

QUEEN VICTORIA.

Her Jubilee Inaugurated by Her Advent to London.

GREETED BY HER LOYAL SUBJECTS.

The Republican Simplicity of the American Representatives in Startling Contrast to the Brilliance of the Uniforms Around Them.

LONDON, June 22.—Queen Victoria is now in London. An immense crowd gathered near Paddington station in the early hours of yesterday morning and waited with stolid patience. The early hours were enlivened by the pealing of bells, and in the morning breeze everywhere floated the royal standard. The first point of interest in the day's proceedings was Windsor, where by six o'clock the short route leading from the castle to the Great Western railway station was lined by a mass of people gathered to see the queen start. At noon the queen and attendant members of the royal family left Windsor castle and drove through gorgeous decorations to the railway station, which was literally hidden by scarlet and gold streamers, flowers and palms. The queen's train was in waiting, with the locomotive decorated with gold leaf and the royal arms and colors on front and sides.

The start for London was made at 12:10 o'clock, and for almost the entire distance the train passed between scattered groups of loyal people. Every station of the Great Western between Windsor and Paddington had been decorated. The railway employes everywhere stood at the salute, while the platforms were crowded with cheering people. Paddington station was grandly decorated, and the state carriages from Buckingham palace were at the end of the covered way. As soon as the queen had taken her seat in her carriage the life guards drew up in front and rear, and a roar of cheers proclaimed to assembled thousands beyond that she had arrived.

Throughout the route was tenanted by an immense assemblage. Every window had its occupants, every roof sightseers and every available space in the street and square, sidewalk and gardens, and even trees and railings of the parks were black with people. The queen drove slowly to gratify her people, and there was constant cheering. Next to Paddington, the crowd selected Buckingham palace as the most interesting point to view the proceedings, as the gathering of the envoys and their suites and the Indian officers invited to luncheon, to be afterward presented, had already begun at noon.

As soon as the carriage entered the palace yard the carriage passed directly to the quadrangle, Princess Henry of Battenberg waving her hand as she passed to her children. The duchess of Connaught saluted her majesty amid an enthusiastic renewal of the cheering and waving of handkerchiefs. The guards then paraded in the palace yard and the duke of Connaught, who followed soon afterward, was warmly cheered. On entering the palace yard the duke saluted the duchess and the children and then was saluted by the life guards as they rode off.

This afternoon at four o'clock in the bow dining room of Buckingham palace her majesty received the imperial and royal envoys. All the envoys wore full court dress with the exception of the American officers, and the republican simplicity of their attire was in startling contrast with the brilliancy of the uniforms around them. The American party was received by the master of ceremonies and conducted by one of the queen's equestrians to a marquee in the gardens, where lunch was served. Mr. Reid, however, did not go to the garden, but was escorted to the state supper room, only his suite being entertained in the marquee. Mr. Reid was received by the prince of Wales in the most cordial manner.

The queen at 8:45 in the evening entertained at dinner many of her most distinguished guests in the state supper room at Buckingham palace. Among those present were the prince and princess of Wales, with all the members of the royal family, the royal guests, the envoys of states with the rank of ambassador, and the great officers of the household, who wore full court dress. During the progress of the banquet music was discoursed by the royal engineers. The suites of the envoys and the ladies and gentlemen in attendance dined in the garden vestibule; the yeomen of the guard were on duty in the grand hall and vestibule.

After the dinner the queen proceeded from the grand salon to the ball room to receive her guests, the envoys and their suites, the Indian princes, the officers of the imperial forces and of the native Indian escort and the officers of the queen's German regiment. The colonial premiers, with their wives, were presented to her majesty by Mr. Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, and suites of royal and other guests were presented separately by their chiefs. The great officers of state attended in full dress, Messdames White-law Reid, Nelson A. Miles and Orden Mills were presented by the queen's special command.

THE WORK OF CONGRESS.

Condensed Proceedings of the Senate and House in Extra Session.

The senate completed the consideration of the sugar schedule of the tariff bill on the 14th. It places on sugar not above No. 16 Dutch standard one cent per pound, and .05 of a cent for every degree above 85, and on sugars above No. 16 Dutch standard 1.95 cents per pound; but on sugars testing below 87 degrees 1-10 cent per pound shall be deducted. The Pettigrew amendment relating to trusts was tabled by a vote of 35 to 22. The agricultural schedule was then resumed. Senator Tillman (S. C.) gave notice of an amendment to the tariff bill providing for a head tax of \$100 on all immigrants to the United States and making it a misdemeanor for any person to enter the United States for the purpose of engaging in trade or manual labor without intending to become a citizen. The house was not in session.

