another citizen went to the bank in search of her at 2 o'clock in the morning, they found the bank door unlocked, papers were disarranged and Miss Slavin's keys were missing. The revolver found by the young woman's side was not her own. Her own weapon was found in a drawer. The theory of the police is that the murderer expected to secure valuables or money in the bank.

German Claims in Samoa.

BERLIN, June 25.—The Neueste Nachrichten contends that the recognition by the international commissioners of the decision of Chief Justice Chambers regarding the kinship in Samoa does not in the least prejudice the claims of Germans to compensation for losses sustained during the recent disturbances.

Threatened Famine in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 25.—The transcaspian region of Asiatic Russia, which is under the administration of the governor general of the Caucasus, Prince Bariatinski, is threatened with famine, owing to the prolonged drouth and plague of locusts.

Pantsmakers on Strike.

NEW YORK, June 25.—Nearly 3,000 pantsmakers went on strike today in Manhattan, Brooklyn and Bronxville, throwing 5,000 Italian women and girl finishers out of work. They demanded $12 a week, with a ten-hour working day.

NO CHANGE IN KENTUCKY.

CANDIDATES FAIL TO COME TO ANY COMPROMISE.

Stone-Goebel Combination Split Up by the Cleverness of Hardin's Managers, but Possibilities of a Selection Are as Remote as Ever.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 25.—Up to a late hour tonight there is no sign of an agreement between any two of the Democratic candidates for governor, and it seems likely that the first ballot taken when the convention meets tomorrow will result just about as did the eleventh on Saturday night. Candidates and their managers have been on the go all day, out of one conference into another, but so far to no purpose. The 1,093 delegates in the convention are divided so evenly that there is not a difference of 30 votes in the strength of the three candidates, Stone, Goebel and Hardin. But of these Goebel is the strongest because of the solidity of his support. He controls his following absolutely, and can vote them for himself or throw them to either of his opponents at will. Neither Stone nor Hardin can do this, and for that reason neither is in a position to make advantageous terms.

There has been a break in the Stone-Goebel combination since balloting began, caused primarily by the action of Goebel's managers in voting the seventy votes of Louisville solidly for the Kenton county leader on the first ballot.

The Stone people say their understanding was that the vote was to be divided equally between Stone and Goebel, but the latter, it is said, produced a written agreement covering the combination of the two forces up to a temporary organization, but containing no mention of the Louisville delegation. Chagrined as the Stone people are at the failure of the combination promptly to effect the nomination of their candidate, it is not believed they can, in a spirit of revenge, bring about the nomination of Hardin. They threatened to try this when Goebel showed such surprising strength on the first ballot, and went so far as to start a stampede, but Goebel's nerve and coolness checkmated it. On the other hand, the Hardin people cannot throw their strength solidly to Stone, for they are divided in the matter of a second choice and, as was the case yesterday, many would go to Goebel in case of a break.

A noteworthy feature of the contest is the Hardin campaign. Coming into the convention with a hundred votes short of a majority of the delegates, beaten at every point in the temporary organization and weakened by adverse decisions of the credentials committee, involving scores of seats, the Hardin managers, with consummate cleverness, jumped into the fight when the game seemed lost, withdrew the name of George Hardin and left Goebel and Stone to fight it out. These two fell into the trap and flew at each other's throats, with the result that when the convention adjourned last night Goebel and Stone had split and Hardin on the last ballot stood highest in recorded votes.

Meanwhile the three-cornered fight grows warmer and the delegates, who have spent nearly a week trying to nominate a state ticket, may yet have to look outside the trio now occupying the ring to find a leader upon whom they can unite.

LOUISVILLE, June 25.—A conference lasting until long after midnight was held in the rooms of John S. Rhea at Seifert's hotel between the Stone and Hardin managers, the object being to agree upon some plan to defeat Goebel. The conference was still in session at 2 a. m., and is said to have made considerable progress in the direction of a new combination. These two candidates together received a majority of the votes of the convention on the last ballot, and may be able to bring about a nomination if they can get together.

FRANK CONNOLLY TURNS UP.

Has Had a Varied Experience Since His Mysterious Disappearance.

ST. LOUIS, June 25.—The Post-Dispatch says that Frank Connolly, who was acting as treasurer of the Thomas W. Keene dramatic company in the spring of 1898, when he mysteriously disappeared from McVicker's theater, Chicago, has turned up in St. Louis, after a varied experience. It was believed at the time that Connolly had been foully dealt with, but the police were unable to find the missing man. According to Mr. Connolly's story, he had supper that night with a woman friend from Pittsburg. After that, until two weeks later, when he came to in a freight car near Mattoon, Ill., everything was a blank to him. He was minus $400 in money and several hundred dollars worth of jewelry.

Connolly went to Cuba and acted as correspondent for a number of papers during the war. He made no attempt to conceal his identity and apparently nobody knew him. Coming to St. Louis, an old friend of Mr. Connolly met and recognized him.

HONOLULU WILL CELEBRATE.

Great Preparations for the Coming Fourth of July.

