



CHRISTENS THE CANAL.

Germany's Ruler Honors the Memory of William the Great.

TAPS THE CORNERSTONE.

With This Ceremony the Big Waterway Is Opened to the World.

REVIEW OF THE WAR-VESSELS.

While the Bands of Many Nations Play the Emperor Passes on the Imperial Yacht.

KIEL, GERMANY, June 21.—Everybody was stirring at an early hour this morning securing places of advantage to see the ceremony of laying the keystone of the canal at Holtenau. Thousands flocked to Holtenau by land and water. Never did the harbor of Kiel present so animated an appearance. The Kaiser went to Holtenau early on board a steam launch. The entire highway from Kiel to the mouth of the canal had been beflagged.

At 11 o'clock shouts of "Der Kaiser kommt!" arose. The Emperor, whose arrival was the signal of deafening cheers, was in an admiral's uniform and walked to his place with martial bearing. He acknowledged the enthusiastic greetings smilingly.

His Majesty, having taken a standing position before the dais, Chancellor Hohenlohe asked the imperial assent to commence the proceedings and then read a document relating to the ceremony, after which the Kaiser approached the stone and, receiving a mallet from the Bavarian plenipotentiary in the Bundesrath, tapped the stone. The stone also received blows from the members of the Bundesrath and other state officials. The stone being laid, the Kaiser returned to his place at the dais.

The Emperor, in laying the keystone of the canal, said:

In memory of Emperor William the Great I christen this canal the Kaiser Wilhelm canal. His Majesty then tapped the stone thrice, continuing:

In the name of God, in honor of Emperor William I, for the weal of Germany and the welfare of the nations.

Chancellor Hohenlohe's document giving a history of the canal with a set of coins of the reign of Emperor Frederick III was placed in the stone, which was then closed. After the Emperor had tapped the stone with a mallet, the Emperor stepped forward and performed the same act, followed by the Crown Prince of Prussia, the Prince Regent of Bavaria, the King of Saxony, the Grand Duke of Baden, the Grand Duke of Hesse and a number of others.

It had been arranged in the course of preparations for the celebration that the assembled warships should steam past the Hohenzollern in review, but for some unexplained reason it was decided later that the Emperor's yacht should merely steam through the lines of the German and foreign fleets lying at anchor. This was accordingly done, all of the ships saluting the Hohenzollern as she passed. All of the ships were literally covered with flags and in the bright sunshine made a magnificent spectacle.

The imperial yacht Hohenzollern in beginning the review of the foreign and German warships assembled in the harbor left her anchorage at 3 o'clock and steamed out from the mouth of the canal, turning southward and going between the first and second of the four lines of warships anchored above the entrance on the west side of the bay. These two lines comprised the Russian, Spanish, Swedish, Norwegian and Dutch vessels. Rounding the northernmost Dutch ship, she returned between the fourth line, comprised of the Austrian and French and German ships, and a line along the east bank, consisting of one Austrian, two Roumanian, two Italian and one Turkish ship.

She continued on that side toward the other end of the bay, passing the French fleet, and, rounding the British Bienheim, went up between the English and German lines. The Emperor stood alone behind the mainmast, and above the commander's bridge the Hohenzollern's hand playing unceasingly, while the bands of the various ships, without regard to nationality, played "Heil Dir in Siegerkranz." Most of the warships had their yards manned, and the cheering was incessant.

The international fleet which was inspected by the Emperor comprised the following vessels:

Germany—Hohenzollern, Kaiser Adler, Kurfurst, Friedrich Wilhelm, Brandenburg, Weissenburg, Woerth, Baden, Baiern, Wurtemberg, Frithjof, Hildebrand, Heimdahl, Hagen, Beowulf, Siegfried, Stosch, Gneisenau, Moltke, Kaiserin Augusta, Jagd, Pfeil, Blitz, Meteor, Grille, Mars, Corola, Bluecher and Hay.

