

IN AWFUL AGONY.

How Brave Men Died on the Victoria.

TRYON WAS ON THE BRIDGE

While the Ship Surged to the Sea's Bottom.

HER SCREWS WENT HIGH IN AIR,

Then They Came Down and Mangled the Poor Wretches Swimming in Boiling Water.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

NEW YORK, June 26.—An extra edition of the Evening World contains a special cable from Tripolis, Syria, giving full particulars of the sinking of the Victoria.

When the fleet was within five miles of shore Vice-Admiral Sir George Tryon signalled to turn and form in double line. When the order was given the distance between the ships was less than two cables length, and the execution of the order was extremely difficult for both the Victoria and the Camperdown.

The other vessels, moving to get into double line, were bearing down upon the entangled ships, and a catastrophe involving all of the ironclads seemed imminent.

It seems that Admiral Tryon did not realize the extent of the damage to the Victoria, for when the other ships signalled officers of boats he replied that he did not need them.

Then the Victoria began to forge straight for shore under full steam. The discipline was perfect. The admiral and his officers remained steadfast upon the bridge, and within five minutes after the blow a diving suit was brought on deck and a diver was getting into it to obey the order to go below and find out to the extent of the damage.

About ten minutes after receiving the blow, the Victoria, having got something like two miles nearer shore, all at once leaped a way over to starboard and, with a great roll and plunge, buried her bow beneath the calm surface of the sea. It was almost instantaneous.

There was only a change for a few wild cries before the Victoria was almost completely submerged, bow foremost, with her swiftly revolving screws high in the air.

Those on the deck were thrown immediately into the water. The men forward and below had no time to rush to the deck, and there was but little more time for those in the Victoria to do anything.

A huge hull was drawing on the water as it went down, and several hundred men hurled suddenly into the sea, fully dressed, had to battle against the increasing suction.

Then, in a moment, a peril more horrible descended upon the vessel. The screws sank her and came nearer and nearer to the water and descended into the midst of the struggling human beings. The poor creatures battled in vain against the suction. They were drawn down and thrown against the swift blades, and then came a scene which the officers on the decks of the other warships of the fleet turn away, sick with horror.

One man who was saved says that he saw in the great vortex at least fifty of his fellows fighting with each other and with inevitable death.

In a moment or so the lives disappeared and the bodies closed up. The ship was beneath the sea now, and just as the whirl swallowed almost to the surface there was a muffled sound of thunder, the waters tossed up and steam burst from them. Again shrieks and screams burst from the swimmers, for the boilers had exploded and those who had escaped the deadly blade of the screw felt heating upon them waves of scalding water.

With the first underpinning of the Victoria all the boats were called away from the other ships and came straining over the calm sea to save the strugglers, and they soon picked up the survivors who had got out of reach of the terrible vortex.

Admiral Tryon stayed on the bridge and refused to leave it. Just before the Victoria made her underpinning he saw what was about to happen and issued the order for each man to save himself, but the order never got beyond the bridge. There were many acts of heroism, self-forgetfulness and daring, and the peril of those in the water was increased by the fact that the sea is infested with sharks.

It is the duty of the marines when a collision occurs to immediately close all the watertight compartments. When the Camperdown struck the Victoria the marines went below for this duty, and as a result of 120 marines on the flagship 99 were lost.

HOLD HIM RESPONSIBLE.

Rear-Admiral Markham Will Be Tried by Court-Martial.

LONDON, June 26.—It seems that Rear-

Admiral Markham was on board the Camperdown and in charge of the maneuvers at the time that vessel sank the Victoria. He therefore is held responsible for the disaster, and it has been decided to try him by court-martial.

One newspaper has started a theory that the Victoria disaster was due to attraction by the electricity used on both vessels for lighting purposes, but discreetly refrains from further explanation respecting this unique suggestion.

A dramatic incident occurred at Malta yesterday. The warship Colossus, which parted from the fleet just before the disaster, was entering the harbor with the crew in the best of spirits and singing to the band, which was playing "Home, Sweet Home." When the officers were advised of the disaster the band abruptly stopped playing, the flags were lowered at half-mast, and gloom fell upon all on board.