HONOLULU, June 18, via San Francisco, June 25.—The first celebration of the Fourth of July in Hawaii under American sovereignty is to be made a memorable one. The general plan of celebration includes salutes in the morning, at noon and at night, grand parade, field sports, addresses and other literary exercises, and fireworks and a ball in the evening. An executive committee was appointed with full power to provide for and carry out the celebration.

The training ship Adams will leave for Port Townsend tomorrow.

QUARANTINE AT HONOLULU.

The Plague Breaks Out on Board the Nippon Maru.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 25.—Advices from Honolulu state that the steamer Nippon Maru, due here last Friday, and concerning the non-arrival of which there have been many speculations, is in quarantine at Honolulu, detained seven days on account of the death of two Chinese passengers from bubonic plague. The first death from the plague occurred a short distance out from Nagasaki, the second when nearing Honolulu.

The steamer is now lying outside the port, nobody being allowed to approach her. None of the other passengers has thus far developed any symptoms of the dread disease.

Knights of Labor Denounce Merriam.

NEW YORK, June 25.—District assembly No. 4, Knights of Labor, at a meeting today, unanimously adopted resolutions demanding Gen. Merriam's recall and court-martial on account of his action in the Coeur d'Alene labor troubles.

Sour Stomach

"After I was induced to try CASCARETS, I will never be without them in the house. My liver was in a very bad shape, and my head ached and I had stomach trouble. Now, since taking Cascarets, I feel fine. My wife has also used them with beneficial results for sour stomach."
JOS. KNEBLING, 1321 Congress St., St. Louis, Mo.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
CURE CONSTIPATION

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c. 25c. 50c.
... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...
Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 318

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

Our Home Made Ice Cream Is the Talk of the Town.

We have the largest assortment in the city of plain and fancy cakes.

COLD LUNCHES SERVED.

UNION BAKERY AND CAFE
1412 Second Ave.
Tel. Green 261.

HAGUE PEACE CONFERENCE.

AMERICAN PROPOSALS LIKELY TO BE REJECTED.

The Suggestion That Private Property on the High Seas Be Left Unmolested During Hostilities Does Not Meet With Much Favor.

LONDON, June 26.—The correspondent of the Times at The Hague says: Following is the text of Russia's naval proposal:

"Acceptation of the principle that for the term of three years the sum of naval budgets shall be determined, with an engagement not to increase the total during that triennial period, and with an obligation of announcing in advance for said period:

"First, the total in tonnage of those ships of war which it is proposed to build, without specifying the models thereof; second, the number of officers and crew in the navy, and third, the expenditures on works and ports, such as forts, docks, arsenals and the like."

The question of the exemption of private property at sea from capture in time of war has entered on a new stage through the issue of the statement of the American delegates. I hear on good authority that a certain foreign power may extend the discussion to the declaration of Paris, with a view to getting rid of one feature, which is not considered advantageous.

The first half of the voluminous paper is merely a summary of past action on the part of the United States in the matter. The proposal itself follows:

"Private property of all the citizens or subjects of the signatory powers, with the exception of contraband of war, shall be exempt from capture or seizure on the high seas or elsewhere by the armed vessels or by the military forces of any of the said signatory powers, but nothing herein contained shall extend the exemption from seizure to vessels and their cargoes which may attempt to enter a port blockaded by the naval forces of any of said powers."

The American delegates, referring to the fact that the circular of Count Muravieff excludes extraneous matters, say:

"The fact of our having received the instructions herein referred to from the president of the United States shows that our government believed that the scope of the conference was wide enough to include this question."

They urge as an argument that their proposal, if adopted as a rule of war, would ameliorate the hardship of naval warfare, but it has been conclusively proved by experience in past wars that the destruction of sea borne commerce is one of the most humane ways of reducing the power of an enemy. As a great thinker once observed, it is better to destroy men's property than their lives.

For the moment the question is whether the subject is one which can, consistently with the terms of the Muravieff circular, be submitted to the conference. It seems scarcely probable that the matter will be solved in a sense favorable to the American proposal. At all events some of the leading delegates consider it outside the competency of the conference.

German Objections Withdrawn.

LONDON, June 26.—The correspondent of the Daily News at The Hague says:

"Count Munster, the head of the German delegation, has received Prince Hohenlohe's instructions, and Germany will withdraw her objections to the establishment of a court of arbitration, provided the obligatory clauses are expunged.

"The Russians themselves do not expect a majority for their disarmament proposals, which are not advanced seriously."

Negotiations Proceed Smoothly.

The Berlin correspondent of the Standard says:

"Negotiations between Germany and the United States regarding a compromise on arbitration are proceeding smoothly, all the more so as England seems inclined to accept the result and Austria, Italy and Russia have already declared themselves in its favor."

TRANSVAAL SITUATION IMPROVES.

Semi-Official Missions Aim to Arrange a Compromise.

LONDON, June 25.—The final attitude of Great Britain appears to have had the desired effect on the Transvaal complications. The latest cablegrams from South Africa talk of various semi-official missions for negotiations between Cape Town, Bloemfontein and Pretoria, aiming to arrange a franchise compromise on a basis of five or six years' past residence.

President Kruger is represented as agreeable to some arrangement, but is finding considerable difficulty in handling his own conservative elements.

