THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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SITS ON PETTIGREW

Senate Tables His Tariff Bill Amendment Relating to Trusts.

TWO DEMOCRATS VOTE IN AFFIRMATIVE

Morgan and McEnery Line Up with the Republicans.

LIVELY DEBATE OVER THE QUESTION

Hoar Holds that the Amendment is Not Germane to Bill.

TRUSTS SHOULD BE OTHERWISE HANDLED

Senate Completes Consideration of Sugar Schedule Except Provision Relating to Hawaii—Agricultural Schedule Resumed.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The senate made a great stride forward today by completing the consideration of the sugar schedule of the tariff bill, except the provision relating to Hawaii, which went over. This schedule has been the storm center of the entire bill, and with it disposed of there is a better prospect for speedy action on the bill as a whole. The first paragraph of the sugar schedule has served to bring out all the speeches and the test votes, and when this was passed early today the other paragraphs of the schedule were agreed to without further opposition.

As agreed to, the schedule places on sugar not above No. 16 Dutch standard 1 cent per pound and three-hundredths of a cent for every degree above 75, and on sugars above No. 16, Dutch standard, 1.95 cents per pound, but on sugars testing below 87 degrees one-tenth of a cent per pound shall be deducted. The other provisions of the schedule relate to maple sugar, maple syrup, candy, etc. Only one yea and nay vote was taken during the day, on the amendment of Mr. Lindsay of Kentucky, to make the rate 1.8 cents per pound on sugar above No. 16, Dutch standard. The amendment was defeated—32 to 35.

The Pettigrew amendment, relating to trusts, was then taken up and discussed at length. It developed considerable divergence of views on both sides of the chamber, the two Alabama senators, Messrs. Morgan and Pettus, joining Mr. Hoar in opposition. Mr. Allison finally tested the sense of the senate by moving to table the amendment, which motion prevailed—yeas, 35; nays, 32—two democrats, Morgan and McEnery, voting with the republicans to table and thus turning the scale against the amendment. The detailed vote was as follows:

Yeas—Republicans:

Allison,	Hawley,	Proctor,
Burrows,	Hoar,	Quay,
Cullom,	McBride,	Sewall,
Davis,	McMillan,	Shoup,
Deboe,	Mason,	Spooner,
Elkins,	Nelson,	Thurston,
Fairbanks,	Penrose,	Warren,
Foraker,	Perkins,	Wellington,
Frye,	Platt (Conn.),	Wetmore,
Gear,	Platt (N. Y.),	Wilson,
Hanna,	Pritchard,	

Silver populist:

Jones (Nev.).

Democrats:

Morgan, McEnery—35.

Nays—Democrats:

Bacon,	Jones (Ark.),	Pettus,
Bate,	Kenney,	Rawlins,
Berry,	Lindsay,	Roach,
Caffery,	McLaurin,	Tillman,
Chilton,	Mallory,	Turpie,
Clay,	Martin,	Vest,
Cockrell,	Mitchell,	Walthall,
Faulkner,	Murphy,	White.
Gray,	Pasco,	

Populists:

Butler,	Heitfeld,	Turner,
Harris (Kan.),	Kyle,	

Silver republican:

Pettigrew—32.

LIVELY DEBATE.

The consideration of the Pettigrew amendment called forth a lively debate. Mr. Pettigrew desired to have it voted on as a part of the sugar schedule.

Mr. Allison asked that it go over, but Mr. Pettigrew said he felt like having the issue now, unless overruled by the senate.

Mr. Vest remarked that he had not supposed there was any difference among parties on the propriety of the amendment. It was time to dispose of it, otherwise the whole sugar debate would be reopened at a later stage. The sugar subject was a source of calumny, scandal and irritation and there would be no peace until it was disposed of.

Mr. Pettigrew said this anti-trust policy had been a plank of the republican party up to the time of the St. Louis convention, when it was left out of the platform.

Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts said he expected to do everything in his power to check the evils complained of. But the amendment had no place in a tariff bill, he said, and should be dealt with as a separate measure. He trusted that such a measure would be devised. Mr. Hoar said he specifically objected to that feature of the amendment which permitted three or more men to form a combination and thus force the articles handled by them on the free list.

Mr. Faulkner of West Virginia insisted that the amendment would not bear such a construction and that the danger pointed out by Mr. Hoar could not arise under this amendment.

Mr. Hoar declared that the amendment was an "abomination" through and through.

