

QUEEN VICTORIA'S BIG JUBILEE.

LONDON JAMMED.

Millions Assemble to Honor Britain's Successful Ruler.

Sixty years of successful reign on the part of Queen Victoria, has brought together such a vast concourse of people numbered by the millions, a gathering of celebrities representing every nation on the globe and a display of naval and military power which will make the jubilee the most inspiring celebration in the history of the world.

Sunday, the first day of the jubilee, was observed in all the churches throughout the realm of Great Britain and also in many cities throughout the United States.

The Queen, with the members of the royal family, attended divine worship at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, where her majesty offered solemn thanks to God. The services consisted of special prayers for the queen.

Empress Frederick of Germany occupied a seat of right of the Queen, and the Duke of Connaught was seated at her left. The scene at the church was most impressive and the service simple. The queen was dressed in black except for a white tuff in her bonnet. At the conclusion of the service the queen, with bowed head, continued in silent prayer. Then followed a touching scene which will ever linger in the memory of those who witnessed it.

Summoning Empress Frederick, who bowed low at her side, the queen kissed her on both cheeks. The Duke of Connaught and the others of the family followed, receiving on bended knees a similar token of affection. In many cases the recipient was kissed several times. The queen was profoundly moved and tears rolled down her cheeks. At last, and evidently with great reluctance, she beckoned her Indian attendant, and leaning on her arm, passed slowly out of the chapel, the entire congregation standing, the soft light falling through the multi-colored windows, and the exquisite strains of the organ rising and swelling beneath the gothic-battered roof. It was a scene never to be forgotten and thrilled all present with strong emotion.

On Monday the Queen came from Windsor to London, and at the Buckingham Palace she received the foreign envoys. In the evening she entertained 90 of her distinguished visitors at dinner. In all the streets through which the royal carriage passed, the palace there were many thousands of people, who cheered enthusiastically. Decorations covered all buildings and over the road were numerous gorgeous arches. The station and adjacent ways were guarded by long lines of gaily uniformed soldiers.

The Queen was dressed in black and bowed slowly to the right and left to the greetings of the millions of her subjects.

At the reception were present United States Special Envoys, Hon. Whitelaw Reid, General Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., Rear Admiral J. N. Miller, U. S. N., and the members of the United States Special Embassy. The envoys wore evening dress, with the exception of the American officers, and the republican simplicity of their attire was a startling contrast with the brilliancy of the uniforms around them.

TO THE QUEEN'S HEALTH.

Notable Gathering Presided Over by the Prince of Wales.

The prince of Wales, as president of the Imperial institute, presided over a banquet given by the institute to the colonial premiers. Everybody wore a decoration of some sort. Stars, ribbons and various orders, together with the splendor of the entire company standing, the eastern potentates, made a brilliant scene. The guests numbered hundreds and represented every branch of national and colonial life. After dinner the prince of Wales proposed "the health of the queen." In a felicitous speech he referred to the approaching jubilee celebration, adding that he had no doubt they would receive the familiar toasts with more acclamation even than was usually the case. This was followed by prolonged cheering, waving of handkerchiefs and cries of "Good, God bless her," the entire company standing. "I beg you," he said, "to drink with me her health, congratulating her not only upon her diamond jubilee, but upon her record reign." This was followed by renewed outbursts of cheering, the band repeating the music of the national anthem. Amid the enthusiasm the prince called for "one cheer more." This was given, only to be followed by another, and that by a third.

Destroy d Jubilee Decorations.
At a meeting held near College Green Dublin, in connection with the Jubilee, a black banner was displayed, bearing the statement:

"During Victoria's reign one and a half millions of people have starved in this island, three millions have been evicted, and four millions have been compelled to emigrate."

A body of undergraduates who marched out from the grounds of Trinity College, carrying a union jack, came into collision with the crowd and there was considerable fighting. Only with difficulty did the police restore order. The cause of the trouble was rivalry in singing national airs. After the rumpus the crowd paraded the streets and destroyed the decorations.

