

GERMANY IS WITH US.

Will Accept the Anglo-American Arbitration Scheme.

RUSSIAN PROPOSALS REJECTED.

Col. Schwarzhoff's Speech the Greatest Sensation of the Conference—He Vigorously Attacks the Plan of Disarmament Urged by the Russians.

London, June 27.—The correspondent of The Daily News at the Hague says: "The German delegates today privately informed their colleagues that they had received instructions to accept the principle of a permanent tribunal of arbitration as outlined in the Anglo-American plans. This and the speech of Colonel Gross Von Schwarzhoff, plainly intimating that Germany had made up her mind against the Russian idea of disarmament and had reached the conclusion that the time had arrived to tell the world so, are the two great events of the whole conference. Neither has been published as an official act of the German government, but everybody knows that Germany will not recede from the position thus taken up.

"Yesterday I interviewed many delegates, some friendly to Germany, others hostile. They were unanimous in declaring the Schwarzhoff speech a smashing blow, pulverizing the argument of General Don Beer Poortuegal and Colonel Jilinski. The effect was tremendous within the conference when Schwarzhoff pointedly exclaimed: 'Germany is not ruined. On the contrary, her wealth, contentedness and standard of life (he used these English words) are daily increasing.'"

"Altogether his speech was the greatest sensation of the conference hitherto, nobody expecting Germany to reject the Russian proposals in so brusque and unconditional a manner."

"When the disarmament proposals came on the first feeling of most of the members was to reject everything forthwith. M. De Staal, seeing this, went up to the chairman and asked him to propose a sub-committee. On the division all the delegates voted for the postponement of the consideration of military disarmament until after the report of the sub-committee, except those of Germany and Austria, who voted for its immediate consideration, which would have meant immediate rejection. The Swiss delegate abstained from voting, and the United States at first sided with Germany, but Captain Crozier was finally talked over, and he voted with the majority."

"Colonel Gross Von Schwarzhoff spoke for over half an hour with overpowering frankness. His speech was considered admirable, and the members of the conference predict that he has a future."

"The Russians," he said, "call Siberia a colony, but in a European war they would bring every Siberian regiment to Europe by rail."

THE SHAMROCK LAUNCHED.

Meets With a Collision Which Causes But Slight Damage.

London, June 27.—Sir Thomas Lipton's cup challenge Shamrock was launched at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon at Millwall. Lady Russell christened the yacht with the customary bottle of champagne, saying: "I christen you Shamrock. God bless you! Good luck to you! May you bring back the cup."

Three cheers were then given, and, on a signal from Lady Russell, the boat and the cradle glided safely into the water, with her entire crew and many workmen on board. As the Shamrock reached midstream from the slips a barge collided with her, striking the yacht's bow above the water line. There was a great cry when the Shamrock struck, especially from several members of the Lipton party who witnessed the launch from the river. But it was soon ascertained that the damage done was slight, and as a tug towed the yacht towards the dock hundreds of whistles and horns made a tremendous din.

Suicide Does Not Invalidate Policy. Kansas City, June 27.—Federal Judge Phillips, in a decision in the case of Ross B. Jarman against the Knights Templars and Mason's Life Indemnity company, holds that under the statute governing assessment insurance companies it was no defense against the payment of the policy that the insured committed suicide unless it was shown that he contemplated suicide at the time he was insured, and that changes in the rules of the company, made after the policy was taken out, would not affect the payment of the policy. Lawyers have estimated that this ruling will cost assessment companies at once about \$500,000.

Five Years For Espionage. Nice, June 27.—The trial of General Gletta Di San Giuseppe, the Italian charged with espionage, who was arrested here June 12, resulted yesterday in a verdict sentencing him to five years imprisonment and to a fine of 5,000 francs. He was arrested by agents of the French government, who asserted he has been inspecting the fortifications on the frontier of France. Several plans were found on his person, but the general held that they were not of a secret character, and merely the drawings of a tourist.

The President Homeward Bound. Adams, Mass., June 27.—The vacation which President and Mrs. McKinley have been enjoying here as the guests of W. B. Plunkett is at an end, and last night the presidential train bore them toward the nation's capital. The president returns to his executive labors in remarkably fine health, but Mrs. McKinley is not well, and it was on her account that the present stay was curtailed two days.