The senate on the 16th disposed of 13 pages of the tariff bill, getting through the agricultural schedule and up to the schedule relating to wines and spirits. During the day the paragraphs on dairy products, farm products, fish, fruits and nuts, meat products and miscellaneous agricultural products were acted on. A motion by Senator Vest (Mo.) to restore all to the free list was rejected. The paragraph proposing a tax on tea went over. Senator Allison (Ia.) offered a new paragraph covering flowers and it was agreed to. Senator Pettus (Ala.) gave notice of an amendment making unlawful the importation of sugar by any trust or combination formed in restraint of trade or to increase the price of sugar. Senator Mills (Tex.) gave notice of an amendment providing that only 75 per cent. of the duties shall be levied against countries whose markets are open to the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at a ratio of sixteen to one. A message was then received from the president, together with the treaty for the annexation of Hawaii, and, after a short executive session on the matter, the senate adjourned. The house was not in session.

The senate on the 17th completed the wine and cotton schedules of the tariff bill. Senator Allison (Ia.) secured the addition of a new paragraph to the cotton schedule, with a view to compensating the cotton manufacturers for the recent action of the senate in placing raw cotton on the dutiable list. Most of the time of the session of the house was taken up with roll calls. Mr. Sulzer (N. Y.) made a brief speech in favor of Cuba, in which he denounced Weyler as a "thief" and "murderer." The bill for the relief of the residents of Greer county, Okla., was passed and an adjournment was taken to Monday.

The senate on the 18th did not quite dispose of one page of the tariff schedule of the tariff bill, the debate continuing into political channels. Senator Tillman (S. C.) at one point in the debate, stated that if there was to be any stealing he wanted a share for his state. Senator Morgan (Ala.) proposed a sweeping amendment to place a ten per cent. ad valorem duty on all articles on the free list, with a few exceptions, and called attention to the fact that the income tax feature of the Wilson bill was not repealed and could be enforced by a change in the personnel of the supreme court of the United States. Senator Teller (Col.) introduced bills to abolish the offices of Indian commissioner and assistant Indian commissioner and create in their place a board of Indian commissioners and to provide for allotment of lands to Indians without changing their tribal relations. The house was not in session.

The senate on the 19th considered the tariff schedule of the tariff bill and struck out the paragraphs relating to burials, cloth for cotton bagging and the levying a duty on plain woven fabrics of single jute yarns. It was also agreed to strike out the paragraph relating to floor matting, thus placing it on the free list. The house was not in session.

ANOTHER LEGISLATIVE ERROR.

The Acts Creating Several Kansas Judicial Districts Unintentionally Repealed.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 19.—It has been found that the legislative enactment last winter repealing "obsolete, redundant and inoperative" statutes unintentionally repealed the acts creating the Sixth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Seventeenth, Twenty-First, Thirty-Fourth and Thirty-Fifth judicial districts.

The attention of Attorney-General Boyle was called to this enactment this morning and he holds that the title of the bill is so much at variance with the body of the statute and with the real intent and purpose of the legislature that the repealing act is of no effect and void and would so be construed by the courts should the question be raised.

The districts named are composed of the following counties: Sixth, Linn, Bourbon and Crawford; Eleventh, Cherokee, Labette and Montgomery; Twelfth, Cloud, Republic and Washington; Seventeenth, Phillips, Norton, Decatur, Rawlins and Cheyenne; Twenty-First, Marshall, Riley and Clay; Thirty-Fourth, Rooks, Graham, Sheridan, Thomas and Sherman; Thirty-Fifth, Wabunsee, Osage and Pottawatomie.

Reforms at Kansas City Race Track.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 21.—The new Kansas City Fair and Racing association tried two reforms at the opening of the summer race meeting at the Exposition track Saturday. Objectionable characters of both sexes were conspicuous by their absence. The directors made an order barring professional touts, while disreputable women must go into a place set apart for them and negroes.

Denounced as a Gambler.

NEW YORK, June 21.—Herman Warsawiak, the Christianized Hebrew who has been seeking admission into the Presbyterian church as a minister, was yesterday publicly denounced before the congregation of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian church as an immoral person and guilty of gambling. He was also suspended from the communion of the church.

A Governor's Fiancee Indicted.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., June 21.—Mrs. Myra H. Camden, who is engaged to be married to Gov. Atkinson, was indicted at the last term of court for having forged her late husband's name to a deed after his death. Her friends say that the indictment is part of an endeavor to break her engagement with the governor.

