

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 interesting 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 to the right of the Queen, while the Duke of Cornwall 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 sash to her honor. 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 the cheek. The Duke of Cornwall and the others of the family followed, receiving on behalf of the queen 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 with a great sob, 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 soaring beneath the Gothic-battered roof. It was a scene never to be forgotten and thrilled all present with strong emotion.

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 oriental costumes worn by 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 festivities 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 to her health, counting 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.

Yankens 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.

SPAIN INDIGNANT.

Commissioners Lee and Calhoun Attacked by the Press.

"El Diario de la Marina," a Spanish paper at Havana, publishes a letter from its New York correspondent, expressing indignation at the publication in New York of Consul-General Lee's report on the Ruiz case before the original had reached the state department, and characterizing the occurrence as "a grave breach of diplomatic propriety." The paper, commenting editorially upon the report, reiterates its former attacks upon Consul-General Lee, alleging that his recent official reports to the "reconcentration" in Cuba have been highly exaggerated, and criticizes Mr. Calhoun for tarrying in New York in open consultation with the known enemies of Spain for 24 hours after reaching that city, instead of proceeding directly to Washington to make his report.

What the Greeks Must Pay.

The draft of the treaty of peace between Greece and Turkey is likely to be submitted to the powers in a few days. The amount of the indemnity which Greece will pay, it is believed, will be 5,000,000 Turkish pounds, the largest amount the Greeks could pay. It has also been generally conceded for some time past that the Turkish government has given up the idea of a partition of Thessaly and it is understood that the changes in the frontier line will be slight.

Wedding Was Not Delayed.

Joseph Carlson entered the county clerk's office at Chicago to procure a marriage license to wed Helma Swanson and discovered that the \$5 with which he intended to purchase presents and house furnishings had been stolen. For hours the detectives walked Carlson about the county building and through the streets in hopes of capturing the thief, but none had been arrested. "I'll get married just the same," said Carlson.

Work for the Unemployed.

Fully 10,000 blackberry pickers have already arrived at Liberty, Mo., and hundreds of others are coming in every train, by wagon and on foot for the season, which will open now in full blast and last for a month. The crop is estimated at 60,000 crates, and will be the largest ever known here. Never in the history of blackberry picking in this section has there been such a crush of humanity. Gambling devices of all descriptions are running without interruption.

Cannot Lay their Cable.

The President has refused permission to the French Cable Company to lay the new cable of that company at Cape Cod, or, indeed, anywhere upon the United States coast. The question that was raised through the French Ambassador as to the power of the Federal Government to deny admission to the cable will be referred to the Attorney General.

BE ON YOUR GUARD.

Canning Swindlers Imposing on Americans with a New Bail.

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 is ahead of anything heretofore attempted in 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. These are sent in batches to the headquarters in Valencia, where a staff of experts are employed as translators and correspondents. Letters signed by a priest and backed up by documents that are apparently official, tell about a secret treasure buried by a convict and the money is wanted for expenses. So complete and circumstantial are the details that many have swallowed the bait.

TERSE TELEGRAMS.

Two deaths from heat occurred at Chicago.

A Glucose Trust has been formed in Chicago.

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

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

An Italian boat-black was driven to insanity by mosquito's bite.

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.

John Albert, a farmhand of Middleport, N. Y., was stung to death by bees.

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.

An artist named Bilet employed on "The World" and "New York Herald," committed suicide.

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

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

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

Miss Pontor, 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.

On a charge of embezzlement, Benjamin Prather, late chief clerk of the Indiana House of Representatives, is under arrest.

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

White Schneider, 6-year-old boy, in an attempt to set fire to the clothing store of his father, committed suicide in 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.

Twelve regular army soldiers from Chicago attacked a telegraph operator. The operator dropped two of the soldiers with his gun. They may die.

Banking houses in New York interested in the Iowa Central Railroad company have started a movement to oust Russell Sage from the presidency at the September meeting.

Over 6,000 lives have been lost by the earthquake disturbance which have recently visited the province of Assam. A message of condolence has been received from Queen Victoria.

The sheriff of Deaewood, S. D., has granted permission to Col. Stone to adjust the nose and spring the trap which is to send Charles Brown, the murderer of Stone's wife, into eternity.

Fire destroyed the home of Joseph Melenski, in East Buffalo. His daughter Sophia, aged 10, died from her burns; four younger children may die, and he is frightfully burned.

The story of Elida, built for E. H. Warren, of New York, in its trial trip over a measured course of a mile, made the mile in 1 minute and 30 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.

Isaac Norton, cashier of the United States international 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.

