

TARIFF CONFEREES AGREE

They Will Report Back to House and Senate Tomorrow.

SENATE BACKS DOWN ON SUGAR

The Trust Will Have to Be Content With What the House Bill Gives It—Changes in Wool Schedule—Most of the Petty Steals Are Retained.

The conferees on the tariff bill yesterday came to a full and final agreement and will call in their Democratic associates tomorrow morning. They hope to be able to get the report into the House tomorrow afternoon and to have the bill passed and approved by the President before the week is over.

As has been predicted all along, the break came quickly when the Senate conferees became convinced of what was ahead to everybody else, that the House would never yield on sugar.

Friday night, after a stormy session, two members of the Senate committee held a conference with a representative of the Sugar Trust at one of the leading hotels and informed him that there was no need of looking out any longer, that the House would not yield, and the only thing possible was a disagreement, that if a disagreement was reported on this schedule the Senate would refer to its amendments and take the House schedule in hand.

The differential on refined sugar is unilaterally fixed at the 1-8 of a cent of the House bill, but the rates on raw sugars were changed. The conferees themselves disagree as to what this rate was. In this matter of making verbal changes, unless the conferees look exceedingly sharp, the trust may still get the best of it.

It was a compromise to take the place of the 1-10th of a cent reduction in the Senate bill on all sugars between 75 and 87 degrees it will be seen that the trust gets a slight advantage owing to even this small reduction on raw sugars.

That, according to two usually accurate members of the conference, the Times was informed that the agreement reached was quite another matter. Senator Jones contended from first to last that there should be an increase in the rates on raw sugar.

On third-class woods, over which there was such a contest between the Western wood-growers and the carpet manufacturers, has been fixed up by increasing the duty from 10 cents of the Senate bill to 12 cents, within 1 cent of the House bill. The duty on this wood is low, the line is fixed at 4 cents a pound, and that above the line at 8 cents.

Senator Warren of Wyoming, the Western wood champion, is not altogether satisfied with these terms. He says that the best that can be said about them is that they are almost equivalent to the McKinley rates.

The compromise reached on hides reduces the duty to 15 per cent, instead of the 20 per cent of the Senate bill. Cotton ties, burials and straw matting, which were put on the free list in the Senate, go back to the dutiable list, but at a figure somewhat below the House rates. This restoration means a revenue of about \$3,000,000.

White pine, reduced to \$1 a thousand after an ugly fight in the Senate, goes back to the House rate of \$2. This and the action on cotton ties, etc., will be the chief producers of debate in the Senate during the week on the part of the Democrats and some of the silver Republicans.

Senator Stewart did not win his fight for a duty of 6 per cent on cyanide of potassium for the use of miners. The conferees agreed to 12 1/2 per cent, which, however, is a big reduction from the House rate.

DEATH OF DR. STOKES.

President of Ocean Grove Association and Prominent Preacher. Ocean Grove, N. J., July 17.—Rev. Ellwood H. Stokes, D. D., LL. D., president of the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association, died here yesterday evening, surrounded by his wife and the members of the camp association. The whole resort is mourning for the beloved president, the first and only one the association has had in its twenty-seven years' history.

COL. CROCKER DEAD.

A Millionaire and Vice President of the Southern Pacific. San Francisco, July 17.—Col. Charles F. Crocker died at his country home at Uplands, San Marco, at 7:15 o'clock this evening. Charles F. Crocker was born forty-three years ago in Sacramento, Cal. He was the oldest son of Charles Crocker, who with Leland Stanford, C. P. Huntington and Mark Hopkins, formed the Central Pacific Railroad. Col. Crocker was educated in the public schools of Sacramento and the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. After making a trip to Japan he entered the office of the Southern Pacific Railroad as clerk and worked his way up until he reached the place of vice president. He was also president of the Market Street Railway Company of San Francisco, the Oriental Steamship Company and was prominent in many other corporations which are owned or controlled by the Southern Pacific.

ROBBED OF HIS CLOTHING.

Colored Bandit's Mean Advantage of an Intoxicated Wayfarer. Edward Henson, a well-dressed man, indulged too freely in the early part of last evening, and about midnight was wandering around in the vicinity of Golden street, when he fell into the clutches of Albert Stewart, colored. Stewart is fond of good clothes, and he immediately began to despoil Henson of his finery. When Acting Sergeant George Williams and Officer Bruce found Henson he was in almost Eden-like nakedness. Stewart was arrested and locked up in the Fourth Precinct station.