Aguaído in Command. Manila, June 24.—Aguaído does not seem to be satisfied with the attempt of the insurgents to retake San Fernando, and he has taken command of General Luna's army and has massed the largest rebel force yet mobilized, bringing 3,000 men from the Antipolo region. He is exceedingly troublesome.

RIOTS IN SPANISH CITIES.

Against Government's Financial Proposals—Martial Law in Saragosa. Madrid, June 27.—A violent demonstration against the budgetary proposals of the Spanish government took place at Saragosa yesterday. The rioters attempted to stab the governor, but he was rescued by the police. A police inspector was wounded and a gendarme was killed. The mob pillaged the building of the Saragosa council general and stoned the gendarmes on guard, several of whom were severely injured. The disorders increasing, the troops were ordered out and charged the rioters. Martial law was then proclaimed, the prefect of police handing over the reins of power to the military authorities.

In the chamber of deputies yesterday the premier, Senor Don Francisco Silva, replying to a question by Senor Romero y Robledo as to the disturbances in various parts of the country, said that those at Seville and in Madrid were not important, but the disorders at Saragosa were serious. The government, he declared, was fully determined to punish severely all outbreaks against law and order, and if necessary the whole peninsula would be declared in a state of siege.

Senor Silva, while passing along the street yesterday, was the object of slight manifestations of a hostile character.

A SOLDIER'S COMPLAINT.

Declares That Fever Stricken Men Were Sent to the Front.

Chicago, June 24.—A special to The Chronicle from Marinette, Wis., says: Hugh D. McCoshan, for years a resident of this city and now serving as sergeant in Company H, First South Dakota volunteer infantry, in the Philippines, in a letter dated at Manila, May 12, and addressed to Joseph Laurman, a local merchant, says:

"Two days after San Fernando was taken our regiment had but 190 men on the line, the remainder being dead, sick or wounded. General MacArthur complained of the number of men, other regiments being in the same shape as ours, and Major Potter was sent into Manila to rush men to the front. Acting under instructions, he sent out 108 men. Of these 30 were unable to reach the depot, a mile distant, many of them fainting on the way, some 28 or 30 ultimately arriving at San Fernando in worse condition than when sent to Manila, the others being ordered back by surgeons along the line of the railroad, who saw at a glance that they were in a precarious condition."

"I can prove by the record of the hospital that men were ordered to the front whose temperature was 103 degrees, and men from other regiments fared no better."

ADMIRAL DEWEY ON EXPANSION.

He Wants Chinese Who Fought With Him Admitted to Citizenship.

Minneapolis, June 24.—George H. Holden, who has just returned from the Philippines, tells of a talk with Admiral Dewey in Manila during which the latter expressed expansionist convictions of the strongest type. The admiral requested Holden to give an opinion on the future course of the government in the islands, and when his caller declared that the American people could not afford to withdraw, that they were building for the future and not for the present, and that they owed it to the world to remain, he heartily approved of the words.

"Impress your view upon your friends and every American citizen," said Dewey.

Holden was asked by the Admiral to visit a certain member of the foreign relations committee of the senate and urge him to have a law passed extending citizenship to the 80 Chinese boys who participated in the battle of Manila bay.

"They were good enough to fight for us, and they are good enough to be American citizens," said Dewey.

Charge a Senator With Forgery.

Sioux Falls, S. D., June 27.—A. F. Burkholder, a newspaper man, has created a sensation in political and army circles by charging that a United States senator forged a letter in support of the senator's hostility to expansion and to the war in the Philippines. The letter purported to have been written by an officer of the First regiment, South Dakota volunteers, whose name was withheld through fear that the writer would be court-martialed. It described the conditions in the American ranks as being little better than in the convict camps of Siberia. A defense was made in behalf of the senator that the letter should have been dated May 9, instead of April 9. The letter appeared in the issue of a paper here last Tuesday morning, some hours before the arrival of the mail train bringing the regular Manila mail.

Freezing Out Non-Unionists.

Cleveland, June 27.—There is a general disposition among workmen to refuse to ride on cars manned by non-union crews, and if the conductors cannot show a union card on demand workmen refuse to pay their fare or remain on the cars. In consequence of this feeling, it is said, the non-union men are leaving the city in droves. The company had hoped to keep about 250 of them, but it is now said that within a week not more than 50 will be left.

Armed Negroes Protect a Brute.