Yankees won't Bite.
Because of the unwillingness of Americans to pay exorbitant prices for seats at the Queen's Jubilee Procession, London speculators are said to have lost \$2,000,000.

Predicted Her Own Death.
Mrs. Abby A. Darling, 63 years old, a clairvoyant and medium, of Providence, was found dead in the hallway of her home. She was lying in a pool of blood, and when the body was discovered by her son, it was thought that her death had been the result of foul play. Medical aid was called, and after an investigation, it was decided that the woman had expired from a hemorrhage of the lungs. It is said that she prophesied a few days ago that she would be found dead before the Queen's Jubilee.

Captured Twenty Women.
Advices from official sources at Sagua la Grande, province of Santa Clara, announce that a detachment of Spanish guerrillas has raided insurgent camps at Gustavo and Zayas, near Manacuas, capturing an insurgent chief's "harem," where 20 women are said to have been found.

Counterfeits in a Sofa.
On the Atlas line steamer Alene, which arrived at New York from Costa Rica, there were found counterfeits by two United States secret service detectives.

HIS BOY ABDUCTED.

Death of the Father of Stolen Charley Ross in Philadelphia.

Christian K. Ross, father of Charley Ross, died at his home in Germantown, Pa. He was in his 74th year. Heart disease was the cause of death. Up to his last illness Mr. Ross never gave up the search for the missing boy, whose abduction started Philadelphia July 1, 1874, and became an unsolved mystery of world-wide interest.

On July 1, 1874, little Charley Ross, 4 years of age, was taken from his home in Germantown by two men in a wagon. A second child, Walter, was taken, but abandoned by the men after driving eight miles. Three days afterward a badly spelled letter in a disguised handwriting was received by the father, stating that the child would not be returned without a large ransom, and would be killed if any proceedings tending to the arrest of the abductors took place. The police believe that the boy was murdered soon after the abduction.

TERSE TELEGRAMS.

A Glucose Trust has been formed in Chicago.

Austin Smith, of Saratoga, N. Y., was killed by a baseball.

Ex-Queen Lillookalani, of Hawaii, is not in favor of annexation.

An Italian boot-black was driven to insanity by a rattlesnake at Joliet, Ill.

Walter Foley's two children were killed by a rattlesnake at Joliet, Ill.

The great tailors' strike in New York City has ended with a victory for the men.

The library of the Iowa State University was struck by lightning. Loss, \$100,000.

Louisville, Ky., experienced an earthquake shock, followed by a terrific rain storm.

A school devoted exclusively to the Hebrew language has been opened in Chicago.

Frank Karna, of Pittsburg, fatally shot his wife, of whom he was jealous and then committed suicide.

Mike Wassell and Peter Cokshow were killed near Pittsburg by a fall of slate in the Panhandle mines.

Twenty head of cattle standing beside a wire fence during a storm were killed by lightning at Nevada, Mo.

Charles Spalding, ex-treasurer of the State University of Illinois, was acquitted on a charge of embezzlement.

Miss Foster, of Lagrange, Ind., was carried half a mile by the wind during a cyclone and received slight injuries.

Two earthquake shocks were felt in San Francisco. Clocks were stopped and suspended lamps and decorations broken.

Four men were playing cards at Hinesville, Ga. They quarreled and John Dillon and Thomas Clark were shot dead.

Frank R. Campbell, once a prominent operator on the Chicago Board of Trade, committed suicide in a hospital in that city.

Damage to the extent of \$75,000 was done to the natural history building of the university of Illinois at Champaign by lightning.

Wille Schneider, a 6-year old boy, in an angry mood, set fire to the clothing of 8-year old Josie Miller at Evergreen, New York. The girl is dead.

One hundred and ten members of the Springfield, Mo., bar have petitioned Gov. Stephenson to pardon Amos Jones and William Stanley, two murderers.