Great Britain—Under Rear-Admiral Lord Kerr and Captain Alington: Royal Sovereign, Empress of India, Resolution, Repulse, Blenheim, Bellona, Speedy, Halcyon, Enchantress, Osborne. Total, 80,510 tons.

Italy—Under the Duke of Genoa, Vice-Admiral Accidi and Rear-Admiral Granville: Savoia, Re Umberto, Sardegna, Andrea di Riva, Ruggerio di Lauria, Stromboli, Etruria, Arufusia, Partenope. Total, 38,317 tons; 180 officers, 3369 men.

United States—Under Rear-Admiral Kirkland: New York, Columbia, San Francisco, Marblehead. Total, 21,747 tons; 75 officers, 1479 men.

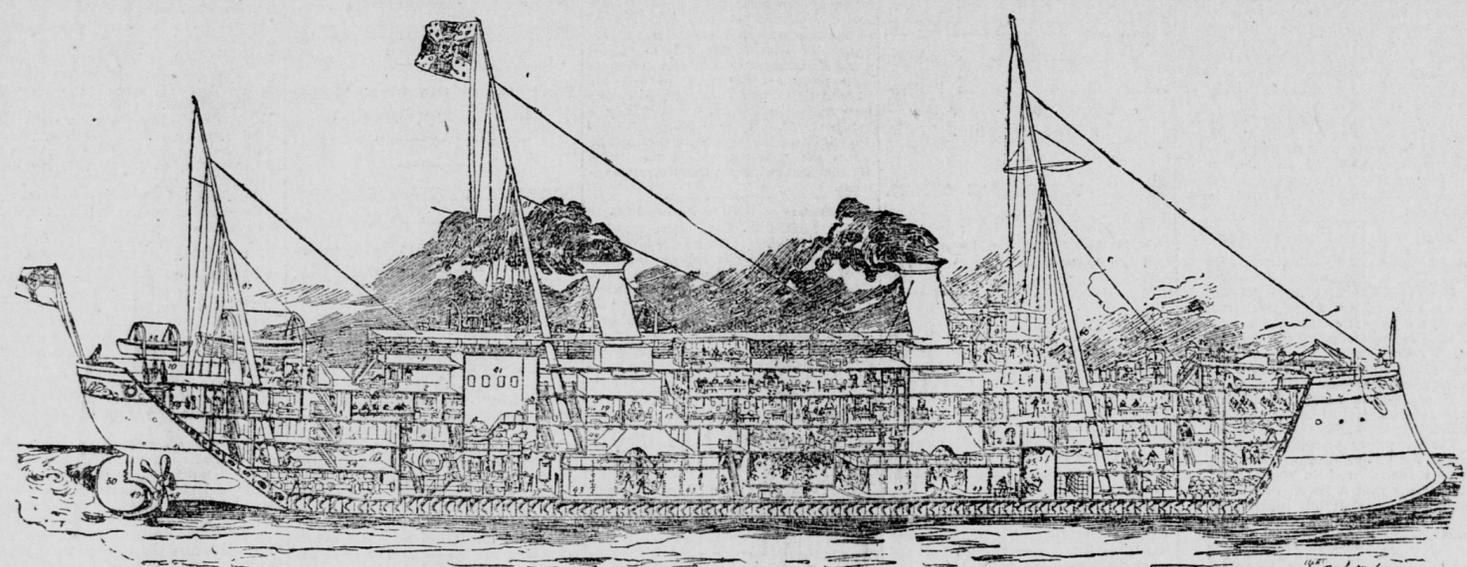
Russia—Under Rear-Admiral Skrydlow: Imperator, Alexander II, Rurik, Groslashtochy; 70 officers, 1905 men.

France—Under Rear-Admiral Menard: Hoche, Dupuy de Lome, Sarcout.

Spain—Pelayo, Infanta Maria, Teresa, Marquesa de La Ensenada; 56 officers, 1232 men.