A number of questions were asked by members of the Commons to-day regarding the foundering of the Victoria. Replying to these questions, Right Hon. U. Kay Shuttleworth, secretary of the Admiralty, said:

"So far as now ascertained, the lost number 360, comprising 22 officers and 338 men. The saved number 287, including 26 officers and 261 men."

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Admiral Gherardi attributes the loss of the Victoria to the failure of the steam steering-gear of the Camperdown. He says that twice during his voyage from the Pacific to Hampton Roads, where his vessels were to take part in the naval review, his flagship was signaled, once by the Charleston and once by the San Francisco, with the information that the steam steering apparatus had given out, but, owing to the fact that the vessels were not in close quarters, no damage whatever resulted.

VICTORIA, June 26.—Among the officers and men of the ships at Esquimaux the loss of the Victoria is still the talk. Several who were on board are known, having been here with H. M. S. Triumph. These are Chaplain Morris, Fleet Surgeon Bose and Gunner Instructor Keats. Messrs. Hulton and Lambert had also friends here, the former being a relative of Captain Hulton of the Amphion.

MR. GWIN IS IN LUCK.

He Has Secured the Office for Which He Fought.

Appointed Shipping Commissioner by Secretary Carlisle to Succeed His Good Friend, Morton.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Secretary Carlisle to-day appointed William M. Gwin of California Shipping Commissioner at San Francisco.

William M. Gwin is a son of the late Senator Gwin, and is a member of the Democratic stock, although not of the faction that has been accustomed in late years to arrogate to itself the control and management of the party.

Mr. Gwin made a fight for the office to succeed his friend John M. Morton, whose term expires August 1. The office is a few offices that is, there is no salary attached to the position of Commissioner or his deputy, although the Government pays three clerks to do the routine work. In years gone by when Colonel Stevenson held the office of Shipping Commissioner the fees amounted to from \$15,000 to \$20,000 per annum.

Commissioner Morton's duties have amounted to \$5,000 a year, according to Mr. Gwin, and the latter hopes to increase the business of the office.

There have been pretty definite tips out for some time that Gwin was booked for the place, and when seen by a CALL reporter recently the gentleman said:

"The office is not a patronage office nor one which lies within the gift of the President. The Secretary of the Treasury has the appointing of the commissioner, who must make out of the fees of his office enough to pay his help. As I understand it the office of the Shipping Commissioner is to protect the sailors, and see they are not robbed of their wages and have a full and fair showing for their rights at all times."

"I spent six weeks in Washington City trying to secure the place and have many good friends there, among whom I am proud to number Justice Stephen J. Field of the United States Supreme Court. I think they all worked for me, but so far as I know no results have been announced. If appointed I can only say I will do the best I can for the sailors, regardless of unions or non-unions. I haven't studied the question of the fight between the union and non-union sailors, nor have I looked closely into the 'boarding-house' question other than to form an idea from the newspaper articles that the boarding-house masters could be dispensed with at a great saving and benefit to the sailors."

AN ORDINARY MURDER.

But It Resembled Somewhat the Work of the Ripper.

LONDON, June 26.—The foul crimes of Jack the Ripper were again called to mind last night by the murder that was committed in Rosherville, a suburb at a short distance to the southeast of London. The body of a woman belonging to the unfortunate class was found with throat cut, as was the case in all the murders committed by the Ripper in the Whitechapel district of London. The murderer effected his escape. The dead woman was not mutilated. The police think it was but an ordinary murder.

Mr. Gladstone Wins.

LONDON, June 26.—The election in Pontefract to-day resulted in the victory of T. Williams Nissen (Liberal), who received 1191 votes over Lees (Conservative), who received 1159 votes.

Class Day at Yale.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 26.—The one hundred and ninety-third exercises of Yale were continued to-day by class-day exercises.

DEATH TO SILVER.

Indian Mints Closed to Free Coinage.

EFFECT IN THIS COUNTRY.

Cleveland and Carlisle Wrought Up About It.

LONG AND SECRET CONSULTATION

Opinion Is Divided, but Bullion-Dealers Are Inclined to Take a Gloomy View.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

LONDON, June 26.—In the House of Lords to-day Earl Kimberley, Secretary of State for India, stated the Indian Council had passed an act for the immediate closing of the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver. He added that arrangements are being made to issue rupees from the mints in exchange for gold at the rate of 164 rupees, and for receiving sovereigns and half-sovereigns at the treasuries in payment for dues at the same rate.