PETTUS SAYS GO SLOW.

Mr. Pettus, democrat of Louisiana, said he begged his associates to "go slow" on this kind of amendment, which by ill action might break down all classes of manufacture and commerce. It was patterned, he said, after the Canadian law, but was wholly unsuited to our institutions. He sympathized with the aim of the amendment, for we had become a government by the trusts and by money and the government's feet should be put on the neck of this system.

Mr. Nelson of Minnesota pointed out what he regarded as radical defects in the Pettigrew amendment, although he supported the general principle of it. He said the amendment might result in cutting off the revenues of the government. It would also place an entire industry outside of any trust, subject to penalties because some small trust was formed in that line. The senator urged that senators should vote down all amendments, pass the tariff bill and then turn their attention to some effective remedy against trusts.

Mr. Lindsay ironically pointed out that it would be serious, by this amendment, to kill the Sugar trust, after the bill took such care in the sugar schedule to foster the trust.

Mr. Allison again urged that the amendment ought to go over for the time being, and he appealed to Mr. Pettigrew to allow this to be done, but the latter refused. He said the objections were in the nature of excuses, and the weakest of these had come from the senator from Massachusetts (Hoar). He maintained that every objection could be met and he was willing to so amend his proposition as to make it an effectual remedy against trusts. In the course of his remarks Mr. Pettigrew referred to the rise in sugar stock during recent days, whereupon Mr. Gear said the sugar debate of three years ago sent up sugar stock 40 points.

NEW POLITICAL PARTY.

"I think," exclaimed Mr. Pettigrew, "that the two debates on sugar—now and three years ago—justify the existence of a new political party."

Mr. Morgan of Alabama pointed out what he regarded as fatal defects in the amendment. He regarded the existing Sherman anti-trust act, reinforced by the recent decision of the United States supreme court, as the real remedy against trusts.

Mr. Allison moved to lay the Pettigrew amendment on the table. This speedily developed something of a breeze.

Mr. Chilton of Texas moved an amendment perfecting the procedure under the Pettigrew amendment.

Mr. Allison had remained standing, claiming the floor.

Mr. Chilton yielded the floor to Mr. Faulkner, who declared that the purpose of Mr. Allison's motion to table was to avoid a direct vote on the trust proposition.

Mr. Allison hotly resented this suggestion and claimed the floor. Three senators were claiming the floor—Allison, Chilton and Faulkner.

The presiding officer, Mr. Gallinger, being temporarily in the chair, held that Mr. Allison was entitled to the floor. Senators asked to perfect the amendment, but Mr. Allison insisted on testing the sense of the senate with his motion. The vote was taken and the amendment was tabled—35 yeas, 32 nays.

HAS ANOTHER AMENDMENT.

Immediately after Senator Pettigrew's amendment was laid on the table he gave notice of another amendment of the same character in the shape of a proviso, as follows:

"That none of the increased rates of duty provided for in this act shall apply to any articles or commodities, the sale or manufacture of which is controlled by trusts in this country."

Senator Chilton of Texas also offered an anti-trust amendment, as follows:

"If any manufacturer, dealer, coiner or other person knowing that any article or articles of like character upon which duties are levied under this act, are manufactured or the sale controlled, or their price affected by a trust or combination, shall send or transmit any such articles from one state to another such manufacturer, dealer or coiner shall upon conviction before any circuit court of the United States be punished by imprisonment not more than three years."

Senator Pasco gave notice of an amendment which differs from Senator Pettigrew's original amendment only in detail, principally as to the means of proceeding in court to determine the existence of a trust. One of the provisions requires the court to determine whether a trust proved to exist affects the raw material or improved article. In case the court finds an article to be the subject of a trust the secretary of the interior is to make an order directing the customs officers to permit its admission free of duty.

The tobacco schedule was passed over and consideration of the agricultural schedule resumed. On the first paragraph (234), butter and substitutes therefor, 6 cents per pound, Mr. Jones of Arkansas moved to reduce the rate to 4 cents per pound. Disagreed to—29 to 34.

At 5 o'clock the senate adjourned.

CORONER'S VERDICT AT URBANA.

Upholds Action of the Authorities in All Respects.