BRIDEGROOM-ELECT TARRIED.

Wedding Delayed When All the Guests Had Assembled. Princeton, N. J., July 17.—There is surprise in the household of the Hubbard family because of the non-appearance of a bridegroom-elect at the appointed hour. Cards for the wedding of Miss Kate Hubbard, of Princeton, and W. A. Bassford, of Swanton, Pa., were out Thursday. Guests, swarmer and bride were ready for the ceremony, but the groom did not put himself in evidence.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Hanoteaux Says That the European Concert Has Triumphed. Paris, July 17.—The Chamber of Deputies held two sittings today, the time of both being occupied by discussion of the Eastern question. M. Boyce and M. Cochon criticized the attitude of the government and M. Hanoteaux, minister of foreign affairs, replied that the European concert had maintained the territorial status quo and triumphed in defense of the ideas of justice and humanity.

THROW DOWN THEIR PICKS.

Miners in Sixth and Seventh Districts Quit Work. St. Louis, July 17.—The army of striking Illinois miners which left Stanton and Mount Olive Thursday for the purpose of persuading the miners in the Sixth district to quit work till better wages were assured, seem to have been successful, so far as they have traveled today. The greater triumph which ached today was when the 400 men employed in the Madison Company's mines, Nos. 2 and 4, and Glen Carbon, threw down their picks.

One Killed, Three Wounded.

Chester, Pa., July 17.—A 25-ton traveling crane in the works of the Penn Steel Company broke this morning and fell to the floor, instantly killing William Monahan, of South Chester, and probably fatally injuring Peter Hughes, John Taylor and James Brady.

Try Institute Business College, 6th and E. None better, \$25 a year; day or night.

Dr. Henry's Headache Powders have no equal as relief for all headaches.

The tide is turning. Everybody is going to Congress Heights today and tomorrow. 11 am.

Common Lumber Only 75c per 100. Frank Libbey & Co., 6th st. and N.Y. ave.

ALASKA'S WEALTH IN GOLD

Prospectors Who Have Returned Tell Marvelous Tales.

BEYOND DREAMS OF AVARICE

Thousands of Men Ready to Bury the Harshships of Alaska in the Hope of Sharing in the Golden Crop That is Now Being Dug From Her Soil.

Seattle, Wash., July 17.—At 7:15 this morning the steamer Portland arrived from St. Michaels, Alaska, bringing sixty-eight miners from the Klondike, with \$700,000 in gold. They brought their gold in buckskin sacks. When the gang-plank was lowered ashore, down they came, many carrying carefully tied bundles, within which the imagination could picture shining gold in dust and nuggets.

Two men staggered down the plank with a stepped blanket full of gold, between them. The men's faces and expressions testified to them as to prices of the royal blood, and their "sit" had an accent of respect such as is seldom heard in their voices. There was no noisy hawling of gold runners in the visible presence of King Croesus their voices were hushed.

In the captain's cabin were three chests and a large safe, filled with the precious nuggets. Most of it was taken out of the ground in less than three months of last winter. In the summer range from the size of a pea to a nugget.

One peculiar feature to be noticed is that the big strikes were made by tenderfoot, while the old and experienced miners of many years' experience are suffering indescribable hardships and privation in Alaska. The men who returned here have only a few thousand dollars to show for their labor. Fortune seemed to smile on the inexperienced who went into the mining districts late last year. The stories they tell seem incredible, and almost beyond belief. Instances are noted where single individuals have taken out in two and one-half months gold to the value of over \$150,000.

Clarence Berry, of Fresno, Cal., went to the Yukon in 1896 and prospected several years without success. He returned home last autumn, was married and took his bride to the Klondike last November. He is now on the Portland with \$135,000, the results of a winter's work and Fortune's smiles.

Frank Pincator, of Baroda, Mich., is another lucky miner. He went to the Klondike last winter, and is now returning with \$96,000.

Mrs. Tom Lippy is the first woman who crossed the divide and went into the new Klondike camp. She is a little, thin, brown-skinned woman with honest brown eyes that have four in them. She does not think she did anything remarkable in following her husband where many men are afraid to go. She dresses neatly now and in the latest style, and the only mark of her hard life is the tan, which it will take months to remove. She said today:

"I was the first white woman on the creek and the only one in our camp. There was another one out from Mrs. Berry. She was the only white woman I had to speak to while we were at camp. When we got to El Dorado Creek we were disappointed until Mr. Lippy got our log cabin built. It is twelve feet by eighteen, eight logs high, with mud and moss roof, and moss between the chinks, and has a door and window. Mr. Lippy made the furniture—a rough table, and some stools. We had a stove—there are plenty of stoves in that country—and that was all we needed. The cabin was cozy and warm. I looked after the housekeeping and Mr. Lippy after the mining.