Birmingham, Ala., June 27.—John Sheperd, colored, who outraged Mrs. Monroe Jones, wife of a Walker county farmer, last Thursday, has been located near Cardiff. The sheriffs of Jefferson and Walker counties have persons there. Two hundred armed negroes are protecting the rapist, and the posess have divided and are advancing on the settlement. A mob from Cordova threatens to lynch the negro if he is caught. Trouble is imminent.

To Prosecute Oleomargarine Cases.

Rome, N. Y., June 27.—I. J. Evans, of this city, has been designated by Attorney General Davies to prosecute the oleomargarine cases brought by the state against Armour & Co. and other Chicago packers to recover penalties amounting to over \$2,000,000. The first move will be made early in July, when a hearing will take place in Albany before a referee.

Woman Suffrage Defeat in England.

London, June 27.—The house of lords yesterday defeated the bill legalizing the election of women as councillors and aldermen. The vote stood 132 against the measure and 68 in favor.

CORNELL'S VICTORY

In the Race Against Columbia and Pennsylvania Freshmen.

PENNSYLVANIA WINS FIRST RACE.

In the Four Oared Contest the Men From the Keystone State Defeated Cornell's Four by Length and a Half. Columbia Second in Freshman Race.

Poughkeepsie, June 27.—The four oared race over the two mile course yesterday was won by Pennsylvania. Time, 11:12. Cornell was second; time, 11:14 3-5. Time of first mile: Pennsylvania, 5:29 3-5; Cornell, 5:33.

The freshmen eight oared race between Pennsylvania, Columbia and Cornell over the two mile course was won by Cornell; time, 9:55. Columbia was second, one and a quarter boat lengths behind Cornell; time, 10:10. Pennsylvania third, three and a fourth lengths behind Columbia; time, 10:10.

At the crack of the pistol the two four oared crews from Cornell and Pennsylvania took the water together, but the Pennsylvania stroke started at 36, while the Cornell stroke was only 34. The Pennsylvania stroke, while not as prettily rowed as Cornell's, had much more go in it, and before the boats had gone ten lengths the Quakers had shoved their boat's nose ahead of the Ithacans. From a mere gain of inches in the first half a mile the gain of the Pennsylvania boat became one of feet as they neared the mile mark. Twice the Cornellians tried to reduce the lead, but each time the Quakers responded and maintained the lead of one length, which they had when they struck the bridge. It was here that a collision seemed almost imminent, owing to the swell created by a ferryboat. It was averted, however, and when they cleared the great abutments it was seen that the Pennsylvania boat had a lead over Cornell of fully a length and a quarter. From this point of the battle to the finish there was little material change, Pennsylvania crossing the line a winner by a length and a half.

The freshmen race was one of the closest and most exciting races seen on the river in years, the Columbia crew giving the Cornell crew a sharp and pretty fight for first place and making phenomenal time, considering the slowness of their stroke. At the sound of the pistol the three crews got away in a bunch, but at the settling down of the stroke to the crew's usual style it was seen that Cornell had poked the pointed nose of her shell a few feet ahead of the line. For the first half a mile the struggle was so exciting that the spectators arose on the press car and in the observation train and cheered for each crew. Cornell was rowing a long, sweeping stroke of 34, while Pennsylvania was rowing at the rate of 35. Columbia was rowing a phenomenally long stroke, 32, the wonder of all of the experts on the train, for the boat went along almost as fast as the Cornell boat.

As the crews reached the mile mark, with the Cornell boat about a half length out from the bunch, Columbia seemed to gain, and there were shouts of approval as the nose of the boat crept up. But the old Cornell form was there. Never did the stroke go above the 34 mark, and the speed came from increased power in the stroke. Columbia was steady in its stroke also, only hitting it up to 33, but the boat began to lose after the mile was passed, and soon Cornell had a lead of a clear length. Pennsylvania was in the meantime steering erratically, especially at the mile mark, going out of the course badly. In this way she lost some speed, and although the crew pulled a stout stroke, and did it cleanly, they dropped behind rapidly, the nose of their boat as they came under the bridge being just even with the stern of the Columbia boat.

The race after the mile and a half point was passed was between Columbia and Cornell. Amid the tearing of whistles and the cheers of the Cornell contingent the boat crossed the finish line with a quarter of a length to spare, and Pennsylvania following Columbia three boat lengths behind.