URBANA, O., June 15.—Coroner Hewitt rendered the following verdict last night on the death of Harry Bell, who was killed when the first attack was made on the county jail on the night before the lynching of Click Mitchell:

I do find that the said deceased came to his death from a wound in the head produced by a rifle ball fired by a member of company D, Third regiment, Ohio National guard, while under orders from the captain of said company and while attempting to defend the county jail of Champaign county and prevent a crowd of people there assembled from doing violence to a prisoner, Charles Mitchell, jr., confined therein, charged and convicted of rape on the morning of June 4, 1897.

I fail to find from the testimony of the witnesses examined by me any failure or neglect on the part of Governor Asa Bushnell to promptly respond to any request made to him or the sheriff, Lewis McLain, for troops to assist in defending said jail or protecting said prisoner. And I do not find from the testimony so taken by me any failure on the part of Sheriff Lewis McLain to use all means at his hands for the protection of said jail or said prisoner.

I further find that Mayor C. H. Anderson directed the police force of the city to do all in its power to preserve order, and that he did not in any way attempt to usurp the power of the sheriff, or in any manner claim to represent him in discharging his duty, but that he, as the mayor of the city, advised the crowd there assembled not to attempt any violence to the prisoner, Charles Mitchell, jr., and that his conduct on that occasion was wholly directed toward preventing any violence being done to the prisoner by the persons there assembled and any further killing of the people by the militia.

A similar verdict was rendered as to the death of Upton Baker.

HOT ALL OVER THE NORTHWEST.

No Prospect of Relief for Several Days to Come.

CHICAGO, June 15.—One death and twenty-three prostrations, none of them serious, was the result of the high temperature today. The death was that of Charles Absen, a carpenter, who, while delirious from the effects of the heat, attempted to cool himself with a drink of carbolic acid.

ST. PAUL, June 15.—The hot weather continues, 74 being the official figure at 7 o'clock this morning in this city and 92 being given as the maximum and 72 as the minimum for the past twenty-four hours. The day started with all indications of at least equalling yesterday and Sunday. Winnipeg, Huron, Bismarck and Moorhead each report 70 at 7 o'clock and Duluth with 62 is the coolest at that hour, La Crosse having a record of 76.

INDIANS GREATLY STIRRED UP.

Must Give Up All but One Wife on July 1.

PERRY, Okl., June 15.—The Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians are wrought up over the new law which goes into effect July 1 relating to polygamy. After that time each of the forty Cheyenne Indians who has more than one wife will have to choose one of two of the wives he has and the other wives must go back to their relatives. The interest between the squaws, who have become enlightened to their situation, has become intense. Every squaw who wants to remain with her husband is doing her best to please him, so that she will be the lucky wife. There are forty of these polygamists, and in all they have over 100 squaws.

Pressmen's International Convention.

DETROIT, June 15.—About a hundred delegates to the International Pressmen's convention and more than that number of union pressmen who are not delegates were present this morning at the opening session of the convention in the city hall council chamber. Mayor Maybury made a happy address of welcome, which was seconded by President John McVicar, himself an old time printer. President Theodore F. Gasloskowski responded briefly. A list of convention committees were announced by the president and meanwhile the committee on credentials went into session to examine credentials and consider the protest offered against five New York delegates.

The protest against their admission was based on the fact that they are feeders and helpers, and as such are only auxiliary members of the union. The committee on credentials reported in favor of their admission as delegates, and the report was adopted almost unanimously, Delegate Moran of New York casting the only negative vote.

A pleasure trip up the river and across Lake St. Clair was enjoyed by delegates this afternoon.

Pilgrims to Mecca Drowned.

COLOMBO, Ceylon, June 15.—The British steamer Sultan, Captain Collins, 2,000 tons, bound from Jeddah for Calcutta with a large number of Mecca pilgrims, has foundered near the island of Socota, twelve miles east of Cape Guardafui, the eastern extremity of Africa. Ten natives were drowned, but all the crew of the Sultan and the remainder of the pilgrims have been landed here.

Movements of Ocean Vessels, June 15.

At Copenhagen—Sailed—Island, for New York.

At New York—Sailed—Bovic, for Liverpool; Saale, for Bremen.

At Liverpool—Arrived—Cufic, from New York.

POSTAL CONGRESS BREAKS UP

Delegates Conclude Their Business and Make Ready to Leave.