Austria-Hungary—Under Rear-Admiral Archduke Charles Stephen; Kaiserin Konigin, Maria Theresa, Kaiser Franz Josef I, Kaiserin Elizabeth, Trabant; 52 officers, 1212 men.

Sweden and Norway—Under Admiral



THE GERMAN EMPEROR'S YACHT THE HOHENZOLLERN—CROSS-SECTION VIEW.

- 1. PROMENADE DECK. 2. UPPER DECK. 3. SALOON DECK. 4. STEREO DECK. 5. SMOKING SALOON. 6. SKYLIGHT OF THE DINING SALOON. 7. MAP CABIN. 8. COMMANDER'S BRIDGE AND STEERING APPARATUS. 9. IMPERIAL COMMANDER'S CABIN AND COMMANDER'S BRIDGE. 10. WHEEL. 11. SKYLIGHT FOR SECRETARY'S MESSROOM. 12. SKYLIGHT FOR MESSROOM OF SUITE. 13. STAIRS LEADING TO IMPERIAL APARTMENTS. 14. THE BLUE SALON (largest apartment of the ship). 15. ROOM WHERE THE KAISER RECEIVES REPORTS. 16. THE KAISER'S OWN OFFICE. 17. KAISER'S BEDROOM. 18. KAISER'S TOILET-ROOM. 19. KAISER'S BATHROOM. 20. ROOM OF THE IMPERIAL PRINCES. 21. ROOM OF THE SUITE OF IMPERIAL PRINCES. 22. DINING-ROOM. 23. PANTRY. 24. DUMP-WAITER. 25. CABIN FOR THE SUITE. 26. OFFICE OF THE SECRETARIES. 27. CABIN FOR FOUR SECRETARIES. 28. PANTRY. 29. STEAM-STEERING ENGINE. 30. APARTMENTS FOR THE COMMANDERS AND OFFICERS. 31. OFFICERS' MESS. 32. SKYLIGHT OFFICERS' MESS. 33. ELECTRIC SEARCH-LIGHT. 34. BACKWARD LANTERN. 35. ANCHOR WINDLASS ("gang-steps"). 36. LIVING-ROOMS OF THE CREW. 37. ENGINE-ROOM. 38. STARBOARD ENGINE. 39. STARBOARD ENGINE. 40. CONDENSER. 41. AIR-SHAFT OF THE ENGINE-ROOM. 42. BOLLER-ROOMS. 43. STARBOARD BOLLER. 44. BACKWARD BOLLER. 45. BELL-ROCKERS. 46. NARROW-GAUGE RAILWAY FOR COAL TRANSPORT. 47. AXLE-TREE TUNNEL. 48. STARBOARD SCREW. 49. BACKWARD SCREW. 50. RUDDER. 51. IMPERIAL KITCHEN. 52. CHINA CLOSET. 53. LIVING-ROOMS FOR ENGINEERS. 54. LIVING-ROOMS FOR MACHINISTS. 55. AXLE-TREE DECK. 56. ANCHOR. 57. STEAM LAUNCH (or "pig") OF THE EMPEROR. 58. THE COMMANDER'S STEAM LAUNCH. 59. LIFEBOAT. 60. FORECAST. 61. MAINMAST. 62. MIZZENMAST. 63. SALES. 64. RAPID-FIRE GUNS.

von Klinteberg; Gota, Thule, Edda, Viking, Slepner, Baas. Netherlands—Atjeh, Aikmar; 25 officers, 413 men. Denmark, under Commodore Gad-Geiser, Hekla, Havhesten, Varulven, Soloven, Storen; 32 officers, 370 men. Portugal—Vasco di Gama. Turkey—Fuat. Roumania—Eisabeta, Mircea; 23 officers, 400 men.

As soon as the naval review was finished a grand banquet was held in the imperial marquee at Holtenau, where 1000 guests sat down to dinner, which lasted a long time. The great hall in which the Kaiser's banquet took place is built on the south side (Kiel side) of the canal along the torpedo shelter, which runs from the mouth of the canal toward Wik Bay, and is separated from Kiel harbor by a mile. Theidea to give the building the appropriate shape of a ship originated with the Emperor himself.