Tornado at Duncan, Neb.

DUNCAN, Neb., June 21.—A cyclone of destructive proportions passed over Duncan yesterday and shook up the place to an alarming extent. A number of people were hurt by flying debris. The storm extended northward to Monroe and Norfolk. No lives were lost.

SWEPT BY STORMS.

Several States Visited by Deadly and Destructive Tornadoes.

Valuable Property Destroyed in Indiana—Four Boys Killed in Illinois—High Wind in Kentucky—Iowa and Nebraska Struck.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 19.—Later returns received from both the north and western portion of the state indicate that Thursday night's storm, which did not cease until yesterday morning, did much damage. A telegram from Greencastle says that reports from the country up to noon show that large quantities of valuable timber were destroyed, large trees being twisted off their roots. Farm fencing and stock suffered. Several large barns were struck by lightning. One at Hambrick's station, containing some valuable live stock, was destroyed. At Rochester, Brownburg and Wabash the damage was heavy to farm property. At Valparaiso a heavy hailstorm, accompanied by a high wind, did a great deal of damage to all kinds of property. The Albany Lumber Co.'s sheds were blown down at Muncie and the Albany bottle works was unroofed and chimneys and stacks blown down. Telephone and telegraph wires are all down. Flint glass works damaged and the brick residence of Mr. Stout was damaged by lightning. The west wing of the Paragon paper mill at Eaton was blown in during the storm yesterday. Four people were reported buried in the debris. The loss on property is \$25,000. The roof on the Eaton window glass works was lifted off and much damage on other property was done. In Muncie the storm damage will be several thousand dollars. Several large roofs were lifted.

BURIED BENEATH A WRECKED BARN.

LINCOLN, Ill., June 19.—A tornado which passed over the central and southern portions of Logan county yesterday afternoon destroyed thousands of dollars' worth of property and completely demolished the immense cow barn on the farm of the state institution for the feeble-minded. Twenty-six persons seeking refuge from the storm, were buried in the debris. Four of the refugees, boy pupils from Chicago, were taken out dead. Five others were severely injured, one of whom, the farm superintendent, will probably die. The tornado passed on to the northeast doing great damage, the extent of which is not known. The storm divided into sections and covered a wide territory. It is feared that the loss of life will be greatly enlarged when reports are received from outside the city.

WINDSTORM AT LOUISVILLE, KY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 19.—A severe windstorm passed over this city early yesterday morning, doing considerable damage to property, but in no instance was there a fatality, although a number sustained injuries. In central and eastern Kentucky great damage was done to crops, farm houses and barns. Opposite Irvington, Ky., in Indiana, the house of John S. Trechis, a farmer, was wrecked by the wind and his 18-year-old son killed. A servant girl was so badly injured by the falling timbers that she lived but a few hours.

IOWA TOWNS STRUCK.

OTTUMWA, Ia., June 19.—A small cyclone passed over Rosehill, a village in Keokuk county, yesterday afternoon, touching the ground in several places just outside the town. The damage done was confined to trees and outbuildings. Another cyclone of somewhat greater violence passed six miles east of Oskaloosa. Its path was over two miles in length and about 50 yards in width. The damage was slight, however, being confined to fences, trees and outbuildings.

HEAVY WINDS IN NEBRASKA.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 19.—Violent windstorms prevailed over a wide district in Nebraska early yesterday morning. In Lincoln some minor damage was done. At Munroe, west of here, the storm approached the violence of a tornado. Hardly a chimney is left in the town and many roofs were taken off. The house of Peter Tobin was totally wrecked and Mr. and Mrs. Tobin slightly injured.

STRUCK BY A CYCLONE.

The Village of Rozel, Kan., Almost Wiped Out.

LARNED, Kan., June 19.—A cyclone struck the little village of Rozel, 18 miles west of here on the Jetmore branch of the Santa Fe, Thursday night, and almost completely wiped it out of existence. The two grain elevators were destroyed and every house in the place wrecked. One mile north of Rozel the farm house of Ed Christian was struck and unroofed and one side blown in. Three miles further northeast barns and cattle sheds on the Hale ranch were destroyed. In the same neighborhood the home of Al Sullcock was demolished and his barn and outhouses blown away. Further northwest the cyclone struck the Baird ranch and wrecked all the buildings. No human lives were lost, but several head of horses and cattle were killed. Turkeys and chickens were slaughtered in wholesale lots. It will take thousands of dollars to cover the loss on wrecked buildings, death of stock, and damage to the wheat crop, which was almost ready for harvest.