Walter Norris, aged 16 years, was killed by lightning at Bogart, Ga. He was standing on his front porch and had a baby in his arms at the time. The baby was not injured.

Fire destroyed the home of Joseph Melenski, in East Buffalo. His daughter Sophia, aged 19, died from her burns; four younger children may die, and he is frightfully burned.

The steam yacht Ellida, built for E. Burgess Warren, of New York, in its trial trip over a measured course of a mile, made the mile in 1 minute and 20 miles an hour, the fastest time on record.

The bronze figure of Winged Victory, the gift of Massachusetts to the battleship named for the State, was presented on board the ship yesterday by Gov. Wolcott and accepted by Secretary Long.

Having lost her situation, despondent Julia Tohill, of New York, jumped into the river. William Robinson, an unemployed workman, without money or friends, resorted here.

Isaac Norton, cashier of the United States internal revenue office in San Francisco, committed suicide when notified that his accounts were to be examined. The limit of his shortage is placed at \$6,000.

The annual report of the state geologist states that the average gas pressure of Indiana has decreased about 20 pounds in the past 12 months. The state geologist says that the supply of natural gas is slowly but surely failing.

Capt. Boycott died in London at the age of 55. He was an Irish land owner and displaced the people with his harsh methods. They determined to ignore him in all matters and thus came the term now generally used, "boycott."

During a thunderstorm at Springfield, Ill., Christian Gonalt, alias Chris Minenkun, was killed by lightning while playing in a field near Farmersville. It was discovered on searching his person that he had about \$25,000 in cash. He had been living a miser's life.

John H. Miller, counsel for Alonza B. Bowers, of California, and B. Brown, of Illinois, filed a petition in the Court of Claims demanding judgment against the United States for \$200,000 for use by the Government of a patented dredging machine owned by the claimants.

Lewis Henderson arrived at Shelbyville from Cincinnati to visit Miss Minnie Sampson, who was at the depot to meet her lover. Henderson jumped from the train before it stopped. He was thrown under the wheels and his head severed before the eyes of the young woman whom he was to marry July 4.

John Gugenheimer of Davenport, Ia., has murdered his wife by mixing strychnine with an eggnog and giving her the drink. He then committed suicide in the same manner. Neighbors found his body in the kitchen and that of his wife in the cellar. Gugenheimer was a farmer and had formerly been insane.

Nelson's flagship, the Frodyrant, which is now touring the coast as a show ship, has been driven ashore in the fierce storm that ravaged the north of England and Scotland, and is expected to be lost. Liverpool and Glasgow suffered severely.

President John W. Thomas, of the Nashville Exposition, has received from President McKinley a letter expressing the pleasure resulting from his recent visit and congratulating him upon the beauty, scope, perfectness and success of the Exposition, and the thanks of the President and party for the pleasures afforded and courtesies shown by officials and citizens.

HAWAII READY FOR ANNEXATION.

WAITING ON THE SENATE.

Secretary Sherman Places His Signature to the Treaty.

After years of debate and agitation over the annexation of Hawaii a treaty has at last been drawn up and signed by the proper authorities of the United States and those of Hawaii.

Before the final signature of the document the secretary of State was presented a formal protest by the Japanese government through its legation here, against the consummation of the agreement. The protest is understood to be based on apprehension that the special treaties now existing between Japan and Hawaii, under which the Japanese enjoy advantages, will be affected injuriously by annexation.

The treaty provides that the government of the Hawaiian Islands cede to the United States absolutely and forever all rights of sovereignty in and over the Hawaiian Islands and its dependencies, and that these islands shall become an integral part of the territory of the United States. The government of Hawaii also cedes to the United States all public lands, public buildings and public property of every description. Congress shall enact special laws to govern the disposition of the lands in the Hawaiian Islands. All revenue from these lands shall be used solely for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Hawaiian Islands for educational and other public purposes.

