

LOAD OF ARMS LANDED

SUCCESSFUL FILIBUSTERING EXPEDITION.

Tug and Schooner Bear Cargoes Valued at \$75,000—Met the Famous Dauntless, Which Landed the Cargoes in Cuba—Large Number of Cubans Picked Up.

WILMINGTON, Del., May 31.—Details of a successful filibustering expedition to Cuba were made public here yesterday by one of the crew. The cargo was valued at \$75,000, the second largest ever landed on the island. The tug Alexander Jones, and schooner John D. Long are involved.

On Thursday night, May 13, the Jones took on a cargo of rifles, machine guns, rapid firing guns and ammunition at the wharf of the Wilmington, Newbern & Norfolk railway, in the southern limits of the city. Before she had entirely finished her cargo a report was started that the officers were approaching, and that the revenue cutter Morrill was getting up steam. Taking alarm at this, the Jones pulled out and started down the river at 1:45 p. m., and in a few hours crossed the bar and anchored outside. The schooner John D. Long, having meanwhile been loaded with coal and other material at the Wilmington & Weldon railroad wharf, was shortly afterward towed out to sea by the tug Jacob Brandon, going past the revenue cutter Colfax. On the schooner were General Nunez and another officer of the Cuban army, a Cuban pilot and Captain John O'Brien, of the filibustering tug Dauntless.

At the sea buoy they went on board the Jones, anchored near by, and Captain O'Brien took charge of the expedition. A hawser was made fast from the Jones to the schooner, and early Friday morning the tug steamed to the south with her tow. The Jacob Brandon returned to Southport.

On the way down the coast no port was entered, but off Palm Beach, on the coast of Florida, sixty-two Cubans were taken on board. The Jones then towed the schooner to the Bahamas and anchored in the open sea on Tuesday, May 18. On Thursday morning, May 20, the filibuster Dauntless hove in sight and came alongside the Jones and the schooner. She coaled from the schooner, took a cargo of arms from the Jones, and with Captain O'Brien in command, headed for the Cuban coast, about sixty miles away.

She left the Jones between 8 and 9 o'clock Thursday night, made a successful landing in Cuba near Mantanzas, and, after an absence of twenty-four hours, returned to the Jones, took another cargo of war material and started for Cuba Friday night. On the last trip General Nunez and the sixty-two Cubans left the Jones and went on board the Dauntless and accompanied Captain O'Brien.

When the Dauntless left with her second cargo, the Jones coaled from the schooner, towed her off Cape Canaveral, Fla., and turned her loose. She sailed back and got into Southport yesterday morning.

The cargo carried out of here was valued at \$75,000, and is said to have been the second largest ever landed in Cuba.

The member of the crew above referred to says there is no truth in the story that the Jones was chased and fired on by a Spanish war vessel. The Jones never saw the smoke of such a war vessel while on her trip.

MR. CALHOUN ATTACKED.

Havana Paper Scores Him Because of Articles a Friend Has Written.

HAVANA, May 31.—In a leading article El Diario De La Marina makes a scathing indirect attack upon Commissioner Calhoun by criticizing articles which have appeared in a Washington newspaper over the signature of Mr. Pepper, who, in the guise of an intimate friend of President McKinley and Mr. Calhoun, accompanied the latter to Cuba. El Diario De La Marina maintains that many incidents of the interior working of the mixed commission, which are wholly private, have been divulged in Mr. Pepper's letters, thus tending to compromise Mr. Calhoun. The paper also rebuts Mr. Pepper's unfriendly attitude toward Spain in his reports on the Cuban question, expressing disgust that, while he blames Spain for the natural result of the war, he has no word of censure for the Cuban insurgents, whose torches are destroying the wealth of the island.

In closing his article, El Diario De La Marina calls attention to the fact that two New York newspapers whose Cuban representatives are scarcely favorable to Spain maintain bureaus in Havana under the same roof with the United States consul general, intimating, without much delicacy, that the correspondents of these newspapers are virtually under the wing of General Fitzhugh Lee and draw most of their inspiration from him.

Mob Over by the Car.

BEVERLY, Mo., May 31.—Arthur Gardner, a young man 16 years of age living with his parents on a farm one mile west of Calios, Mo., was run over by the cars on the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad this morning while trying to board a moving freight train three miles east of Beverly. He cannot live.

An Office for Editor Sued.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., May 31.—It is announced that Governor Stephens has decided to appoint Richard B. Speed, editor of the Nevada Mail, coal oil inspector of St. Louis.