Federal and State Courts in Conflict.

Weir City, Kan., June 27.—Deputy United States Marshal Briggs is here serving a restraining order, issued by United States District Judge Hook, on about 100 union miners, restraining them from in any manner interfering with the operations of the Central Coal and Coke company. Sheriff Sparks, of Cherokee county, is also enjoined from interfering with the company in any lawful means they may employ to get men to work in the mines. This injunction brings the state and federal courts into direct conflict.

Mrs. Barrow's Heavy Sentence.

New York, June 27.—Mrs. George E. Barrow, when arraigned before Justice Werner in the criminal branch of the supreme court, pleaded guilty to the charge of kidnapping baby Marion Clark. She was sentenced to 12 years and 10 months in prison. Justice Werner bitterly denounced the woman, and pronounced her crime one of "consummate villainy." He refused to accede to Lawyer Howe's request to defer the sentence.

Anti-French Riots in China.

London, June 27.—The Hong Kong correspondent of The Daily Mail telegraphs as follows: "Anti-foreign disturbances have just occurred in Meng-Tau, province of Yun-Kan, where the residences of the customs staff and the French consulate have been burned by an armed mob. The foreigners effected their escape."

Austria's Emperor Suffers a Relapse.

Vienna, June 27.—Emperor Francis Joseph has had a slight relapse, but his physicians have no anxiety. They advise that as soon as he is able to leave his room he should go to Gastein to take the waters.

Woman Suffrage Defeat in England.

London, June 27.—The house of lords yesterday defeated the bill legalizing the election of women as councillors and aldermen. The vote stood 132 against the measure and 68 in favor.

ITEMS OF STATE NEWS.

Scranton, June 23.—Walter M. Howells, a minor in the Pyne shaft, at Taylor, was killed today by a fall of rock. He was 24 years old. The fatal accident was not due to the weight of the coal which fell upon him. It was a small piece, but it cut an artery in the neck and he bled to death.

Bedford, June 25.—A terrific hail-storm passed over this vicinity about noon yesterday, doing considerable damage. The hailstones were as large as walnuts and fell so rapidly that for a short time the ground was almost covered. Much damage was done to fruit and grain in the southern part of the county.

Philadelphia, June 27.—At the meeting of the board of managers of the Pennsylvania Working Home for Blind Men yesterday afternoon it was decided to grant the increase in wages asked for by the strikers, and as a result of this it is expected that all differences between the managers and the inmates will come to an end.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., June 26.—What may be a murder occurred last evening at Kingston, about a mile from this city, on the other side of the Susquehanna. In the course of a quarrel John Hudrick stabbed his boarder, Stephen Konya, in the abdomen. The stab is a very serious one and may cause death. Hudrick is in jail and Konya is at the hospital.

Philadelphia, June 24.—Judge McPherson, in the United States district court, yesterday afternoon, granted a postponement of the trial of Elery P. Ingham and Harvey K. Newitt, who are jointly indicted for alleged conspiracy in the counterfeiting cases, until Oct. 9. The request for continuance was made by A. S. L. Shields, attorney for the defendants, on the ground of Mr. Ingham's illness.

Washington, Pa., June 27.—The Washington county Republican committee met here yesterday and endorsed the action of the delegates to the county convention by passing resolutions favoring the nomination of Colonel A. L. Hawkins, of the Tenth Pennsylvania, for the nomination as state treasurer. The resolutions were received with cheers and applause and were carried without dissent.

Carbondale, June 24.—A terrible thunder storm visited this city at noon today, and the large hailstones that fell broke many windows. Four dwelling houses were struck by lightning and destroyed. Two barns were also burned. Mark Campbell, foreman of the Delaware and Hudson mines, was seriously shocked by a falling telephone wire, and the telephone service was completely demoralized for several hours. The loss will reach \$10,000.

Scranton, Pa., June 27.—Judge Gunster yesterday handed down an opinion in which he declares the act passed by the legislature of 1897 which gives protection to employees who form, join or belong to labor organizations to be unconstitutional. The opinion was handed down in the case of Lewis Mack, who prosecuted George W. Clark, a foreman for a large steam fitting and plumbing house, for discharging workmen because they belonged to labor unions.