MAY NOT BE RATIFIED.

Rough Handling Expected for the Hawaiian Annexation Treaty in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—A special to the Chicago Post says:

Opposition to the Hawaiian annexation project has broken out much more violently than was anticipated by the administration, and the treaty will be roughly handled when it comes up in the senate for ratification. Whether this opposition will be able to muster sufficient strength in that body to defeat ratification is a speculative problem. It looks now as though the annexation party might not be able to command the necessary two-thirds vote. In any event, it is now taken for granted that favorable action at this special session, either in the form of treaty ratification or legislation sustaining the administration plans, will be impossible.

The strongest and most dangerous opposition will come from two sources—those who are against the acquisition of remote territory by the United States and opposed on principle to the embarkation by this government upon colonization schemes, and second, those who will fight annexation on the plea that the cheap labor of the Hawaiian islands will seriously injure our agricultural interests, particularly checking the development of the best sugar industry of the middle west, which gives promise of being an important addition to the production of the soil throughout large sections of the country. There are many other reasons which will be urged, including, of course, the argument that, by taking in these remote islands, the United States will no longer find it possible to sustain its hitherto impregnable position along the lines of the Monroe doctrine. President McKinley's message, which went to the senate with the treaty, covers this point but it will nevertheless be brought in when the contest is being discussed.

LILUOKALANI PROTESTS.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—About three o'clock yesterday afternoon ex-Queen Liliuokalani filed a protest in the office of the secretary of state against the annexation treaty. It was delivered into the hands of John Sherman by Mr. Joseph Helaluhe, representing the native Hawaiians, duly commissioned by two of their patriotic leagues. Mr. Helaluhe was accompanied by Capt. Julius A. Palmer, the American secretary of Liliuokalani. Mr. Sherman treated the bearers most courteously, but gave no indication of his action in the matter. The protest commences as follows:

I, Liliuokalani, of Hawaii, by the will of God made heir apparent on the 19th day of April, A. D. 1877, and by the grace of God queen of the Hawaiian islands on the 17th day of January, A. D. 1893, do hereby protest against the ratification of a certain treaty, which, so I am informed has been signed at Washington by Messrs. Hatch, Thurston and Kinney, purporting to cede those islands to the territory and dominion of the United States. I declare such treaty to be an act of wrong toward the native and part native people of Hawaii, an invasion of the rights of the ruling chiefs, in violation of international rights, both toward my people and toward friendly nations with whom they have made treaties, the perpetration of the fraud whereby the constitutional government was overthrown and finally an act of gross injustice to me.

The ex-queen then follows with a long list of reasons to back up her protest.

DEBS' LABOR UTOPIA.

The Social Democracy of America Daily Launched at Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 18.—The American Railway union was yesterday formally adjudged by E. V. Debs and his followers to be a corpse, and the social democracy of America was launched to take its place. This was quickly settled at a meeting of the A. R. U. delegates yesterday, but when it came to the declaration of principles under which the social democracy is to exist there was trouble from the start. Six hours of wordy warfare terminated, however, in the adoption of the platform on which the social democracy is to stand. The document starts as follows:

Labor, manual and mental, being the only creator of wealth and civilization, it rightfully follows that all those who perform all labor and create all wealth should enjoy the results of their efforts, but this is rendered impossible by the modern system of production.

It is declared that thousands of men work in shops co-operating to the most efficient division of labor, but the fruits of this co-operative labor are in a measure appropriated by the owners of the means of production. The present economic system of the country is considered and condemned at some length and the declaration of principles closes with the following call for recruits:

We call upon all honest citizens to enlist under the banner of the social democracy of America, so that we may be ready to conquer capitalism by making use of our political liberty and by taking possession of public power, so that we may put an end to the present barbarous struggle by the abolition of capitalism, by the restoration of land and of all of the means of production, transportation and distribution to the people as a collective body, and the substitution of a co-operative commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial warfare and social disorder.

A commonwealth which, although it will not make all men equal physically or mentally, will give to every worker the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization and ultimately inaugurate the universal brotherhood of man. For such purposes one of the states of the union, to be hereafter determined, shall be selected for the concentration of our supporters, gradually extending the sphere of operations until the national co-operative commonwealth shall be established.

PLENTY OF TEA.

Enormous Quantities on the Way to This Country.