ROBBERS WANT \$50,000.

They Offer to Return Stolen Bonds—Haul Made Nineteen Years Ago.

New York, May 31.—Nineteen years ago the country was startled by the report of the biggest bank burglary known in the history of the world. It occurred Sunday, October 27, 1878. The Manhattan Savings institution of this city was robbed of securities estimated at \$2,747,700 and \$11,000 in cash.

With the exception of a few of the bonds offered for sale some time ago, none of the securities have been recovered. It was believed that they had been buried or destroyed.

That the securities are still in existence are known here. A short time ago negotiations were opened between men said to represent the burglars and President Joseph Bird of the Manhattan Savings institution for their return.

The burglars have made a demand for \$50,000, and no questions to be asked, with the understanding that the securities are to be handed over in good shape and that immediately upon their delivery the money shall be paid in cash.

President Bird, who at the time of the robbery was paying teller of the Manhattan Savings institution, said to-day that \$50,000 had been asked for the return of the bonds and although the bank officials would like to get them back he declared they would not pay the amount asked. Continuing Mr. Bird said:

"Many of the securities are worthless to-day. I should say, since the government came to our assistance some time ago by an act of Congress authorizing the secretary of the treasury to reissue duplicates in place of the stolen United States bonds.

"There was a number of other bonds issued by cities and corporations, however. Some of these are due soon, and of course we would like to have the originals, as it would make it easier for us to collect the moneys involved.

"I refer particularly to the Yonkers city 7 per cent coupon bonds. There were \$118,000 Yonkers bonds stolen, and out of that amount we have received \$98,000, which leaves \$20,000 due."

Mr. Bird stated that he believed the offer to be made in good faith, and the case has been placed in the hands of the bank's counsel. Those who participated in or were connected with the robbery were Jimmy Hope, John Hope, Patrick Shevlin, the watchman of the bank, William Kelly, Peter Emerson, alias "Banjo Pete," John Nugent, a policeman, Eddie Gooding, alias "Eddie Goodie," John Tracy and John Hope are living in this city. The others are all either dead or in prison.

KING GEORGE UNPOPULAR

Anti-Dynastic Feeling Widely Spread—Rumors of a Conspiracy.

LONDON, May 31.—The Berlin correspondent of the Daily Mail says today: "From a Russian source comes news of a conspiracy against King George of Greece far more deeply rooted than was supposed. There is indubitable evidence that Premier Ralli and his colleagues in the cabinet are gravely implicated in a plot to overthrow the dynasty."

ATHENS, May 31.—King George paid a visit to M. Onou, the Russian minister, Saturday, and after a two hours' interview sent a long telegram to Emperor Nicholas, urging him to interpose on behalf of Greece.

Turkey's continued arming and reported Russian preparations, with other rumors of a bellicose character, raise the hope that Greece may get benefit from a general European war. But the majority of the nations, sobered by a sad experience, are only desirous that Europe shall protect Greece against her conqueror.

There is no reason to fear that either Bulgaria or Serbia will abandon the policy it has followed thus far. The Turkish troops who have been sent to the Servian and Bulgarian frontiers are only intended to replace those who were withdrawn just before the war began.

The reports of alarming anti-dynastic troubles, published abroad, cause surprise here, as there is no sign of any such movement, nor is any prominent politician likely to commit himself to an anti-dynastic program. It appears that the Prince of Wales has expressed his personal desire that Crown Prince Constantine should come to London for the jubilee festivities, and this is regarded as indicative of English good will toward Greece.

DURRANT WILL HANG.

Governor of California Sets His Execution for June 11.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., May 31.—Theodore Durrant will hang on June 11, one week from next Friday. Governor Budd has telephoned that much, in effect, to Warden Hale of San Quentin, at the same time ordering the death watch placed upon the prisoner.

Boy of 13 Licensed to Teach.

DECATUR, Ind., May 31.—At a teacher's examination in this city before the county superintendent, Rowell Schearer, the 13-year-old son of William Shearer, successfully passed and was awarded a license. He is conduced by instructors to be the youngest teacher in Indiana, if not in the United States.

Chicago May Get It.

BOSTON, May 31.—The Bacchante statue which so pleased the art lovers and at the same time caused a wave of morality to sweep over the cultured Bostonians last fall is never again to be favored with receptions and pink teas. It is understood Mr. McKim has under consideration the offering of the beautiful statue, which has shocked Boston modesty, to either Chicago or New York, to be placed in their public art galleries or libraries. He declines to discuss the matter, but intimates that he has a leaning toward Chicago.