Reading, June 24.—Mrs. Martha Snyder, known as the "Mexican herb doctor," was arrested this afternoon by Detective Marts charged with practicing medicine illegally. The particular case which led to her arrest was the death of Katie Seyler, aged 7 months, who died at Mrs. Snyder's place, where she had been taken for treatment. Mrs. Snyder was arrested about a year ago for practicing illegally and was found guilty in the Berks county criminal court. She escaped, however, with a light sentence. She gave bail for a hearing.

Wilkesbarre, June 24.—The fire at the Maxwell colliery at Ashley is still raging, and the company officials are devoting all their attention to the work of subduing it. Superintendent Richards and his assistants spent today at the colliery conducting the work. The fire in the old Empire No. 4 colliery, which started three weeks ago, is still raging. Hose was taken into the mine yesterday, and an attempt will be made to smother the flames with culm and water. This is the most effectual method known, and the officials are confident that in any event both fires can be extinguished in this manner after other methods fail.

Erie, June 25.—Edwin D. Herdler, who shot and killed his brother-in-law, Lew Kreider, three years ago in May, will be executed on Friday, July 7. Colonel Thompson, who went before the pardon board, has returned, and there is no longer any hope for Herdler. Colonel Thompson carried with him petitions from clergymen, lawyers and citizens, asking for commutation to life imprisonment, but the board would not consent to another hearing, as the case had already been refused by a previous board. Herdler maintains the same cool demeanor which characterized him during the trial. The death watch is now over him. Herdler has a mother and a wife.

Pittsburg, June 27.—Benefit week of "all organized labor of western Pennsylvania" at the Grand Opera House has assumed proportions not thought of by the promoters, and the affair promises to result in closer union of the laboring classes in this section than ever before. The week was inaugurated with a large parade, escorted as the guest and orator of the evening Governor Stone, who at the conclusion of the vaudeville bill made a short address. The speakers for the balance of the week are: Tuesday, Samuel Gompers; Wednesday, T. V. Powderly; Thursday, P. J. McGuire; Friday, General Miles; Saturday, Samuel P. Jones, mayor of Toledo.

Williamsport, June 24.—The most terrific wind, rain and hail storm for years swept over Williamsport and vicinity this afternoon, doing immense damage. The storm of hail was especially severe north of the city, where hundreds of window panes in residences were broken and chickens, ducks and turkeys were killed by the hailstones, many of which were two inches in diameter. At Trout Run hail fell to a depth of four inches. Much damage was done at Jersey Shore, Montoursville, Montgomery, Muncy and other places. The cellar at the Lycoming pants factory was filled with water and 500 cases of goods ruined. The wall of the building was also damaged.

THE BRITISH POLICY.

Joseph Chamberlain's Speech to Birmingham Unionists.

A MOST DETERMINED ATTITUDE.

"The Transvaal Is Flagrantly Violating the Equality of the London Convention Was Intended to Secure." The Government Will Not Draw Back.

Birmingham, Eng., June 27.—Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, addressing the Unionists of this city last evening, reviewed carefully the Transvaal question.

In the course of his speech he said that, owing to the enormous military preparations of the government of the South African republic, Great Britain had been compelled to increase the British garrison in Cape Colony and Natal, entailing an additional expenditure of £500,000 annually.

"If the reforms which Lord Ripon proposed in 1884 had been accepted," said the minister, "there would have been no raid and no crisis at the present. But the raid told the hands of the government and prevented the application of pressure."

Mr. Chamberlain said the government had tried to establish friendly relations with President Kruger, but all their advances had been received with contempt. He then proceeded to eulogize Sir Alfred Milner, governor of Cape Colony and British high commissioner for South Africa. The government accepted full responsibility for the actions of that official. As for the counter proposals of Mr. Kruger, they did not constitute even a fair instalment of reform.

After denouncing in the strongest terms the attitude and actions of the Boers, Mr. Chamberlain, with great deliberation and emphasis, added:

"The Transvaal's enormous secret service fund has procured it friends and advocates in every country. The way the British subject there is treated is not only a menace to them, but interferes with our prestige among the natives, who now regard the Boers, and not the British, as the paramount power."

"Besides the breaches of the London convention the Transvaal is flagrantly violating the equality that convention was intended to secure. Its misgovernment is a festering sore, poisoning the whole atmosphere of South Africa. The Dutch in Cape Colony and Natal would be in the happiest condition, but so long as the disease of hatred and suspicion prevails in Transvaal it is impossible to stop the contagion."