TACOMA, Wash., June 18.—More tea is now afloat on the Pacific ocean than ever before at one time. The importers of New York and other eastern cities have made large purchases in China and Japan for immediate delivery and are having it hurried across the Pacific in order to enter it before the Engley bill goes into effect. A thousand tons of the new crop of tea has been landed here and 12,000,000 pounds are on the ocean between Yokohama and this port. This comprises the cargoes of the steamers Braemar (due to-day), Mogul, Tacoma and Victoria. The Canadian line is also bringing heavy shipments.

SOCIAL DEMOCRACY.

The Officers Elected for the Co-operative Commonwealth.

THE NEGRO UTOPIA A FAILURE.

Thirteen Colored Persons Arrive at New York and Speak Against the Scheme to Colonize Liberia—Flammer's Denial of His Charges.

CHICAGO, June 22.—At a meeting of the directors of the Social Democracy of America last night the following officers were elected: E. V. Debs, chairman; Sylvester Kolliher, secretary; James Hogan, vice president; William E. Burns, general organizer. The directors who chose these officers, and were themselves elected at the meeting in the afternoon, are: E. V. Debs, Sylvester Kolliher, James Hogan, William E. Burns and Leroy Godwin. The salary of the officers was placed at \$100 per month.

At the afternoon meeting the constitution of the social democracy, which had been published, was formally ratified and adopted. Mr. Debs explained at length the aims and purposes of the co-operative commonwealth. A colony should be sent to Washington, from which place he said an official invitation had been received. After establishing the colony he would secure control of the politics of the state and start the co-operative commonwealth. "The first thing we would do after getting control," he said, "would be to call a special session of the legislature. Then we would call a convention to revise the constitution and get all the rot out of it. We will have control of the taxing power and run tax syndicates and land sharks out of the state. Persons shall be taxed according to their means and shall have according to their needs. We will have trusts, nothing but trusts in our state, but we will all be in the trust. The operatives will not work 12 or 14 hours a day, but four or five. These men who represent the new life are going to unite as if by magic for the overthrow of commercialism in the establishment of the co-operative commonwealth by which the brotherhood of man will become a fact. I do not know whether this question will be solved peaceably or otherwise. I hope peaceably. But I am one of those who believe in getting ready for any solution that may be necessary." Mr. Debs said in that setting up the co-operative commonwealth in Washington the colonists might be running up against the supreme court. He would consult good lawyers and learn just what the rights of the colonists were. "We want to know our rights," he said, "and make them the rebels. If they send the military to invade our rights then there will be an army of 300,000 patriots on the state line to meet them on that issue."

THE NEGRO UTOPIA A FAILURE.

NEW YORK, June 22.—Thirteen colored persons, who formed a part of the 200 sent to Liberia by the International Emigration society in March, 1896, arrived in this port yesterday aboard the ship Liberia. They say that the scheme has been a total failure; that many of their number died of starvation and fevers; that the society did not fulfill the contract, and many members of the expedition are stranded in England, unable to get back to their homes. The plan of the African colonization scheme originated largely in 1894, in the mind of Bishop Turner, who was traveling in the south, and was carried into effect by Gere McMillan, a white man of Birmingham, Ala., who founded what was known as the "International Emigration society." The advance guard, in charge of D. I. Johnson, of Hot Springs, Ark., in November, 1894, started for Liberia. With him was a committee to make arrangements for the colonists. The first large party of colonists, numbering 200, left Savannah, Ga., in March, 1895, for their new home, and after that several smaller parties joined them. Twenty-five acres of land for each adult and ten acres for each child were promised, and on landing each person was to be provided with a barrel of flour, two barrels of meat, a quantity of sugar and a complete set of farming implements. D. K. Flammer, president of the society, accompanied the emigrants. According to the stories told by those who have returned, when they landed in Liberia Flammer deserted them, taking whatever was provided for them except the land, which they found 35 miles from any town, and which was incapable of growing anything but coffee. Even to grow this successfully would take four to six years. Charles Peterson, of Madison, Ark., with his wife and family, is among those who returned yesterday. He says that he lost all he had in going over and was nearly dead of starvation before he could raise enough money to return. Charles Moore, whose family lives in Mississippi, said the emigrants could find nothing to do. The natives, who wore no clothes and could live on little or nothing, did all the work for starvation wages.

John L. Blair Dying.

NEW YORK, June 22.—John L. Blair, New Jersey's greatest millionaire, is dying. He is said to be worth \$60,000,000 and is the sole owner of the Kansas City & Osceola railroad and has large property interests in Kansas City.