PROPOSED STAMP TAX

Checks, Deeds and Mortgage Contracts May Be Made to Yield a Revenue.

New York, May 31.—Bankers are interested in dispatches announcing that the finance committee of the Senate is considering a proposition to amend the tariff bill by substituting for the tax on tea and the increase of the tax on beer a tax on bank checks, deeds, mortgages and other conveyances and contracts.

Additional interest was imparted to this subject by the fact that Senator Platt has announced his determination to help secure this action.

The impression prevails, however, that there is not much likelihood of the adoption of this substitute, which is generally opposed. E. B. Randolph, president of the Continental National bank, said:

"I have always been in favor of a stamp tax on bank checks and other instruments. I believe it is a practicable and fair way to raise money. I was surprised when the old law was repealed, and I cannot see why there should be any opposition to a provision of this sort. One advantage about a tax of this kind is that it is easily collectible."

At the National City bank it was said that there are serious objections to the tax on the part of banks.

"On the face of it," said James Ross Curran, assistant cashier, "the tax is to be paid by the person who draws the check, but in reality the banks would pay a considerable proportion of the tax. Checks would get in without a stamp and the bank would put stamps upon them. It is thought that the imposition of the tax would cause restriction of the use of checks."

William Sherrer, manager of the clearing house, in discussing the operation of the old stamp law, said:

"The tax on checks used to be 3 cents, without reference to the amount of the check, but there were stamps ranging in value from that amount up to \$500. On mortgages, bonds and other instruments the stamp represented a percentage of the amount of the conveyance.

"Banks would deposit say \$1,000 and get a certificate authorizing the issuance of stamps to the amount of \$1,050 and afterward the stamp was made a part of the check, just printed on. There was a margin of 3 per cent on amounts up to \$100, of 4 per cent on amounts up to \$500 and of 5 per cent on amounts of \$1,000, the premium being paid in stamps."

RUSHING IT THROUGH.

Remarkable Progress Is Being Made in the Tariff Debate.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The impression was general about the Senate at the close of the first week's discussion of the tariff bill that the sugar schedule would be reached towards the close of the present week. The progress so far made is generally regarded as little less than phenomenal, as modern tariff debates go. Senator Vest declares that the present bill is as far advanced now as was the Wilson bill after five weeks of discussion, while Senator Jones of Arkansas asserts that as much of the present bill was passed over on the first day of consideration as was disposed of in the Wilson bill in three weeks. The Republicans generally concede that good progress has been made, but they are not inclined to felicitate themselves too much until they see what policy is to be pursued when the questions of more general interest are reached than have yet been reached.

STRUCK BY A TRAIN.

Four Small Denver Children Killed and Four Injured.

DENVER, Col., May 31.—At 8 o'clock last evening a spring wagon, driven by Henry Marsau, a carpenter, and containing eight children, ranging in age from 3 to 9 years, was struck by a special train on the Denver & Rio Grande railroad, and as a result four of the children are dead and the others are terribly injured, two so badly that they will die.

It is claimed by the police that Marsau was intoxicated and paid no attention to the signals of the engineer, but drove upon the track when the train was in plain sight and but a few feet away. The engine struck the wagon, demolishing it and crushing and mangling the children in a horrible manner.

CORN BELT CROP REPORT

Favorable Conditions Prevail in Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri and Kansas.

CHICAGO, May 31.—Reports received by the Corn Belt from more than 400 correspondents along the lines of the Burlington road in Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri and Kansas show that corn planting has been practically finished and that the conditions of the ground are highly favorable. Planting was finished from one to three weeks later than last year.

Heavy rains have fallen along the northern counties of Kansas and the ground is in excellent condition. Corn planting is now under way. The warm bright weather which has generally prevailed in Missouri during the past two weeks has brought the corn out of the ground and cultivation is now going on in many localities.

Minors to Be Barred.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The policy of the postoffice department as to the appointment of minors in the postoffice has been definitely fixed, and they will be debarred from chief clerkships and deputy postmasterships, except in a few of the third class offices, where circumstances urge their peculiar fitness. Even then they will not be allowed to become active postmasters on account of the legal declaration that contracts made by minors are voidable. This effectively bars them from being even temporarily postmaster, so far as the assumption of the responsibilities of that office is concerned.

SITUATION CRITICAL.