"Four times since independence was granted we have been on the verge of war with the Transvaal. It is erroneous to say the British government wants war, but it is equally erroneous to say that the government will draw back, now that it has put its hand to the plow."

"We hope that the efforts that are now being made will lead to an amicable arrangement, for Great Britain only desires justice, but there comes a time when patience can hardly be distinguished from weakness and when moral pressure becomes a force, that cannot be continued without loss of self respect. I trust that time may never come in this instance, but if it does Britons will insist upon finding the means to secure a result essential to the peace of South Africa."

A REVIEW AT ALDERSHOT.

Soldiers Who Are Ready to Fight For the Queen in Africa.

London, June 27.—The queen, the Duke of Cambridge, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, Grand Duke Michael of Russia, the Duke of Connaught, General Lord Wolseley, commander-in-chief of the army; Colonel Samuel S. Sumner, U. S. A., military attaché of the United States embassy at London, and many princes and princesses were present on the famous plains of Aldershot yesterday to witness a review of over 18,000 of the best troops in the kingdom. This review is interpreted in London as a means of satisfying Queen Victoria that her troops are ready for any emergency they may be called upon to meet in the Transvaal or elsewhere. It is known now that the queen returned from Balmoral castle, Scotland, mostly for the purpose of attending this review, and in view of the fact of her majesty's natural reluctance to attend such functions, the importance of this review is manifested. Not since the queen's jubilee has a more magnificent army corps passed before a European sovereign, and while 6,000 additional troops remained in their barracks, the display afforded the queen ample evidence of her military resources. All the regiments which took part in the review were those which would answer the first hurry call to arms for the Transvaal or elsewhere.

Columbia Defeats Defender.

Newport, R. I., June 26.—The first trial trip of the new American cup defender Columbia, which took place in Narragansett bay yesterday, was more successful than either her builders or her owners had reason to hope for. Not only did the new boat show herself to be able in every particular, but she met the old racer Defender in a friendly brush of a mile to windward and vanquished her with the greatest ease. It took the Columbia about three minutes, sailing from the Defender's weather quarter, to blanket her, and in five minutes she was 100 yards ahead, going past the old cup defender as if the latter were anchored. Under these conditions it would seem as if the Columbia were from 15 to 20 seconds a mile faster than the Defender.

Seized Jewelry and Laces.

New York, June 27.—The jewelry and laces seized last Saturday from Mrs. Phyllis E. Dodge, a passenger on the American liner St. Paul, were removed from the safe in the barge office yesterday and taken to the appraiser's stores for examination. Mrs. Dodge had announced her intention to appear at the custom house for the purpose of entering an emphatic protest against the action of the customs inspectors, but she failed to make her appearance. The jewels alone are worth over \$100,000, on which the duty would have been about \$40,000.

A WEEK'S NEWS CONDENSED.

Wednesday, June 21.

Secretary Alger plainly intimates that General Wheeler will be sent to the Philippines.

The Standard Oil company will relinquish its Ohio charter and remove to New York July 1.

Jews in the United States are contributing funds for testimonials to Captain Dreyfus, Emile Zola and Colonel Picquart.

A settlement favorable to 22,000 of the 30,000 striking miners of Missouri, Kansas, Indian Territory and Arkansas has been effected.

Paced by a locomotive on the board track on the Long Island railroad, Charles Murphy rode a mile on a bicycle in 1 minute and 5 seconds.

Thursday, June 22.

The cruiser Olympia, with Admiral Dewey, arrived at Colombo, Ceylon.

Negro miners, to the number of 30, bound for Sunnyside mine, were decamped into ambush and fired upon at Evansville, Ind.

William Proctor (colored) was sentenced at Baltimore to 20 years imprisonment for criminal assault on 15-year-old Rebecca Peck.

After being a fugitive for 28 years, Alexander Jester has been arrested in Oklahoma for the murder of Gilbert Gates in Missouri.

The cruiser Philadelphia, Admiral Kautz in command, arrived at San Francisco with the bodies of Lieutenant Lansdale and Ensign Monaghan, killed in Samoa.

Friday, June 23.

M. Waldeck-Rousseau has formed a cabinet for France which strongly favors Dreyfus.

Democrats, Populists and Silver Republicans of Nebraska have decided on fusion for state officers.