"Everything we had to eat was canned. Things were so scarce that never knew we could be canned before. Of course, we missed fresh food dreadfully, but we kept well and strong. We had no fresh milk or meats or fruit or eggs.

"Assessments? Well, nobody bothered me about assessments. Everybody was busy, and kept busy all the time. We got work. Mining is hard work—one doesn't pick gold off the ground. It is genuine toil, and when Mr. Lippy finished he wanted to rest. All men were alike on that point.

"The country is beautiful and quite warm in summer. In winter it is different, with the mercury away below zero. Still I went out every day, but when snow was on the ground I didn't go far from the cabin.

"Fashion? Well, we were not entirely cut off from the fashionable world. People were coming in all the time. We got fashion papers, a few months old, to be sure, but still kept us fairly up to time. One trader brought some shockingly old-fashioned hats to camp, but we wouldn't look at them. He had to sell them to Indians. I didn't change my way of dressing particularly. I dressed more warmly to suit the climate, and wore fur boots and a cap constantly during the cold weather, but in summer we dressed much as at home."

Continued on Eighth Page.



"BLESSED ARE THE PEACEMAKERS."

EXCITEMENT AT MADRID

A Cablegram From De Lome Stirs Up the Ministers.

WOODFORD'S ALLEGED ORDERS

Printed Yesterday Under a Cleveland, Ohio, Date—The Story is Supported by Mail From Madrid. Drastic Demands Upon Spain Decried at the White House.

Madrid, July 4.—(By wire)—A dispatch from Senator Duffay de Lome, Spanish minister at Washington, has been received. It relates to the instructions given to Gen. Woodford by Secretary of State Sherman, and which purports to be that the Cuban war has continued long enough; that the United States cannot consent to the indefinite prolongation of the struggle, and consequently a short space of time is designated within which Spain must put an end to the war or the United States will interfere.

In the meantime Spain will be urged to discontinue the method of warfare which Gen. Weyler is practicing in Cuba, as the United States cannot permit a civilized country, since the night of her coasts, to be the theater of a war of extermination. The news fell like a bombshell among the ministers. The dispatch was received shortly after they had held a cabinet council, presided over by the Queen Regent, Premier Canovas and the Duke of Tetuan, and was read to the palace and had a long conference with the Queen. Then Canovas and Tetuan went to see Gen. Azcarraga and were with him several hours.

Gen. Woodford is expected to arrive here August 20 and will present his credentials about September 1.

The story substantially as above given was published yesterday morning in the New York World under a Cleveland, Ohio, date. It was read and examined at the State Department by a representative of one of the presses, but the State Department had no information absolutely to give on the subject or would not give it if it had such information.

The World dispatch related with circumstantial exactitude that the instructions to Minister Woodford were discussed some time ago at a Cabinet dinner; that a gentleman who was at the dinner visited Ohio, there told the story and in that way it got to the correspondent of the World. It was suggested yesterday that the "visitor to Ohio" was either Senator Hanna or Col. Myron T. Herrick. Subsequent developments, however, showed that neither of these gentlemen was responsible for the alleged facts, and it was fairly well understood that it was either Mr. Hanna or Col. Herrick who is in possession of such information. It would not have been given to the public before Mr. Woodford reached Madrid.

It was impracticable to see Senator Duffay de Lome after the disappearance of the World dispatch in America. It was, however, stated that Senator Duffay de Lome had simply cabled to Madrid, substantially what was in the World dispatch, and as a matter of fact what came back from Madrid is substantially the news alleged to have originated in Cleveland.

Mr. Porter, secretary to the President, put a quietus on the news when a call was made on him last night at the White House. The Woodford dinner had just been concluded, and by the way, this alleged important matter had not even been touched on.

Mr. Porter told of the startling news from Madrid, cabled there by Mr. De Lome. Mr. Porter smiled and asked if there "were any quotations from these instructions to Mr. Woodford."