In the Commons Gladstone gave information that that given in the Lords by Kimberley, and he added that gold would not be made the legal tender.

Rupee paper has risen 2. About 50 lacs have already been sold at the average price of 1s 3/4.

According to advices from Bombay, the Indian Council at Simla to-day, beside stopping the minting of silver on private account, fixed the rate of exchange at 1/2.

In the Commons Gladstone gave information that that given in the Lords by Kimberley, and he added that gold would not be made the legal tender at present.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The checks in payment anticipated of the July interest were all mailed by United States Treasurer Morgan late Saturday night.

NEW YORK, June 26.—The cessation of the free coinage of silver by the Government of India was a fruitful source of conversation among financiers to-day. Business was resumed this morning with a general feeling of depression growing out of a combination of unfavorable circumstances.

The fresh failures from various parts of the country and stringent money were a good foundation for the announcement of the stoppage of the Indian silver mints. A prominent banker, who is also one of the heaviest silver bullion dealers on Wall street, is said to have remarked when the announcement came that it was a crushing blow to silver.

"The effect will be paralyzing upon the whole silver market," he went on, "and I think the settlement of the silver question in this country is at hand. The mints have been opened to free coinage and such times as silver for coinage purposes have been presented by private parties and the circulation of silver has become so great that the price of the Indian rupee has been declining steadily for months. This brought about the suspension of free coinage."

Still another large bullion shipper had this to say: "I don't see how the action of the Indian Government in closing its mints will much diminish the demand for silver in India. India is a creditor country, and I do not see how her balance of trade is to be settled save in the old way, by imports of silver. If the mints are closed to private persons, then the government will have to issue silver for coinage purposes in place of private parties. The government will be compelled to do as the Indian banks do, that is, buy silver in the market in London. The depreciation of the rupee has been stopped, but, beyond sentiment, we do not see the silver market will be greatly affected."

At the sub-treasury to-day, the payment of interest on United States four per cent bonds, due July 1, was begun. The total payment will amount to \$6,000,000, and the prepayment of this sum will, it is said, have a very beneficial effect. But, as one of the bank presidents put it, although the bill has burst, the sore place will not be thoroughly healed until after the Sherman silver law has been repealed.

During the day the highest rate quoted for money was 40 per cent. At 2 o'clock it was offered at 48 per cent.

Clearing-house certificates to the amount of \$450,000 were issued to-day and telegraphic transfers of \$1,000,000 were made through the sub-treasury. After the close of business an application was received for the transfer of \$25,000, in addition to \$250,000 in currency sent by registered letter and express to the Pacific Coast.

SILVER HEADQUARTERS.

Advocates of Free Coinage Not Likely to Give Up.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The free-coinage men will open headquarters here in a few days for the purpose of disseminating free silver literature and the assignment of speakers to advocate the cause in the Western and Southern States. They intend to make a hot fight for the white metal.

The market price of silver to-day reached the lowest point in the history of that product. On Saturday the London price, which guides the Director of the Mint in his purchases for the Government, was 37 1/2 pence, or about 81 cents in this country. This morning the price in London was 36 pence, or about 78 cents in New York. The course of the depression is assigned by Mr. Preston, Acting Director of the Mint, as due to the rumor, which is probably true, that India, which is one of the largest silver-consuming countries, is about to close its mints to the white metal.

CARLISLE AND CLEVELAND.

The Action of the Indian Government Has Affected Them Mightily.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The President, Secretary Carlisle and the financial officers of the Government generally received the first authentic news of the startling action of the Government of India in suspending silver coinage through the press dispatches. When the report of the announcement in the Commons and Lords was received the gravity of the situation was at once apparent. Carlisle immediately went to the White House, and for nearly two hours discussed the bearings of Great Britain's action with the President. The conference was renewed at the Presi-

dent's suburban retreat later in the evening and was protracted far into the night.

The circumstances are regarded as too serious to permit of any authentic expression of opinion as to the future policy of the United States until all the facts are ascertained. This, however, can be stated with absolute confidence: The action of the Indian Government is regarded by the United States as doing away with the necessity for reconvening the International Monetary Conference, which was to meet again in Brussels this fall.

It is believed that the action was taken without express orders from the British Government, which had general supervision and control over India affairs. The action of the Indian Government was not altogether a surprise to treasury officials, though what its effect may be on the future action of the United States cannot be easily gauged.