A Chinese leper brought to Mobile from Ship Island by a British vessel has been ordered returned.

George Shea, alias Philip Zambale, a Chicago crook, stole \$10,000 from a Boston bank. A few hours later he was captured in New York, with the stolen money.

At the best G. A. R. encampment an attempt will be made to perpetuate the organization by admitting all soldiers and sailors who have fought or may fight for the flag.

Saturday, June 24.

H. B. Plant, president of the Plant Investment company, died in New York, aged 80.

The volksraad of the Orange Free State made liberal appropriations for increased military supplies.

Because he snored, Mrs. Harvey J. Ramsey cut her husband's throat in New York. She is evidently insane.

The contributions to the Dewey home fund received yesterday amounted to \$177, making the total to date \$10,368.

Miss Rachael C. Hicks, claiming to be a traveling missionary from Denver, is under arrest in Providence, charged with forging Helen Gould's name to a note for \$20,000.

Sunday, June 26.

Spain's standing army has been fixed at 108,000 men.

Secretary Alger is a candidate for senator from Michigan on an anti-trust platform.

Kiang-Ning-Fu, China, is placarded with bills offering \$1,000 each for missionaries' heads.

Saturday's fire at Laurel, Del., which destroyed 100 houses and caused \$400,000 loss, may have been incendiary.

In an interview at Chicago Secretary Alger stated that General Otis needs more soldiers, and will get them.

The Boston Herald says that Admiral Dewey will visit Boston and be entertained there before he goes to New York.

A storm of hail and rain in Nebraska caused numerous floods, and in the sections visited not a stalk of corn or spear of wheat is left standing.

Tuesday, June 27.

There is no fear of a strike on the Delaware and Lackawanna railway.

The French chamber approved the new cabinet, but the debate was very stormy.

Negro miners are leaving Pana, Ill., fearing to work since troops have been withdrawn.

German troops sent to punish Chinese for attacking the railway near Kiao-Chau met with armed resistance. Chinese repulsed and 10 killed.

A prominent Republican of Milwaukee, who is a close friend of Henry C. Payne, asserts that that astute political manager has been asked to take the chairmanship of the Republican national committee.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

As Reflected by Dealings in Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Philadelphia, June 26.—Flour week, winter superfine, \$2.15@2.25; Pennsylvania roller, clear, \$2.00@2.25; city mills, extra, \$2.50@2.75. Rye flour quiet at \$3.10@3.25 per barrel for choice Pennsylvania. Wheat slow: No. 2 red, spot, in elevator, 74¢@76¢; No. 2 mixed, spot, in elevator, 53¢@53¢. Oats steady: No. 2 white, 32¢; No. 2 white, clipped, 32¢@32¢. Hay receipts moderate: choice timothy, \$16.50 for large bales. Beef strong: beef hams, \$4. Pork dull: family, \$11.50@12. Lard steady: western steamed, \$5.25. Butter steady: western creamery, 15¢@15¢; do. factory, 12¢@14¢; imitation creamery, 12¢@13¢; New York dairy, 13¢@17¢; do. creamery, 13¢@13¢. Cheese firm: large, white and colored, 5¢@8¢; small do., 5¢. Eggs steady: New York and Pennsylvania, 15¢@15¢; western, fresh, 14¢@15¢; southern, 9¢@11¢.

Baltimore, June 26.—Flour quiet; western superfine, \$2.25@2.40; do. extra, \$2.40@2.50; do. family, \$2.50@2.60; winter wheat, patent, \$2.75@2.90; spring do., \$3.00@3.10; do. straight, \$3.50@3.60. Wheat steady at a decline; spot and month, 74¢@74¢; July, 74¢@74¢; August, 76¢@76¢; steamer No. 2 red, 70¢@70¢; southern, by sample, 70¢@70¢; do. on grades, 71¢@71¢. Corn dull; spot and month, 33¢@33¢; July, 34¢@34¢; August, 34¢@34¢; steamer mixed, 37¢@37¢; southern, white, 41¢@42¢; do. yellow, 42¢@42¢. Oats steady: No. 2 white, 32¢@32¢; No. 2 mixed, 30¢@31¢. Rye dull: No. 2 nearby, 60¢; No. 2 western, 61¢. Hay firm: No. 1