The Hawaiian Islands shall be admitted into the Union as a territory of the United States, local laws to be passed by a local legislature, but subject to the approval of the President. Until Congress shall apply the laws of the United States to the islands the present laws of Hawaii are to govern the islands.

The present treaties and laws governing Hawaii's commercial relations with foreign nations shall remain in force until Congress shall take action. Further immigration of Chinese laborers is prohibited pending congressional action and the entry of Chinese from Hawaii into the United States, likewise, is prohibited. The United States assumes the public debt of Hawaii, but with a stipulation that this liability shall not exceed \$1,000,000. The treaty, before it becomes effective, shall be ratified by the proper authorities of the United States and of Hawaii. No mention is made of any gratuity to Lillookalani or Kalulani.

Should this treaty be ratified by the senate the island will become part of territory of the United States.

HAWAII MUST WAIT.

No Action to be Taken on the Island this Session.

Senator Davis, chairman of the senate committee on foreign relations, said that he would not make an effort to press the Hawaiian treaty to final consideration during the present session of congress. "While," he said, "the opposition to the ratification of the treaty is not formidable as to numbers, it has already been made evident that it will be determined and, in fact, coupled with the impossibility of holding a quorum for any length of time after the passage of the tariff bill has already forced the conclusion that an effort to secure immediate action would be futile; hence it will not be made. He said, however, that there would be difficulty in getting a ratification resolution through the committee at the present session. He said also that he would be disposed to give ex-Queen Lillookalani a verbal hearing.

Privileged Newspaper Men.
John S. Shriver, the correspondent of the New York "Mail and Express" was declared not guilty of contempt in refusing to answer question of the senate committee in relation to the sugar trust investigation. The counsel for the defense now hold that a precedent is established which virtually brings newspaper witnesses within the privileged class. E. J. Edwards, New York correspondent of the Philadelphia "Press," was also acquitted.

Presidential Nominations.
The following nominations have been made by the President, Charles L. Cole, of Pennsylvania, to be consul general at Dresden, Saxony; George F. Lincoln, of Connecticut, consul at Antwerp, Belgium; Walter Schumann, of New York, consul at Mayence, Germany; Charles E. Turner, of Connecticut, consul general at Ottawa, Canada; Hector D. Castro, of New York, consul general at Rome, Italy; Hilary S. Brunot, of Pennsylvania, consul at St. Etienne, France.

American Seamen Only.
Secretary Long of the navy has a plan to Americanize the navy. A large portion of the seamen now enlisted on American men-of-war are of foreign birth. In case the United States should get into war with any foreign power the fact that our vessels are manned by foreigners would give rise to serious apprehension.

Our Minister to Spain.
The President has nominated Gen. Stewart S. Woodford, of New York, to be minister to Spain.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Secretary Long took part in the Bunker Hill celebration at Boston.

The President will be present at the unveiling of the Logan monument at Chicago, July 22.

A new treaty of general arbitration between the United States and Great Britain is being prepared by President McKinley and Secretary Sherman.

The blind chaplain of the Senate Rev. W. H. Milburn, is attracting a good deal of attention in London at present, the jubilee notwithstanding.

Representatives of the mint have gone west to superintend the annual settlement at the San Francisco and Carson, Nev., mints. \$60,000,000 will be counted.

Filled with Shot.
Jack Johnson, who, in company with Ben Haney, took the 13-year-old daughter of J. M. Kirkland from Mayfield, Ky., for unlawful purposes, was filled with 47 buckshot by the father of the abducted girl. No trace can be found of the girl. Johnson was on his way home when Kirkland waylaid him and shot him full of holes, Kirkland surrendered and was held over to the grand jury.

A Brave Girl.
M. D. Robinson, engineer of the Fall Brook railroad, says his train was saved from a terrible wreck a few days ago by Miss Mabel Gamble, of Cedar Run, Pa. The girl saw a large saw log come down the mountain side and land on the track just around a curve. Seeing Robinson's train approaching she unhesitatingly threw her petticoat and swung it over her head, bringing the train to a stop.