THE SIOUX JOIN THE CHEYENNES FOR WAR.

Cheyennes Have Gone Into the Hills on the Tongue River, Where the Possible Fight Will Occur—Bad Blood Between Cowboys and Indians.

HELENA, Mont., June 2.—Specials from Miles City, the nearest town in Montana to the Cheyenne Indian troubles, say the situation at the agency continues critical. Families who reside near the seat of the outbreak continue to flock to Miles City.

It is reported that Sioux Indians from Dakota have come to the agency, and that runners have been sent to invite more Sioux to join them upon the war trail.

Senator Carter will ask President McKinley that Indian Agent Stouch be instructed not to interfere with the sheriff's posse and that the military authorities support them in case the Cheyennes resist the arrest of the Indian Little Whirlwind, known also as David Stanley, and Philip Badger, a graduate of Carlisle, who admits the murder of Sheep Herder Hoover.

Sheriff Briggs and Deputy Smith Winters should arrive among the Cheyennes Wednesday with warrants for the murderers, which they will attempt to serve.

White Bull's band of warriors numbering 125, who escaped from the agency Friday night, are in the hills upon the Tongue river near Ashland, and this will be the scene of the first bloodshed should there be any. The settlers are not as well armed as the Indians, though arms and ammunition are being forwarded as rapidly as possible.

The Cheyennes are well known for their hatred of the white man, their treachery and their inclination to be on the warpath. Most of the Cheyennes who have on the war paint are young bucks. Among them are several old Indians who were with Chiefs Bull Knife and Black Horse, who made that memorable raid through Kansas and Nebraska in 1878.

At the time these Cheyennes came to Montana the country was in possession of white settlers, who had taken up land and were engaged in farming and stock raising, and they petitioned the government not to allow these Indians to remain here, knowing there would be trouble if they did. The government went so far as to stop their rations, thinking this would induce them to leave, but the Cheyennes easily procured their living by stealing from the settlers, killing off their cattle, and have continued the cattle killing ever since.

The present trouble at Lame Deer agency is but an acute phase of the armed neutrality in that section. Bad blood exists all the time between the cowboys and Indians. When cowboys get drunk they kill an Indian and the red men reciprocate. Indians often kill range cattle for the hides or for food, and when they are discovered by a lone herder they kill him to destroy evidence against themselves. The result is that they distrust each other, and bushwhacking is the rule.

Lame Deer agency, the Cheyennes' headquarters, is sixty miles from the nearest railroad point. The trouble is not of recent origin, but dates back almost to the time the Cheyennes were located in Montana.

FIVE DEAD, TWELVE HURT.

A Tally-Ho Party Ran Into by a Train on Long Island.

NEW YORK, June 2.—Five young people were killed and a number of others injured in an accident which occurred yesterday afternoon at Valley Stream, Long Island. A tally-ho, with a party of twenty-one excursionists from the Greene Avenue Baptist church, Brooklyn, which started out for a day's outing through Long Island, was struck by a train on the Long Island railroad at the Merrick boulevard crossing and these were instantly killed: George F. Fashley, Jr., William Gilchrist, Jr., Winslow Lewis, Lester E. Roberts, Miss Dora Hartsch.

The injured are: Emma Brume, skull fractured; Clara Stuart, skull fractured; Mrs. Annie Andrews, both legs broken; Lawrence Barnes, scalp wound; Walter Wellbrock, both thighs broken; Edward McCormick, driver of the coach, badly injured; Miss Pashley, back broken; Miss Debetts, leg broken and head injured; Miss Ray Stillman, badly injured.

A number of others were slightly injured. Some of the dead were frightfully mangled.

The crash came almost without warning and the occupants of the coach had no time to make any effort to escape. Before the most of them knew of the impending danger, the train was upon them, the coach upset and the engine pushing it along the rails, the dead and injured being cut and mangled beneath it.

Anarchists Go to the Workhouse.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 2.—The forty-seven anarchists arrested at a picnic near Glenwood for disorderly conduct were fined \$25 and costs, or thirty days to the workhouse. Carl Nold, Henry Bauer and a dozen others secured the money to pay their fines. The others went to the workhouse.

He Blames the United States.

MADRID, June 2.—In an interview with General Azanraga, the minister of war, General Bernaral, who has just returned from Cuba, said that the prolonging of the rebellion in Cuba was only due to the assistance which the insurgents received from the United States.

Phil Daily Dangerously Ill.