It is equal to any I have ever seen, and this story was a fiction manufactured in the usual way. As a matter of fact no instructions had been given to Mr. Woodford, and therefore such instructions could not be published either in this country or in Madrid. Mr. Platt said that the instructions to Mr. Woodford would be in writing, and would be given to him on a copy of his departure to Madrid. It was not unlikely, Mr. Porter said, that the President and Mr. Woodford had talked over the relations of this Government to Spain, but only in an informal way. There was nothing that had so far transpired to form a foundation for the "fake."

Mr. Porter spoke for the President. It will be observed that the Madrid dispatch says that the dispatch from Senator de Lome "relates to the instructions" to

Common Lumber Only 75c per 100. Frank Libbey & Co., 6th st. and N.Y. ave.

The Kaiser's Yacht Wives.

London, July 17.—The regatta of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club took place today. The race for the Queen's Cup was won by the Meteor, owned by Emperor William.

The Finest Boards, \$1 per 100 ft. Frank Libbey & Co., 6th st. and N.Y. ave.

A ROYAL SCHEME BEATEN

Duke of Connaught Must Await His Turn for Promotion.

PET PROJECT OF VICTORIA

She Wanted to See Her Third Son Commander-in-Chief of the British Army—Attempt to Put Aside Sir Evelyn Wood in His Favor Has Been Abandoned.

London, July 17.—The Duke of Connaught, the third son of the Queen, at present in command of the troops at Aldershot, will not be the successor of Gen. Lord Wolseley as commander-in-chief of the British army. The Queen has long been desirous of seeing her son in this position and has done everything in her power to have him appointed to the supreme command of the army, even having gone so far as to bring about the practical removal of the Duke of Cambridge, who thought that he had a life tenure of office.

The duke took his removal with very bad grace, and many times since he has pointed out in noose speeches how long he was used. When Lord Wolseley was appointed as the duke's successor, much to the Queen's disappointment, although he is a favorite of hers, the tenure of the position was changed so that the incumbent would hold office for only four years. This was done in order to provide for the future of the Duke of Connaught, but though the British are nothing if not loyal to their Queen, their loyalty does not extend to the point where they can calmly see a nation of the royal family pitted against such a responsible position over the heads of far more competent officers. This has been demonstrated within the past few days to the satisfaction of all those who were interested in behalf of the Duke of Connaught.

Changes are about to occur under the age bill that will lead to the promotion of Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood to the position of adjutant general, and his next step in the natural course of promotion will be to the command-in-chief of the Queen's household.

The Duke of Connaught is a good soldier and a popular man, but he will not reach the coveted position until he gets there in course of regular promotion, unless the powers that be are willing, which they are not, to defy public opinion. The incident shows the limits of the Queen's authority and the force of public opinion, and for these reasons it is instructive.

TRAMPS ASSAULT A CHILD.

Stopped on the Roadway and Ill-treated by Ruffians.

Elliot City, Md., July 17.—James Bailey, a tenant and farm hand employed by William A. Verman, on Waverly farm, reported to Chief of Police Vanzant, in Elliot City yesterday that his little daughter, twelve years of age, had returned home in an excited and frightened condition at noon.

He said she had been sent alone to Woodstock, a mile distant, at 9 o'clock in the morning. On her way back two tramps met her and detained her in the woods for three hours. Her assailants were not closely observed, but one of them had a small moustache, the child said, and the other a high forehead and wore big overalls. The occurrence, as reported, caused much excitement.

Woodstock is eight miles from Elliot City, on the main line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Waverly farm is a large estate, and the road along which the little girl walked is in some places secluded and lonely.

MEMMLIN OR TURLEY.

Gov. Taylor Uncertain Which He Will Appoint.

Knoxville, Tenn., July 17.—Gov. Taylor this afternoon received two delegations, one from John C. McClintock, one of the candidates for the position of adjutant general, and the other from T. B. Turley, of Memphis, the Senatorial appointee to succeed the late Senator Harris, the other in the interest of J. M. Turley, of Memphis, the governor. It is said, has about made up his mind in favor of Turley, but he will wait until the McClintock delegation had to say and will now make the final decision.

Turley is the only candidate from West Tennessee, while there are four candidates from middle Tennessee—Benton McClintock, J. M. Richardson, A. S. Colyar and J. M. Wright.

THE SULTAN INCENSED.

French Government Refuses to Receive One of His Diplomats.

London, July 17.—Diplomatic despatches from Constantinople say that nothing has so exasperated the Sultan recently as the news, which has only just now come out, of the refusal of the French government to receive Nedjib Melhame Bey as counselor of the Ottoman Empire, in Paris. His majesty feels strongly that what is good enough for him ought to be good enough for a wretched republican government. But he will certainly have to swallow his feelings, for M. Hanoteaux says he will not have Melhame at any price.