FORMAL BUT FELICITOUS FAREWELLS

Speeches from Participants in the Session Express Sentiments of Pleasure and Satisfaction with Their Recent Experiences.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—(Special Telegram.)—The closing session of the Postal Congress held this afternoon presented a most impressive spectacle. General Bachelor, in his farewell speech, reviewed the work of the congress and made the prediction that the first decade of the twentieth century would witness still closer relations between all nations through the adoption by the civilized world of devices that would revolutionize modes of communication, and substitute telegraphic correspondence for letter mail. Farewell speeches were made by Delegates Delassart of Switzerland, Spencer Walpole of Great Britain, Chiariardia of Italy and Chavez of Mexico. All expressed high appreciation of the reception of the congress by Americans, and gratefully acknowledged the hospitality of the country, and expressed unbounded admiration for its natural resources and marvelous development, incidentally paying a glowing tribute to the American president and American delegation. The response on behalf of the American delegates and the Postoffice department was made by E. Rosewater, who briefly reverted to the fact that the congress had, on its recent excursion, been afforded an opportunity to traverse a large section of America and view its greatest lakes and rivers, and enjoyed ovations from the public spirited men and women of its most progressive cities. They had been privileged to stand in places most revered by the great republic and recorded every facility for becoming acquainted with American institutions. While the American delegates felt proud to have been associated with such a distinguished body of representative men from all parts of the globe, they felt proud also of the fact that the United States had given proof of its generous hospitality and progressive spirit. All the speeches were delivered in French. Tomorrow night the American delegates to the congress will be entertained at dinner by the Japanese minister. Most of the delegates from foreign countries leave for their homes within the next three days.

LOOKING UP THE BEATRICE CENSUS.

W. S. Bourne, mayor of Beatrice, who has been in the city for some days, called on Comptroller Eckels today to learn the source of the reputed census that is said to have been taken in his city, whereby one of the national banks of that place is enabled to reduce its capital stock from $100,000 to $50,000 under the statute of the United States which sets forth that in cities where the population falls below 6,000 banks may cut their capital stock in two. Mayor Bourne asked the comptroller for the census, but was informed that it was an office matter of a most secret character and therefore could not be given out. The comptroller informed the mayor, however, that the census had been ordered taken either by the chief of police or some one acting for him, and that if it was not true he would be pleased to correct it. Mayor Bourne says he proposes to ascertain who has been in the census business without authorization of the city council or any one connected with the city government empowered to direct the taking of a census. He says that the last school census taken shows the city to have upwards of 10,000 inhabitants and he believes today that Beatrice has nearer 14,000 than 6,000.

M. J. Hull of Edgar, Neb., who was recently reinstated in the Treasury department upon the request of Senator Thurston, and who passed the civil service examination for promotion to a chiefship, will tomorrow assume the position of chief of the review division in the office of the auditor for the War department.

Nebraska men in Washington were well pleased today at the news received from Springfield that Governor Tanner had appended his signature to the bill appropriating money for the Illinois exhibit at Omaha. Senator Thurston, Mr. Rosewater and others sent congratulatory telegrams to Governor Tanner.

First Assistant Postmaster General Heath today informed Congressman Mercer that he would increase the force of carriers of the Omaha postoffice by adding from six to eight new men after July 1, the beginning of the new fiscal year. Congressman Mercer has been anxious to have this accomplished for some time, but Mr. Heath explained to him that it could not be done until the new fiscal year, as the appropriation at present is entirely exhausted.

NEBRASKA'S NATIONAL BANKS.

The comptroller of the currency today made public an abstract of reports of the condition, May 14, of ninety-five national banks in the state of Nebraska, exclusive of Omaha and Lincoln. The principal items are as follows: Loans and discounts, $10,972,863; due from banks, national and state, $371,079; reserve in banks and deposited with reserve agents, $2,892,665, of which $485,236 was in gold; total resources, $18,882,735; liabilities, capital stock, $6,025,000; surplus fund and undivided profits, $1,577,611; due to banks, national and state, $762,315; deposits, $8,777,794. Average reserve held was 32.60 per cent.

Reports from 159 banks in Iowa, exclusive of Des Moines, show total resources of $47,884,205; loans and discounts aggregating $27,934,920, and reserve $8,689,330, of which $1,500,177 was gold. Deposits amounted to $28,278,607, and the average reserve held was 34.70 per cent. Twenty-seven banks in South Dakota and on May 14 total resources to the amount of $6,712,537, loans and discounts amounting to $2,919,716, and reserve to $1,484,486, of which $326,045 was gold. Deposits aggregated $3,841,916, and the average reserve held was 38.01 per cent. Total resources of eleven banks in Wyoming on the date mentioned were $3,238,774, loans and discounts being $1,805,889; reserve, $567,944, of which the gold was $166,707. Deposits were $1,924,972, and the average reserve held was 29.67 per cent.