MONEY DICTATES.

College President Must Change His Views or \$1,000,000 Will be Withheld.

Brown university, at Providence, R. I., may lose President Andrews, mainly because John D. Rockefeller objects to his free silver views, and withholds a contemplated gift of \$1,000,000 to the university on that account. President Andrews says he will resign rather than give in. Representative Walker at a meeting of the trustees vigorously attacked President Andrews' free trade and silver view, and a committee was appointed to ask him not to teach those doctrines. He is now in Europe.

A son of John D. Rockefeller graduated from Brown and it was reported that the young man's father would have given something handsome to the university but for his dislike to President Andrews' radical views. It is not believed that President Andrews will accept dictation from the trustees. Andrews has done much for Brown, raising it from a boarding school to a college of the first grade. The committee appointed to notify Andrews consists of Chancellor Goddard, of the college, Judge Durfee and Francis Wayland.

DECREASE IN IMPORTS.

Business With the Island Declines More Than One-Fifth.

A significant report on our trade with Cuba from 1887 to 1897, prepared by Chief Hitchcock, of the foreign markets section of the agricultural department, has been promulgated by Secretary of Agriculture Wilson. The statistics show clearly the effect of present hostilities in Cuba upon the commercial intercourse of the United States with that island.

During the last fiscal year, 1896, the total value of our Cuban trade amounted to only \$47,548,610, as compared with \$102,854,204 in 1893, the year preceding the breaking out of the war. This was a falling off of more than 50 per cent. in three years. Returns already available for the current fiscal year indicate a still further decline, the records for the nine months ending March 31, 1897, placing the total value of the trade for that period as low as \$14,926,517. At this rate the figures for the fiscal year 1897 will hardly reach \$20,000,000, or less than one-fifth the value recorded for 1893. Up until the breaking out of the war our trade was constantly on the increase.

Our imports from Cuba have generally been much in excess of our exports to that island, the balance of trade being decidedly against the United States. During the year 1887-1896 the value of the merchandise imported averaged \$59,168,656 per annum, and that of the merchandise exported only \$14,917,572 per annum. In 1886 the imports fell to \$40,917,730, exports to \$7,536,880. The remarkable decline in our trade with Cuba from July 1, 1896, to March 31, 1897, occurred chiefly in the case of imports. Of the merchandise imported into the United States from Cuba, fully 90 per cent. is agricultural.

Sugar, the most important of the products imported from Cuba, amounted in value to more than 75 per cent. of the entire imports for the decade. The heaviest shipments on record were in 1894, reaching in that year as high as 2,127,592,319 pounds, valued at \$163,147,745. Importations of sugar were much smaller in the two succeeding years, amounting in 1896 to only 1,092,171,312 pounds, valued at \$2,102,835. Returns for the nine months ending March 31 of the present year exhibit a still greater falling off. Molasses imports also fell off greatly.

BE ON YOUR GUARD.

Cunning Swindlers Imposing on Americans with a New Bait.

A gang of French and Spanish swindlers, with headquarters at Valencia, Spain, are now prosecuting in the United States a gigantic scheme of fraud which for skillful planning and execution is without parallel in the history of the confidence line. The Valencia rogues have evolved a plan, which appeals not to the man whose latent dishonesty is aroused by a promise of fabulous profits, but to the prudent business man of a speculative turn, and so specious are the arguments that they seldom fail to find a victim at \$1,000 a find. The patience with which these fellows pursue their purpose is something extraordinary. They began in August, 1896, in one instance, and are only now concluding negotiations. An American agent is employed in New York to secure the names and addresses of well-to-do merchants and farmers in New York and interior cities throughout the Union, with which these fellows pursue their purpose is something extraordinary. 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