WALL STREET DAZED.

But the White Metal Has but Few Friends There.

NEW YORK, June 26.—Despite the gloomy weather to-day Wall street was comparatively cheerful and contented. Currency shipments to the West were almost nothing, and the only bank failures reported were from Buffalo and Minneapolis, and neither of these had any effect on the market.

The clearing-house association met this afternoon and decided to stand by all its members and to render whatever assistance might be necessary in the event of their becoming embarrassed.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 26.—Huske & Draper, retail dry-goods merchants, failed to-day. No statement is obtainable.

CHESTER, Pa., June 26.—The Crum Creek Iron and Steel Company has failed. The liabilities are \$120,000 and the assets \$110,000.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 26.—The Bank of New England has suspended payments—at least temporarily. Since the failure of the State Bank Thursday there has been a steady withdrawal of deposits. A. J. Blethen, president, says he had considerable money tied up in the Chicago failures. He says depositors will be paid in full.

The liabilities are \$200,000; assets something in excess of that sum. Blethen is a well-known newspaper man, and is believed to have been in the Chicago failures. He says depositors will be paid in full.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 26.—Dr. W. N. Wishard of this city says: "I am authorized to make the statement that T. F. Day, manager of the failed Plankinton Bank of Milwaukee, who has been reported missing, is now in the city, and that he will voluntarily return to Milwaukee as soon as his medical advisors permit."

SIoux CITY, Iowa, June 26.—E. C. Tompkins was to-day appointed receiver for the Union Stockyards State Bank, which failed three weeks ago.

CINCINNATI, June 26.—At Hamilton this evening Louis Snider's Sons in the Probate Court made an assignment of the real estate of his estate. Further details are given in another column.

So Far as the Coast Is Concerned the Storm Is Over.

SAN DIEGO, June 26.—The Savings Bank of San Diego County, connected with the Consolidated Bank, was reopened for business this morning on the order of State Bank Examiner Gerberding, who said it was perfectly solvent and should not have closed.

Throughout the bank panic which began here last Wednesday the Bank of Commerce of which Dr. R. M. Powers is president, has been in a way to steadily hold the lead in public confidence. This morning there was quiet rejoicing throughout the city on finding that the bank's doors which had been closed but three days were again open and business proceeding as usual.

P. N. Pauly, whose instructions from Comptroller Eckles were to take possession of the two national banks, yesterday reported as speedily as possible to work in the National Bank and will be ready in two or three days to examine the Consolidated National.

FRESNO, June 26.—The Savings and Loan Bank opened for business this morning after being closed one day. The bank is perfectly sound. The financial outlook is all serene.

PORT ANGELES, Wash., June 26.—The First National Bank of this city suspended shortly after opening its doors this morning. The suspension was caused by the sudden withdrawal of deposits by several large depositors. The officers of the bank saw that the cash on hand would not hold out, so they decided to suspend temporarily until funds could be secured. The assets of the bank are \$142,000 and the liabilities \$85,000; due depositors, \$82,000. The bank has been conducted on very conservative lines and is in good condition.

The suspension caused no excitement, and confidence in an early resumption is expressed by all parties. The suspension will only cause temporary embarrassment to a few.

SAN BERNARDINO, June 26.—The Farmers' Exchange Bank, now in the hands of Receiver J. C. King, is being put in condition as rapidly as possible and in the near future will resume business.

The First National is awaiting the action of the Government officials, and will reopen for business as soon as they make their report. In order to strengthen the bank without crippling the creditors, an increase of stock will be made and new capital brought in.

RIVERSIDE, June 26.—Attorney-General Hart arrived here this evening from Sacramento, it is said for the purpose of taking steps in the failure of the Riverside Banking Company. He and Bank Examiner Gerberding are looking into the bank's affairs to-night. If the Attorney-General takes a hand in the affair it will keep the bank from resuming and thus disappoint depositors and creditors, who have a contract allowing the bank to resume under promise of paying off all depositors in one to three years.

SHOT HIMSELF.

Colonel Sam Rose Went on a Disastrous Hunt for a Burglar.

DEXTER, June 26.—Colonel Sam Rose was awakened at his residence early this morning by a noise, and, thinking it came from burglars, he took a revolver and started to investigate. When half way

SETS THEM FREE.