Under the influence of liquor, J. R. Dunn and James Turpin of Columbia, S. C., proceeded to carve each other with knives. Turpin soon planted the knife in Dunn's heart, and then fell in a drunken stupor over his victim's prostrate body.

During a thunderstorm at Springfield, Ill., Christian Gonatt, alias Chris Minekin, was killed by lightning while plowing 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 \$500,000 for the use of 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 1.

John Gugenheimer of Davenport, Ia., has murdered his wife by mixing strychnine with an egg 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.

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 agent 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 those 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 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. 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 \$4,000,000. The treaty, before it becomes effective, shall be ratified by the proper authorities of the United States and Hawaii. No ratification is made of any gratuity to Liliuokalani or Kaulani.

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 this fact, coupled with the impossibility of holding a quorum for any length of time, the opposition to the ratification 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 no difficulty in getting a ratification to answer a question of the committee at the present session. He said also that he would be disposed to give ex-Queen Liliuokalani a verbal hearing.

Count Dismissed a Bandmaster.

The court-martial recently tried Prof. Fancull, leader of the Marine band, on charges growing out of his refusal to play certain marches ordered to be played on Decoration Day by Lieut. Draper of the marine corps, has found him guilty of disobedience of orders and has recommended his dismissal from the service. Col. Horwood, commandant of the corps, has approved the recommendation and it has been forwarded to the navy department.

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 a 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 of the judiciary. The Philadelphia "Press," was also acquitted.

Large Consignment of Opium.

The steamship City of Rio de Janeiro, which arrived at this port, brought a unusually large consignment of prepared opium from Macao. There are over 900 cases of the drug, valued at about \$2,000,000, and upon which the duty amounts to \$221,400.

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 Havana, Cuba; Hector D. Castro, of New York, consul general at Rome, Italy; Hilary S. Brunot, of Pennsylvania, consul at St. Etienne, France.

Our Minister to Spain.

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

CAPITAL NOTES.

The new war-ship Iowa has been placed in commission.

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

Available cash balance in the United States treasury, \$231,389,254; gold reserve, \$144,394,478 net.

The rush of pension applications has compelled the detail of 35 additional clerks to the pension bureau.

A doughnut got into an open valve of the revenue cutter Chandler at New York, and she had to be towed back to the docks.

The bids for furnishing clothing supplies to the entire Indian service have been cancelled and new estimates will be called for.

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 assay at the San Francisco and Carson, Nev., mints. \$60,000,000 will be coined.

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 up his views. 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 touch these 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 the college from a poor school to a college of the first rank. 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 trade with Cuba amounted to only \$17,548,419, as compared with \$102,864,294 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 \$14,928,817. At this rate the figures for the full year 1897 will hardly reach \$20,000,000, or less than one-third 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 10 years 1887-1896 the value of the merchandise imported averaged \$59,168,556 per annum, and that of the merchandise exported only \$4,917,572 per annum. In 1896 the imports fell to \$49,017,739, exports to \$7,530,889. 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 2,127,523,319 pounds, valued at \$162,147,745. Importations of sugar were much greater in the two succeeding years, amounting in 1895 to only 1,935,171,212 pounds, valued at \$24,192,335. Returns for the nine months ending March 31 of the present year exhibit a still greater falling off. Molasses imports also fell off greatly.

A SOCIALISTIC COMMUNITY.

Latest Scheme of Debs for Aiding Suffering Humanity.

Eugene V. Debs, the ex-president of the once powerful American railway union, has completed plans for the colonization of the unemployed workmen of America in the state of Washington. Thousands of workmen have already taken their course to join the movement. The constitution of the "Social Democracy" favors the public ownership of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts and combines, such as railroads, telegraphs, telephones, transportation, water works and electric light plants. It also favors public proprietary control of all mines, oil and gas wells. It favors reduction of the hours of labor in proportion to the progress of production. It favors universal education, and in the undertaking of public works and improvements, the public credit to be used for the purpose.

LEGISLATURE AND CUBA.

Arkansas Senator Wants More Castle Blown off the Earth's Face.

There was an exciting debate in the Arkansas Senate on the Cuban situation. Resolutions were adopted and ordered sent to President McKinley, urging that the Cubans be at once granted belligerent rights, and that warships be sent to their coast to join the movement. The constitution of the "Social Democracy" favors the public ownership of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts and combines, such as railroads, telegraphs, telephones, transportation, water works and electric light plants. It also favors public proprietary control of all mines, oil and gas wells. It favors reduction of the hours of labor in proportion to the progress of production. It favors universal education, and in the undertaking of public works and improvements, the public credit to be used for the purpose.