In a reported interview he is alleged to have said, regarding the war rumors, that mountains were being made out of mole hills, and that he was firmly convinced that Queen Victoria would never allow "letting loose the dogs of war" over South Africa.

Buying Rifles in Italy.

LONDON, June 25.—The government of the South African republic, according to a dispatch to the Daily Mail from Rome, is ordering large quantities of rifles from Italian firms for immediate shipment.

COURT OFFICERS DISMISSED.

New French Cabinet Promptly Changes Its Legal Staff.

PARIS, June 25.—At the cabinet council today M. Loubet, the president, signed orders making the following changes:

M. Bertrand, procurator general to the appeal court, and M. Feuilley, public prosecutor, are both relieved. M. Bulot, advocate general, is appointed public prosecutor. M. Lombard, whose dismissal on account of the De Roulede trial has been much criticised as unjust, is appointed advocate general.

M. Bertrand's successor has not yet been appointed.

Gen. Hartschmidt, Gen. Roget, Col. Saxe and Col. Cobertin are transferred to other garrisons.

The premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, will read a draft of his speech in parliament tomorrow, which will be very brief, merely announcing that the new ministry has no aim but to follow out the order of the day voted on June 12, on the motion of Joseph Ruau, Democratic Radical, representing the Second district of St. Gaudens, which was as follows:

"The chamber is determined to support only a government resolved to defend vigorously republican institutions and to secure public order; and passes to the order of the day."

M. Lombard as advocate general, resumes his old post. Gen. Roget was the representative of the general staff before the court of cassation. Col. Coubertin is credited with having advised his men at Longchamps on Grand Prix Sunday to fire if they heard the army insulted in their presence. With the exception of Coubertin, all the transferred officers have received equally important positions.

The fetes in the memory of Gen. Hoche at Versailles passed off quietly.

M. Ribot, in the course of a speech at a banquet last night and probably with a view to another ministerial crisis, said:

"It would be madness to wound the army's feeling or to doubt its right spirit."

Madam Dreyfus has obtained permission to visit her husband in prison at any time between sunrise and sunset.

At NEWHALL'S Today, Monday.

Another Special Sale of Curtain Ends—Manufacturers' Ends of Fine Lace Curtains

Consisting of Fine Swiss Point de Calais and Fine Brussels Net, representing Curtains worth from $7.50 to $20.00 a pair—

59c Each.

We invite the attention of housekeepers to our special offer of manufacturers' sample ends of fine grade LACE CURTAINS, comprising ends of fine Brussels Net, Point de Calais and fine Swiss Lace Curtains—sample lengths of goods worth from $7.50 up to $20 a pair. Sample pieces are now shown in our window; all on sale tomorrow at 9:30 a. m. at..... 59c Each

Also Today—Shirt Waists.

In great variety of style and fabric—Organdies, Zephyrs, Piques and Crash at extraordinary reductions. All 58c, 63c and 75c SHIRT WAISTS reduced to.....	49 cts
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FRENCH CRUISER PUTS TO SEA.

It Is Believed She Will Meet the Sfax and Take Off Dreyfus.

BREST, France, June 25.—The French first-class cruiser Tage put to sea this afternoon, the official explanation being that she has gone to experiment with carrier pigeons. She is, however, a much larger cruiser than the Sfax, which is bringing Capt. Dreyfus, and the dispatch of a big vessel with carrier pigeons is quite unprecedented, as usually a torpedo boat is sent, and the opinion, therefore, gains ground, that the Tage has gone to meet the Sfax and to take Capt. Dreyfus on board. The pigeons can be used to announce the transfer and the Tage might proceed to another port to land the prisoner.

The treasurer of the famous league of the French fatherland reached Brest this evening from Paris, and as this organization has been at the bottom of the anti-Dreyfus movement it is thought he has probably come to organize a demonstration.

THINK THE REPORT INCORRECT.

German Officials Inclined to Doubt the News From Samoa.

BERLIN, June 25.—The officials of the German foreign office question the correctness of some of the later news from Samoa. They say the abolition of the kingship is entirely acceptable to Germany which never espoused the cause of either candidate. While admitting Chief Justice Chambers' competency, the foreign office questions the correctness of his decision in the premises and doubts that the commission has decided to leave him in office. They say he should be retired with the others. The return of E. B. S. Maxse, who was British consul at Apia, gives great dissatisfaction, as the Germans are more incensed against the British than against the American officials in Samoa.

THE KALIFA IN A BAD WAY.

Is Confined in a Valley by Natives Friendly to the English.

CAIRO, Egypt, June 25.—Deserters who have reached the British lines say the khalifa is confined in a narrow valley by the Tagallas, a friendly body of tribesmen. The latter claimed to have killed 500 of the khalifa's followers during a recent engagement. It is not thought likely that the Tagallas will be able to capture the khalifa.

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Per lb for SMALL HAMS.

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15 Cents
Per lb for Adams' Leader Fresh Roasted COFFEE.

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Per lb for Adams' Java Combination COFFEE.

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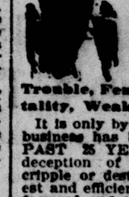

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