Altgeld Has Pardoned the Anarchists.

THEIR GUILT NOT PROVEN.

Or, at Least, the Governor Thinks That Way.

JUDGE AND JURY PREJUDICED.

An Act That Will Require a Vast Deal of Explanation From the Executive.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 26.—Governor Altgeld to-day pardoned Felden, Neebe and Schwab, anarchists serving life terms in the Joliet penitentiary for complicity in the Haymarket riot, Chicago, on the night of May 8, 1888, in which a large number of police were killed and wounded, and for which Parsons, Spies and others were hanged, and over whose grave a monument was unveiled by Chicago anarchists yesterday.

Early this morning the Secretary of State received a note from William F. Doze, the Governor's private secretary, transmitting the papers pertaining to the application for a pardon and an executive order granting pardon to the men. The papers were immediately made out and given to E. D. Dryer, who left on the noon train for Joliet. He delivered the papers to Warden Allen, and the men were at once released.

Governor Altgeld's opinion is very lengthy. After reviewing the history of the Haymarket riot, the trial and conviction, he says that the people who urged the execution of these men, based their appeal on the ground that, assuming the prisoners to be guilty, they had been punished enough. But others assert that the jury which tried the case was packed, and according to law the jury was not competent and the trial was therefore not legal. Further, it was claimed that the defendants were not proven guilty of the charges in the indictment and that the State's Attorney had declared that there was no case against Neebe. The trial judge was either so prejudiced or else so determined to win the applause of a certain class that he did not grant a fair trial.

After reviewing these reasons the Governor says that if the defendants had been given a fair trial there should be no executive interference in this case. On the first proposition the Governor shows that the jury was not selected in the usual way, but that the men were summoned who were known to be prejudiced against the defendants. On the question of the competency of these jurors to act as such the Governor quotes from the record of the Supreme Court of Illinois in which it is known as the Cronin case, in which jurors are asked questions almost the same as those in this case were held to be incompetent.

On the indictment question the Governor says it is not known who threw the bomb. He further shows that the actual throwing was probably an act of vengeance by one who had been maltreated by Police Captain Bonfield. The Governor quotes the statement made by the Chief of Police, Ebersold, from which it appears that it was the policy of a number of police officials to stir up sentiment by largely exaggerating the number and activity of the anarchists.

Ebersold is quoted as saying: "I began to think there was something not so much to the anxiety business as they claimed."

The Governor holds from this that most of the so-called conspiracies were really mere creations of police officers in search of glory and reward by subsequently "discovering" this. As to Neebe's innocence, the Governor quotes a letter written by Mayor Harrison, in which it is shown that there never was any evidence against him. Harrison's letter is indorsed by Fred S. Winston, then Corporation Counsel of Chicago.

In conclusion the Governor refers to the conduct of President Judge Gary showing that on every point his rulings were in favor of the State, and throughout the trial Judge Gary manifested a feeling and venom against the defendants which left a pronounced mark upon the jury.

CHICAGO, June 26.—Governor Altgeld's action in pardoning the anarchists created no great surprise here. While it was not looked for to-day it was expected, from the Governor's opinion on the matter that the pardons were merely a matter of time. Ever since the men were sent to Joliet there has been a strong movement on foot for their release, and few petitions so large as those sent in their behalf were ever prepared in this country.

The Times, commenting on the pardons, says: "These men were wrong but not capitally wrong in the method of their agitation for redress of what they considered grievances. Governor Altgeld has done no more than right in giving them freedom for the rest of their days."

The Inter Ocean says: "Governor Altgeld did not stop with the exercise of his constitutional prerogative. He went out of his way to criticize the Judge who presided over the trial court and the chief detective who ferreted out the testimony in the case. This was without it was not reached Joliet this afternoon made a brief speech to the men, saying that clemency had been extended to them on condition that they promised forevermore to refrain from associating with men who preached the doctrines which had brought them within prison walls, and refrain also themselves from again propagating anarchist theories. The men got off at Twenty-third street to avoid a possible demonstration at the depot, but nevertheless found large crowds about their residences. No demonstrations were made."

SHOT HIMSELF.

Colonel Sam Rose Went on a Disastrous Hunt for a Burglar.