Eleven hundred guests were at the banquet. The Emperor sat at a horseshoe table on a raised dais, amid German sovereigns and other royal personages. Chancellor von Hohenlohe sat opposite, with Sir Edward Malet, the British Ambassador to Germany, on his right, and Ahmed Tewfik Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador, on his left. The other guests were diplomats, admirals, officers, ministers, members of the Reichstag and one newspaper man for each nation.

Upon the conclusion of the banquet the Emperor made a speech, in which he said: "It is with delight and pride that I look around this brilliant festival gathering, and in the name of my high allies I bid all a hearty welcome and express my heartfelt thanks for the good feeling shown us on the completion of a work which, planned and achieved in peace, is now open to general traffic."

His Majesty described the inception and progress of the work, and then continued: "The participation in the festival of the powers whose representatives we see among us, and whose splendid ships we to-day admired, I acknowledge the more readily as I believe I am right in perceiving therein a complete vindication of the efforts we directed toward the maintenance of peace. Germany will range this work on the side of those accomplished in the service of peace and will esteem herself fortunate if the canal in this sense further strengthens our friendly relations with other powers. I drain my glass to the welfare of friendly sovereign powers."

Throughout the speech cheering was frequent, and especially at those parts in which the Emperor made references to peace. Afterward his Majesty received the foreign admirals, including Admiral Menard. After the banquet, his Majesty watched the ships and fireworks. Amid the brilliant darkness of the French vessels which were under steam ready to depart made a curious contrast. They sailed during the night. It was officially declared that the only reason for their departure was that they might be able to be in French waters on the anniversary of the death of President Carnot.

Many visitors were received on board the French flagship during her presence here. Admiral Menard, in conversation with press reporters, declared that he was greatly satisfied with his reception and the festive generally. He added: "I am very happy to see that this festival of peace has taken so brilliant a course, undisturbed by the slightest untoward incident."

To-night the town is a seething mass of humanity. Thousands of sailors and soldiers in every variety of uniform are in the streets or in the public resorts all mingling in the heartiest of good comradeship. The windows of the shops are filled with naval devices and much of the same kind of ornamentation can be seen in the windows of private residences.

The hotels, restaurants and temporary booths are feeding a constant stream of visitors, whose appetites have been sharpened by the excitement of the day. At dusk the scene of the water was one of unparalleled beauty. All the warships were outlined with a fairy-like tracery of lamps, and some of them had brilliant displays of fireworks. Altogether the display was the most brilliant ever seen here, and probably finer than ever seen in Germany.

The New York, temporary flagship of the squadron, had a splendid display sixty feet long against her funnels. It read: "America sends hearty greetings to Germany upon the completion of the canal." Set pieces and pictures of the Emperor and President Cleveland, each forty feet square, were also displayed.

Hundreds of officers have inspected the

WEIRD INDIAN FUNERAL.

A Young Chief Buried From Church in the Presence of His Tribe.

All Were Adorned With Paint and Arrayed in Full Savage Raiment.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 21.—The funeral of Hidden Bird, the young Cree lawyer, who died at the "Zoo" on Thursday, that took place to-day in this city, was not only the most weird and impressive that was ever known here, but is the only one on record in which an uncivilized Indian was buried with all the trappings of his tribe that was in attendance in a modern Catholic church.

NO WOMEN ARE RESCUED.

Denial of the Story of the Finding of More Colima Survivors.

Mexican Authorities Search the Locality of the Reported Discovery in Valn.

MAZATLAN, Mex., June 21.—The latest report from Manzanillo denies the finding of any more survivors of the Colima to the south of that port.

The telegram states that no women nor children survivors were found yet. The rescue party sent out has not returned yet, but it is highly improbable that the report is true.