NEW YORK, June 2.—Phil Daily, the well known gambler, was taken dangerously ill last Sunday night at his residence, Brookside Villa. He was suffering with acute cardiac failure and edema of the lungs.

JOHN SEARLES GOES FREE.

Judge Orders a Verdict of Acquittal—The Questions Private.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—In the case of John E. Searles, the sugar trust witness, Judge Bradley ordered the jury to bring in a verdict of acquittal this morning, holding that the questions asked the witness by the Senate committee were not pertinent, and, if so, were not within the jurisdiction of the committee.

The judge pointed out that Mr. Searles had testified specifically that no money had been contributed by the Sugar trust to the national campaign or for the purpose of influencing legislation or the election of United States senators. Certainly, the judge said, a simple investigation as to whether the Sugar trust had contributed to a campaign fund would be an unwarranted search into the private affairs of the company and plainly beyond the power of the Senate. The Senate committee had reported that no testimony had been produced to show that the Sugar trust had made any contributions to any national campaign fund for the purpose of affecting legislation. If money had gone for the purpose of electing members of state legislatures, who in time would elect a United States Senator, it was beyond the power of the United States Senate to go behind the election of legislative members. If this were true as to state matters how much more true was it of local elections. It would be the wildest conjecture to assume that the money so contributed in any way had gone to make up the sugar schedule.

It appeared from the report of the committee that they were not in the possession of any facts upon which they could base a most remote hope of showing an ultimate connection between the Sugar trust's contributions and the sugar schedule. Under these circumstances it must be held that the questions asked were not pertinent and were not construed to be pertinent.

Judge Bradley, therefore, sustained the motion of the defense and ordered the jury to return a verdict of acquittal. The jury accordingly rendered a verdict of not guilty and Mr. Searles was free.

The cases of E. J. Edwards and John S. Shriver, the newspaper correspondents, were postponed until next Monday.

SPEAKER REED AGAIN WINS

The House Against Jerry Simpson—Sustains the Speaker.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The House to-day witnessed a sharp attack on the Speaker by Representatives Simpson and Richardson because of the non-appointment of the committees.

On motion of Mr. Dingley, by 90 to 55, the House upheld the Speaker's refusal to recognize the resolution of Mr. Lewis (Democrat) of Washington relative to Cuba.

A special order was then presented for immediate consideration of a resolution providing for transportation of supplies to India and permitting the use of any vessel, instead of restricting the sending of famine relief to American ships. After further talk by Mr. Simpson and others concerning the alleged autocratic power of the speaker, the order was adopted. The Senate resolution to amend the resolution of April 7 for the transportation of supplies to India was passed.

THE TARIFF ON CHINA.

Decorated Ware Will Pay 60 Per Cent Undecorated 55 Per Cent.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The tariff bill was taken up in the Senate to-day immediately after the disposal of routine business. Mr. Aldrich withdrew the proposed committee amendments to paragraph 90, china, etc., leaving the rates as reported by the House, viz: decorated china, 60 per cent ad valorem; undecorated china, 55 per cent. Mr. Jones of Arkansas moved to reduce these rates to 35 and 30 per cent respectively. Without debate a vote was taken and the proposed amendments were defeated, yeas 23, nays 31.

Messrs. McEnery and Cannon voted with the Republicans in the negative and Messrs. Harris (Kansas) and Helfield with the Democrats in the affirmative. In other respects the vote was on party lines.

The Senate Personnel Now Established.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The senator from South Carolina, John L. McLaurin, who succeeded the late Senator Earle, was sworn in at the opening of the session to-day. This establishes the personnel of the Senate as it will remain for some time, viz: Republicans 43, Democrats 34, Populists 7, Silver Republicans 5, vacancy 1, Total 90.

Hutchinson Agitated.

HUTCHINSON, Kan., June 2.—Hutchinson is greatly worked up over the saloon question. The finance committee of the council has recommended among the occupation tax list a license of \$50 per month for hop tea dealers. The temperance people look upon the movement in the light of protecting saloons. The church and temperance organizations are up in arms and making things lively for the aldermen.

Mainly Matters Degrees.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—President McKinley conferred the degrees on about fifty graduates of the senior and post graduate classes of the National University Law school at the annual commencement exercises held in this city last evening. The theatre was crowded, and on the stage were many people of note.

A Lincoln, Neb., Bank Closed.

OMAHA, Neb., June 2.—A special dispatch from Lincoln, Neb., says the Merchants bank closed its doors at noon. No statement yet given out. The bank had a capital of \$50,000.