DEXTER, June 26.—Colonel Sam Rose was awakened at his residence early this morning by a noise, and, thinking it came from burglars, he took a revolver and started to investigate. When half way

down the stairs the revolver was accidentally discharged, St. Paul, falling through his abdomen, and causing death.

Colonel Rose was one of the most prominent lawyers in the West, and served as colonel in the Confederate army. He was the Democratic candidate for Attorney-General of Colorado in 1882.

THEY PUNISH MURDERERS.

Ten Under the Sentence of Death and Twenty More to Be Tried.

HAITHSORNE, I. T., June 26.—In the Raines County Criminal Court at Wilberton, Moses Williams, Solomon Lewis, Kingbird Hawkins, Robert Carter and Thomas Mettee, all Indians, were convicted of having murdered King Joe Locktable, another full-blooded Indian, during the Jones and Jackson election feud in August, 1892. The trial of nine others, charged with a similar crime, commenced to-day. There are now nine Indians and one negro to be tried by July 7, with twice as many to be tried. Older Indians agree that the convictions will not reach executions, and the significance in which some of their expressions are clothed is ominous.

DOWN COME RATES.

Even the Southern Pacific Is Preparing to Get In.

CHICAGO, June 26.—The Northern Pacific to-day announced an all-rail route from San Francisco to St. Paul of \$55 first class and \$40 second class. This is a cut in the first-class rate of \$10 and in the second-class rate of \$2.90. The Southern Pacific has requested its Eastern connections to join in making rates equal to those put in effect by the northern competitors, and if it succeeds in winning them over to its way of thinking the Union Pacific will be drawn into the row.

DE BOIS DIED HARD.

The Man With the Bullet in His Brain Finally Succumbs.

But It Took the Slug Four Months to Accomplish Its Work—Result of the Autopsy.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

SONOMA, June 26.—Alfred de Bois, the young man with a bullet in his brain, is dead. On February 14 last, near this place, while handling a pistol, the weapon was accidentally discharged and the bullet penetrated the right temple and lodged in his brain. This case has excited much interest, it being a strange thing for the man to live so long and for the most part comfortably, with a bullet in his brain.

An autopsy was conducted at the County Hospital yesterday at Santa Rosa, where De Bois died, by Dr. Charles Smith, the hospital physician, and Dr. W. K. Vance of Sonoma, the latter having had charge of the patient for the first few weeks after the accident.

The bullet was found embedded in the right frontal or anterior lobe of the brain proper to the extent of half an inch. This part of the brain is understood to be concerned only with the intellectual functions.

The bullet had not traveled more than an inch from its entrance and took an oblique course. The skull was through which the bullet made its way was very thick, accounting for the compressed condition of the bullet, which was found almost as flat on one side as a nickel.

The brain was generally healthy and showed no signs of degeneration. In the immediate neighborhood of the bullet was found. The victim might have lived on had not the lining or membrane of the brain at the site of the injury become inflamed. It was this inflammation of the brain membrane that laid the patient out.

It is a notable point that De Bois at no time suffered severe pain at the seat of the injury. All the pain was located behind the left ear and at the top of the skull.

HOTEL COLLAPSED.

There Were One Hundred Occupants and All Escaped.

FORT SCOTT, Kans., June 26.—The Tremont Hotel collapsed at 9:30 o'clock this morning, having in it 100 occupants. The house was of brick and four stories high. The entire east wall fell, followed by three floors. No one was killed, and Misses Caldwell and Ida Morgan, chambermaids, were the only persons injured. They fell from the third floor and were bruised badly but not seriously. The other occupants had ample warning and escaped.

Firecrackers Will Come High.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Acting Secretary Curtis of the Treasury Department practically raised the price of Fourth of July firecrackers 8 cents per pound to-day, as in importing he has ordered that an account must be taken of the outside coverings as well as of the inside coverings, as to do otherwise would be making all allowance for tare, which is expressly prohibited.

Arrived at Callao.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—A cablegram has been received at the Navy Department announcing the arrival of the Alliance at Callao, where she was ordered when trouble was threatened in that country. The dispatch says nothing of the state of affairs in Peru.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

MOST PERFECT MADE. In all the great Hotels, the leading Clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder holds its supremacy.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. The only Pure Cream of Tartar Baking Powder. Its Purity Has never been Questioned.

40 Years the Standard.