CONDITION OF IRELAND.

Unpleasant News for Victoria's Consideration During the Jubilee.

At a meeting of the Irish Independent League, John Redmond, M. P., announced that the Irish party had determined to move in the house of commons an amendment to the jubilee address of congratulation to her majesty that, while other parts of the empire were prospering and contented, Ireland was suffering from misgovernment, depopulation and famine, and that the only remedy for this deplorable condition of things was the concession of Ireland's demands for national self-government. This announcement was received with wild cheering.

Killed by a Electric Wire.

Daniel Kennedy, a lineman, was shocked to death at Philadelphia on the top of a telegraph pole at the corner of his street and Girard avenue by coming in contact with an electric light wire. Kennedy had been sent up the pole to clear a ground. He caught hold of a live wire which was not insulated and fell head-foremost across half a dozen other live wires. Death must have been instantaneous, as, aside from a slight twitching of the muscles of the face, Kennedy's body was motionless. The body hung on the wires for 20 minutes before it was taken down, with the assistance of a fire truck, badly roasted.

Fighting Legislators.

The special session of the Little Rock, Ark., legislature has adjourned. In the hour shortly before adjournment was witnessed a riotous scene. A railroad bill was up for hearing, and members jumped on top of desks and yelled like wild men.

UNABLE TO PAY TALMAGE'S SALARY.

HIS CHURCH CLOSED.

Decline in Attendance Induces the Presbyter to take a Vacation.

While ex-President Cleveland and wife attended the First Presbyterian church in Washington, of which Dr. Talmage is pastor, it was necessary for policemen to keep the great crowds in order who desired to attend that church on the Sabbath, but since the departure of the ex-President there has been a great falling off in attendance, most of the visitors in Washington going to the Methodist church, where President McKinley attends.

At a special meeting of the trustees of the First Presbyterian church it was decided to close the church for the rest of the summer. There was much discussion over the matter but all objections were overruled by the statement that Dr. Talmage would not remain in the city during the heated term, and that he had already completed arrangements to spend the summer at his home on Long Island. Dr. Talmage is associated in the church work with his associate, Dr. Talmage, but had not received a single cent of salary for the past four months, and he also added that there was little prospect of his getting any for the next three months. The church has to be closed during that time. The fact is that the attendance at the First Presbyterian church has taken a big slump since the withdrawal from it of ex-President and Mrs. Cleveland. The collections and pew rents have fallen off in proportion, and as Dr. Talmage's salary is contingent upon the receipts of the church, his preaching for the past few months has been unprofitable from a financial standpoint. When it was decided to bring the celebrated Brooklyn divine to Washington, the question of the salary to be paid to him was left open, as the members said that the church, in Dr. Talmage's opinion, was financially unprofitable from a financial standpoint. When it was decided to bring the celebrated Brooklyn divine to Washington, the question of the salary to be paid to him was left open, as the members said that the church, in Dr. Talmage's opinion, was financially unprofitable from a financial standpoint.

DISEASE, NOT WAR.

Is Mowing Down the Soldiers in the Cuban War.

The rains in Cuba have turned the ditches into mires of pestilence, and thousands of soldiers are dying of contagion. The soldiers are suffering from fever and dysentery. An attack was made upon Fort Mojates by a band of insurgents, and most of the garrison died defending the fort. All the ammunition was captured, and all the survivors of the garrison, excepting themselves, were taken prisoners by the insurgents. Captain Gregory Weaver will go to Santiago de Cuba by the end of the present month to assume control of military operations. He will take with him 40,000 men.

The insurgents have recently destroyed with dynamite the telegraph on the railroad to Citara at the Chapman crossing.

There are actually 16,000 sick soldiers now in Government hospitals and the authorities have been compelled to reopen the Bogal sugar warehouses for the purpose of receiving the suffering troops. Dysentery is making havoc among the troops in Santiago de Cuba. Medical Inspector Dr. Pusto Martinez will shortly sail for Santiago with 800 beds.

Sheep Seab Exist.

In accordance with the law for the suppression of contagious diseases among domestic animals, Secretary Wilson, of the Agricultural Department, has issued to the managers and agents of railroads and transportation companies, stockmen and others a circular notifying them that the contagious disease known as sheep scab, or scabies of sheep, exists among sheep in the United States, and that it is a violation of the law to receive for transportation of transport any stock affected with that disease from one State or Territory to another.

Three People Killed.