The authorities have sent out parties to search localities where rumor said the survivors have been seen, but no more have been found and all rumors thus far have proved misrepresentations. It is highly probable that no more of the Colima's passengers or crew will ever be heard from.

OF INTEREST TO THE COAST.

Boards Selected to Examine Supplies to the Army.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21.—A postoffice was to-day established at Tibbets, Inyo County, Cal., with Mattie F. Smith as postmistress.

By direction of the Acting Secretary of War a board of survey to consist of Lieutenant-Colonel Charles R. Greenleaf, deputy surgeon-general, Lieutenant-Colonel James G. Lee, deputy quartermaster-general, and Major Charles F. Egan, commissary of subsistence, will assemble at the general depot of the quartermaster's department at San Francisco, from time to time at the call of the senior member, for the purpose of ascertaining and fixing the responsibility for any loss or damage existing in articles of clothing, camp and garrison equipment received at the depot during the next fiscal year.

Lieutenant-Colonel Greenleaf, Major Egan and Captain Addison Barrett, military storekeeper, will assemble at the same depot to fix the responsibility for any loss or damage existing in articles of the quartermaster's supplies received during the year.

Pensions have been granted as follows: California—Original—Thomas Maroney, Benicia; Thomas Salter, Los Angeles; Peter Mooney, National Soldiers' Home. Additional—George Sonnenberg, alias Jacob Metz, San Miguel. Reussue—Lewis Getner, Sacramento.

Oregon—Increase—John G. Young, Dilley. Washington: Reissue—Cornelius E. Mohundro, Okadale; Charles A. Moore, North Yakima.

Counterfeiting Haytian Stamps.

NEW YORK, N. Y., June 21.—Maximilian Martret, a Frenchman, was arrested last night by United States Secret Service officers and locked up on a charge of counterfeiting postage stamps of the Haytian Republic. When searched 20,000 3-cent stamps of the Haytian Republic were found in his possession. Five plates for making the stamps and a machine for perforating them were found in Martret's rooms.

The Jumpers' Mine, Johannesburg. LONDON, Eng., June 21.—A cablegram has been received from the head office at Johannesburg stating the following results for last month: Crushed, 10,390 tons; obtained from mill, 4761 ounces of gold; from concentrates, equal to 806 ounces of gold; from tailings, by cyanide, 572 ounces of gold; total, 6139; profit, \$2750.

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THINK HE IS SHAMMING.

Texas Officials Puzzled by the Condition of a Murderer.

On Sentence Day He Remains Limp, and Therefore Gains More Time.

PARIS, Tex., June 21.—At the present term of the Federal court Charles Key was tried and convicted of murder, and his punishment assessed at death. He swore that he would cheat the gallows. Owing to the crowded condition of the prison he was conveyed to Bonham with several other prisoners for safekeeping. On Monday afternoon he was notified by the jail warden to prepare to make the return trip to this city so as to receive the death sentence, a motion for a new hearing having been overruled.

He retired to the far end of his cell and without saying a word started up on a run toward the cell door, against which he fell head foremost with all his might, falling to the floor. Although he was thought to be in a dying condition, he was brought here and has never recovered consciousness. He is thought that he is "possuming," in a vain hope that the court will adjourn without passing sentence upon him.

An electric battery was applied and had no effect. Starvation was resorted to with a like result, and this being sentence day he was brought into the courtroom and deposited on the floor, and expert medical testimony was called in, and it, too, differed on an opinion as to whether the prisoner was "shamming." Judge Bryant thinks the prisoner is shamming, but would not pass sentence, not caring to have the United States Supreme Court possibly reserve or remand the case.

WENT TO SOUTH DAKOTA.

A Woman Supposed to Be Mrs. Corbett Failed to Get a Divorce.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 22.—A special from Yankton, S. D., says: A woman who undoubtedly is the wife of a pugilist Corbett arrived here Monday for the purpose of obtaining a divorce, but failing to have good grounds the attorneys refused to take the case, and she went to Ellendale.