MODERN WOODMEN MEET.

Delegates Said to Have Reported Against the Fulton Faction.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, June 2.—Nearly every delegate to the head camp of Modern Woodmen is here for the opening session of the order's biennial meeting. The decisive action of state caucuses appears to have settled the question of election of officers. The report of delegates at large who have just completed an investigation of the affairs of the order is understood to be emphatic in its denunciation of the Fulton faction and as strongly favorable to the present administration.

The biennial report of Head Consul Northcott showed that during the past seven years the membership had increased from 40,000 to 240,000, and the average age had decreased from 38.05 to 35.76 years. The cost of management was reduced from \$1.61 to sixty-one cents.

The question of an emergency fund has been entirely eliminated from the consideration of the head camp by a vote of the members.

The report of Charles W. Hawes, head clerk, showed that the general fund expenditures amounted to \$253,459, mortuary claims allowed, 1,606, and the amount paid, \$3,280,816; amount of claims pending, \$217,500. During the term 101,200 suspensions were reported, of which number 79,398 were reinstated.

The report of A. H. Hollister, the head banker, showed that during the biennial period ending March 31, 1897, the total receipts were \$3,534,222, and the disbursements \$3,155,312. The head physician's report showed that in the last two years the board had accepted 127,110 applications and rejected 15,000. The rate of mortality last year was 4.60 per 1,000, the lowest since 1889.

DUCK LAKE UPRISING.

To Avoid Further Trouble Canadians Kill All of Almighty Voice's Band.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, June 2.—After the volunteers and Indian police had kept up a continuous fire with rifles and two field pieces for about two hours Sunday morning, they charged on the bluff near Duck Lake, where the Indians were entrenched.

When they arrived at the rifle pits they found all the Indians had been shot. Almighty Voice was literally riddled with rifle bullets and the others mortally wounded in several places. Police Constable Kerr and Mr. Grundy's bodies were found about twenty-five yards from the pits with their heads in the head and body. They were stripped of their clothing, which was found on the bodies of the Indians. The Indian, John Almighty Voice's father, who was caught while conveying ammunition, will be brought to Prince Albert as soon as possible. Captain Allan, Sergeant Raven and Napoleon Venne, who were wounded, are progressing favorably.

Fear of a repetition of the trouble of 1885 has been removed by the shooting of the Indians. The trouble was small in itself, but it was feared that if Almighty Voice and his companions escaped to their bands it would spread.

CROPS DAMAGED BY FROST

Severe Cold Snap in Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, June 2.—This section of Iowa was visited by a heavy frost last night. At some points corn and potatoes were badly damaged, while more tender crops were destroyed. Much fear is entertained for

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 1.—Heavy frosts occurred this morning over the entire state of Wisconsin, and considerable damage was probably done to vegetation and fruit. Strawberries in many sections are thought to be almost a loss by reason of the recent frosts.

OMAHA, Neb., June 1.—Only one or two points in the Nebraska corn belt report frost for last night, and these so light as to have caused no damage whatever to the crops.

HAWAII STANDS FIRM.

Expulsion of Japanese Immigrants Made an Official Policy.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2.—The Hawaiian government, in its reply to Japan on May 24, refused to coincide with the views held by that country on the sending back of 543 Japanese immigrants brought by the Kinian Maru. Official notice has been given Japan that the immigration laws of Hawaii are to be vigorously upheld.

The Japan papers have dropped Hawaiian affairs for the present. A dispatch states that another warship, probably the Takachihio-Kan, may be ordered to Honolulu. Another dispatch states that the cruiser Naniwa will be kept at that port, subject to the orders of the Japanese minister at that place.

Steel Workers Strike to Resist a Cut.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 2.—A 10 per cent cut in wages affecting all men not under the amalgamated scale was ordered at Jones & Laughlin's American iron works here to-day. As a result the open hearth workers and some other employes, in all about 200, refused to go to work last night. The firm employs nearly 3,000 men.

An Army Bicycle Tour Postponed.

HELENA, Mont., June 2.—The troops who propose to ride on bicycles from Fort Missoula to St. Louis, have postponed their departure until June 5.

A Sioux City Express Cashier Missing.

SIoux CITY, Iowa, June 2.—Cashier George Adams of the American Express company's local office, went fishing Sunday and has not returned. The safe was broken open under Agent Mann's direction yesterday, but the work of checking up the books is not yet completed. Adams' friends think he has been drowned.