Joseph McFarland, a potter, at Crooksville, O., and the father of nine children, was overcome by heat and died. Charles M. Watts, the undertaker, and David Miller, the village barber, were dressing the dead man when lightning struck the residence. Miller, who had a razor in his hand, in the act of shaving the dead man, was instantly killed, and McFarland's 19-year-old son suffered a like fate.

In the Int rest of Farmers.

After the Queen's Jubilee, the United States Ambassadors to Great Britain and Germany, Colonel Hay and Dr. White, respectively, and I. A. United States Minister to Belgium, will take vigorous steps to secure a modification of the laws against American sheep, cattle and meat products which now mean a loss to American agriculturists interests of millions of dollars a year.

Into the River.

A northbound suburban train on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road ran into the river at Chicago. Six men were hurt, but it is not expected that any of them will die. Following is a list of the injured: Elmer Gorborn, Frank G. Cleveland, William E. Stevens, George Upchurch, J. M. Merkle and an unknown man.

FROM ACROSS THE SEA.

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

The report is current that Emperor William of Germany has ordered the Sultan to leave Thessaly.

One hundred Spanish soldiers were killed in an engagement with rebels in the Philippine Islands.

An earthquake caused the inundation of the town of Fecimille, Mexico, and a number of lives were lost.

The steam collier Susannah O. Kelly has foundered in a hurricane which passed over Belfast lough. Ten were drowned.

TRADE ENCOURAGING.

Bright Prospects for an Improvement in Business.

New York, June 18. H. G. Dunn & Co.'s weekly review of trade reports:

The retarding influence of cold and unseasonable weather has passed. The week in business in spite of it was seen a week ago and has become clearer to all. As no general improvement even begins with an uplifting of prices before the producing force has become fairly employed, this does not and the buying of 7,000 bales Australian wool by one Boston house and 100,000 tons pig iron by a Wall street operator, and advancing prices for stocks are the only proof that the actual conditions are understood by some capable men. There is evidence of gradually expanding business. The important department, more establishments have been set at work and more hands employed, and while prudence still hinders speculative excesses, the progress toward better things is unchecked. Reports from the east, but heavy orders show a very generous progress, and a continuing large distribution through retail trade.

The proof in cotton, as it should be, is abundant in the trading field. Contracts for the larger shipment of 7,000,000 tons iron ore have already been made, 2,000,000 within the past fortnight, it is believed, though last year's contracts only terminated about two months ago. The larger ore is selling lower by 20 to 30 cents than at the outset. Heavy at \$2.25 against \$2.55, but the heavy demand puts additional mimes at work. The speculative purchase of 100,000 tons southern pig iron at \$5.75 shows the vigor of the business at better figures and sales at Chicago—150,000 tons—have been the largest for eighteen months. Reaction after the sudden purchase of 50,000 tons of Bessemer at Pittsburgh leaves the price \$3.50 per ton, but heavy orders for bars there and for 50,000 tons at Chicago, mainly from implement makers, with orders for many new buildings at Philadelphia and several at New York, the larger demand for plates and sheets, the order for 22 miles of pipe, and the purchases of steel rails which have started the new Joliet works with good orders are far more important than the speculation in markets.

Coke production has increased 2,500 tons, nearly 2 1/2 per cent, without change in price. Tin is stronger at 13 1/2 cents, and the copper output in May, larger than in any other month this year, has not yet lowered quotations which last year were 10 cents. In produce markets the year draws to a close with slightly stronger prices for corn, owing to heavy foreign buying, and in cotton, owing to a better foreign demand, notwithstanding more encouraging crop reports. Wheat has been favorable that few make large ventures against the yield exceeding 9,000,000 bales. Wheat has nearly closed 2 cts., but fell about as much, closing 1-1/2 cent higher for the week, in spite of reduced western receipts and Atlantic exports. Except reports from the west, all regions west of Ohio had much influence, but still more the great but really unknown increase of spring wheat acreage with exceptional prospects thus far. In two weeks of June Atlantic exports of wheat and flour have been equal to 4,597,553 bushels, against 6,210,823 bushels last year.

SULTAN IS WILLING.

Dr. Angell is Accepted as our Representative at Turkey.

A cable-gram received at the state department from the United States charge at Constantinople states that the sultan has issued an order announcing the acceptance of Dr. Angell as minister from the United States, and Mr. Terrell has accordingly started for home. The action of the sultan was very welcome at the state department. Mr. Terrell, the retiring American minister, started for Athens, en route to the United States. Representatives of all the foreign legations and consulates, as well as of the American colony, paid Mr. Terrell complimentary visits at the embassy, and much regret was expressed at his withdrawal. The