Junior Order of Mechanics.

OMAHA, Neb., June 21.—The Junior Order of American Mechanics concluded its session to-night. The next meeting will be held next year at Denver. The council to-day formally indorsed the Stone bill unanimously. The Stone bill provides for the consular inspection of immigrants, and is designed to prevent pauper and criminal immigration. The secretary of the legislative committee will receive \$1200 per year, and the committee was continued for another year.

Harmon at a Banquet.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 21.—Attorney-General Harmon was the guest of honor at a banquet to-night by the Cincinnati lawyers. Two hundred prominent members of the bar were present, and speech-making continued till a late hour.

Governor Atkinson Will Liec.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 21.—Governor Atkinson improved steadily to-day, and while he is by no means out of danger, his recovery can almost be predicted with certainty.

IT GIVES ALL THE NEWS.

Comparison of the United Press Service With Its Chief Rival.

One Instance of Superiority In the Day Report of the Celebration at Kiel.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 21.—The Cincinnati Free Press, of which Mr. Mex Burghelm is publisher and which is considered the leading German Republican daily of the State, prints an editorial nearly a column in length comparing the United Press news service with that of the Chicago Associated Press. Among other things it says:

In order that our readers may convince themselves how high the United Press stands above its rival a comparison of Tuesday's cablegrams and other items of news in the Free Press (a member of the United Press and one of the oldest as well as those of the papers which get its news from the Chicago Associated Press brings to light the fact that the foreign dispatches of the latter do not cover a column, while those of the Free Press sum the length of two and a half columns.

Not a word was to be found in any other German paper concerning the festivities at Hamburg in honor of the opening of the North Sea-Baltic canal—a happening on which all the eyes of the world are centered. The account which we printed covered a column and was certainly perused with unusual attention and interest by our readers; also another whole column of important cable and other news, which would have been sought for in vain by any paper supplied by the Chicago Associated Press.

Rarely a day passes when The United Press does not eclipse the Chicago Associated Press in reporting current events. It is therefore clear that all those who seek the latest news and who wish to be up to date on current events, must read a paper that prints the news of The United Press.

This Is One Specimen.

ASHEVILLE, S. C., June 21.—A sensational story was recently sent out from San Francisco by the Chicago Associated Press stating that Colonel A. R. Cochran of San Diego, Cal., was to come into possession of an immense fortune through a North Carolina land grant. The facts are simply that Colonel Cochran instituted a suit at Asheville in 1893 for lands in Mantanga and Mitchell counties based on some supposed land grants.

At the November (1894) term of the court General T. F. Davidson, counsel for Cochran, stated his client had been unable to file the bond required to prosecute the case and it was accordingly dismissed.

WILL NOT MEET IN DENVER.

There Is Yet Discord Among the Transcontinental Managers.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 21.—The Western passenger committee, which was appointed at the general meeting here, decided to-day that it would be impracticable to meet in Denver with the trans-Missouri passenger officials to talk about an agreement for one or both sides of the big river. Chairman Caldwell, one of the committee, as a result of the abandonment of the Denver meeting, notified the general agents who took part in the meeting last week, that the meeting called for next Tuesday was postponed. It will probably be held the first half of July, the date fixed by Mr. Caldwell.

There will be a meeting of the trans-Missouri lines at Denver the first week in July to reach an understanding as to the terms of an agreement within their territory. It is also expected that after July 1 the rate disturbance in Utah and Montana created by the Union Pacific-Oregon Short Line receivership fight will have been cleared away by a non-fulfillment of the rent-paying conditions imposed upon second mortgage bondholders of the Oregon Short Line, which would mean a retention of control by the Union Pacific receivers.

ROSEBERY DEFEATED.

England's Liberals Are Outwitted in the Commons.

MINISTERS MUST RETIRE.

Adoption of an Amendment to Reduce the War Secretary's Salary.

AN OVERTHROW INEVITABLE.