The French foreign office has already had enough of Melhame. He used to loiter about the cafes of Tunis, editing between times a violently anti-French newspaper. A year or two ago he ostensibly joined the young Turkish party, but in reality he was a spy on the movement, and the attempt to make him counselor of the embassy is merely a reward for his services. Under all the circumstances, the appointment of such a man to the Paris embassy is a pretty impudent piece of business. And an intimation to that effect has been conveyed to the Sultan.

DEMAND IN THE RUIZ CASE

This Government Asks That Spain Pay \$75,000.

WILL PRESS THIS CLAIM

The Statement Issued Declares That a Larger Sum is Not Demanded as a Proof of the Moderation and Absolute Justice of the Government of the United States.

This statement of the attitude of the United States in the Ruiz case and outline of the instructions to the new minister to Spain, Mr. Woodford, was given out at the State Department yesterday.

"This Government has directed Minister Woodford to formally present and press the Ruiz claim for \$75,000.

"The Government, animated solely by the love of truth and right and the spirit of justice, after mature consideration of the substantially uncontroverted facts in the case, has resolved the conclusion that under the treaty of 1795 and the protocol of 1877 between the two governments, and the law of 1821, made a part of the protocol, all proceedings against Ruiz after his arrest, and notice given to Cuban authorities of his American citizenship, were illegal, and that arbitrary acts in violation of his treaty rights and resulted in his death, and warrant a demand of payment of an indemnity therefor.

"While the circumstances would justify the demand of a much larger sum, yet in view of the spirit of moderation and justice with which the United States is animated, the government of Spain is requested to pay an indemnity of the sum named."

There are two theories as to the intention of the State Department, as outlined by this statement.

The first and generally believed idea is that in this most unusual giving out of information relative to so important a diplomatic matter as President McKinley's instructions to the new minister to Spain, the government had a well-defined object in view—the coercion of Spain to make an offer to Mrs. Ruiz before Minister Woodford sails.

It is strongly believed that the Spanish government does not desire trouble with this country, and that the policy of this Government has been very much a quiet desire for peace and freedom from agitation over the Cuban situation.

The proposition is that it was thought by the State Department that when Spain refused our proposal yesterday, the minister would wish to accept it, and would do everything in her power to settle the Ruiz affair by compromise.

It is believed that Spain some time ago made an offer to compromise with Mrs. Ruiz for \$20,000. This was refused by her friends, not to accept this offer, as they believed that the United States would sail her to a better settlement. She took their advice and declined the sum offered. Mrs. Ruiz's claim was for \$150,000. The demand which the United States will make, if it is accepted, is that she was offered by Spain, but is only half of what she claimed.

Mrs. Ruiz would probably be forced to wait a long time for her money, if it were officially demanded, and it is thought by the State Department that if she were to receive the sum offered, she should accept it. It is said to be possible that the State Department has ascertained that she would be willing to accept a sum somewhat less than \$75,000.

The statement of the attitude of the State Department has again "leaked." There was a veiled intimation yesterday afternoon that the statement was unauthorized and that State Department officials were all day yesterday suffering severe attacks over the disclosure of diplomatic secrets. There was a leak in this case it followed very closely on others in the last few weeks, and must have been hard to bear.

It is so much the custom never to give out news at the State Department that several newspapers yesterday got a peek into the importance of this on the theory that it must be a small affair to be given publicly.

A third suggestion that finds believers is that the public announcement of Mr. Woodford's instructions was made intentionally for the purpose of luring out the suggestion of a leak was then made to cover up the unconventional treatment of the secret instructions.

The document is in several places a verbatim copy of Minister Woodford's instructions. Aside from the Ruiz case itself, there was considerable unofficial discussion at the State Department yesterday as to the degree to which this premature publishing of the nature of our minister's instructions before he has been presented to the Spanish court may be reason for displeasure on the part of Spain. The statement was made that the action yesterday was entirely without precedent.

It was contended on the other hand, that the instructions are a reality only a matter between this country and Mr. Woodford, and that Spain has nothing to do with them and no reason whatever to take offense.

Today is Bull Fight Day in Madrid. The morning papers will publish the news of the matter between this country and Mr. Woodford, and that Spain has nothing to do with them and no reason whatever to take offense.

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