With It All Comes the Retirement of the Duke of Cambridge, Army Chief.

LONDON, Eng., June 21.—The downfall of Rosebery's Government came to-night unexpectedly, although so long looked for. By a majority of 7 the House adopted an amendment to the War Department reducing the salary of Campbell-Bannerman, Minister of War, by £100.

The latter immediately gave notice of his resignation, and the Cabinet meets tomorrow to decide whether or not to resign in a body.

It is difficult to see how it is possible to avoid appealing at once to the country. Indeed, the overthrow of the Liberal Government seems inevitable, and the time of attack had been carefully planned by the opposition.

The Queen is to-night on her way from Scotland to Windsor, where she will arrive tomorrow morning, and where she probably expects an official call from the Prime Minister.

In the House proceedings began by H. Campbell Bannerman, Secretary of State for War, announcing that the Duke of Cambridge would retire from the command of the army.

Mr. Bannerman in announcing the coming retirement of the Duke of Cambridge as commander-in-chief of the British army said:

"At the close of the financial year his royal highness, the Duke of Cambridge, will relinquish the position of chief in command of the British forces, which he has held so long. He has devoted his whole life to the service and has identified himself with the army. It is hardly possible that any one engaged in the civil administration of the army can make this announcement without emotion. We can look back with admiration and gratitude on his long career, which has been distinguished by consistent zeal and marked by marvelous improvements in the army. His resignation has imposed on the Government a serious task. The Duke of Cambridge cannot be succeeded by any officer who combines such large and varied powers and abilities."

The Government, he said, would accept and proceed in the premises upon the principles of the Duke of Devonshire's scheme of an army commission embodying a plan which would be advised by a deliberative council composed of experienced officers. [Cries of "hear!"]

Mr. Balfour said that the members of the House must feel that the severance of the Duke of Cambridge's connection with the army was an event which must move the country for the moment, but they must exclude this feeling from their consideration of practical questions which could not be long deferred. It was certain, however, that they would never find any man who would inspire greater affection in the army or who would be animated by any higher sense of public duty as well as his duty to the Queen and Parliament.

Mr. Bannerman further said that the office of commander-in-chief of the army would be maintained, but his functions would be greatly modified. He would be subject to the ordinary rules affecting staff officers, and his office would be tenable for a period of ten years, which term would be capable of extension if desirable. The commander-in-chief would be the principal military adviser of the Secretary of State for War, whose council would consist of five general officers.

During the debate on the war elements the Hon. St. John Broderick, Conservative member for the Guildford district of Surrey, asked for certain information in regard to the present supply of arms and ammunition.

Mr. Campbell-Bannerman said that the estimate comprehended enough to meet the current needs.

Mr. Broderick was not satisfied with this answer, and moved that the salary of the Secretary of State for War be reduced £25,000 to cover what he alleged was a deficit in the army stores.

A short and sharp discussion ensued, after which a division was taken, and the Government was defeated by 132 to 133. The defeat of the Government on a question of the estimates was received with a deafening volley of Conservative cheers.

Bannerman moved that the committee reporting on the estimates be agreed to. Mr. Balfour asked if the Government proposed to take up further business this evening. After much discussion it was agreed to proceed with the naval works bill.

Campbell-Bannerman contended that the estimate for small arms was ample to render possible the mobilization of three army corps of 110,000 men with sufficient ammunition.

The Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, the Conservative leader in the House, held that the vote asked would not provide a proper supply of arms.

The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, the Liberal Unionist leader, said that the supply on hand was a long way behind what the Japanese army had when it took the field.

The Right Hon. George J. Goschen, formerly Chancellor of the Exchequer, said he concluded, after listening to the debate, that in using the word reserve in its ordinary sense Great Britain had no reserve at all.

The division was then taken. The result surprised both sides. The Unionists cheered. Mr. Chamberlain seemed to dance in his excitement.

After the House had again calmed down

For Pacific Coast Telegrams see Pages 3 and 4.

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