The secretary of the interior today affirmed the decision of the land commissioner in the case of the town of Chamberlain, S. D., against King and Reynolds. The decision holds that the land in controversy was part of the Indian reservation at the time of the extension of authority over it by the town of Chamberlain. He also holds that the land was, therefore, not subject to townsite entry, in view of this fact, and awards it to the homesteaders as the first entrymen after it became part of the public domain.

Rev. J. M. Wilson of Omaha, Rev. J. R. Lesa of Clarkson, Rev. Joseph Wilson of Lincoln, Rev. Mr. Rundus of Wilber and Rev. P. S. Thompson of Nebraska City are in Washington en route to New York to attend the national synod of the Presbyterian church, which convenes there June 20.

J. W. Griffith of Omaha is in the city.

Nebraska postmasters appointed: Jackson, Dakota county, James Flynn, vice D. C. Heiferman, removed; Viroqua, Knox county, J. H. Barker, vice W. Tucker, dead.

WORK OF THE POSTAL CONGRESS.

Resume of the Results Accomplished by the Body.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The Universal Postal congress, the fifth convention of the kind in the world, finished its labors today after a closed session lasting several hours. The next congress, the sixth sextennial one, will be held at Rome, Italy, in February, 1903. The final session was devoted to the formal signing of the general treaty and to detailed articles. Every delegate signed these two sets of papers, acceptable on the formal ratification of his government; signatures to other sets of documents were waived under a general authority for their execution. The originals of all these documents will be placed in the archives of the State department for preservation, and certified copies will be forwarded to all the governments concerned. The following is an official resume of the results of the work of the congress:

First—The principal treaty, which excludes the entry of Corea into the postal union; the declaration of the Orange Free State, which failed to send a delegate to Washington, that it hoped soon to enter the union, and the declaration of the Chinese empire (which was represented in the congress) that it will observe the regulations of the union as soon as the organization of its service permits.

Second—In the intermediary rates, transit has been facilitated and the tariff diminished quite materially on a graduated scale for the ensuing six years.

Third—Uniform colors have been projected for postage stamps.

Fourth—Postal cards unpaid are subject to a double tax, that is, 4 cents in place of the former tax, which was 10 cents, the same as for unpaid letters.

Fifth—Circulars produced on a machine (typewritten) in quantities of twenty circulars, all of the same character, are admitted to the international mails at the same rates as printed circulars.

Sixth—Samples of merchandise are admitted up to 350 grammes.

Seventh—Objects of natural history, animals, dried plants, or preserved geological specimens are admitted as samples.

Eighth—The question of the creation of a universal postal stamp was brought up and the proposition defeated on account of the difficulty which would occur in putting into practice the innovation, especially because of the diversity of currency standards.

Ninth—Special arrangements concerning packages of declared values, postal orders, books of identity and subscriptions to journals have been thoroughly revised. This country is not actually concerned in these arrangements. They mostly affect the states of the continent of Europe.

The new treaty will become operative January 1, 1899. Most of the delegates left the city for their homes tonight, having booked passage on the ocean liners for this and next week.

WORKMEN FINISH THEIR BUSINESS.

J. G. Tate of Nebraska Chosen as Supreme Lecturer.

MILWAUKEE, June 15.—The supreme lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen reached a final adjournment this afternoon. After a lively fight as to the next meeting place, Asbury Park, N. J., won over St. Paul by a small majority. J. G. Tate was engaged as supreme lecturer for the order for the coming year. A move to amend the constitution so as to have a "suicide clause," refusing to pay death benefits in case of suicide, was laid over without debate until the next annual session. The supreme master workman was empowered to reorganize the order in Oklahoma, where it has been conducted in a clandestine manner for some time.

The supreme body adjourned at 6 o'clock this evening, after completing its business. The newly elected officers were installed and the following committees were appointed for the ensuing year:

Laws—J. A. W. Kinsley, Montana; J. E. Riggs, Kansas City; A. W. Walker, Wisconsin.

Finance—T. A. Case, New York; E. H. Andrews, Maine; A. K. Taylor, Texas.

Appeals—Web McNaull, Kansas; A. H. Harwick, New York; C. R. Mattson, Illinois.

Statistics—A. P. Riddle, Kansas.

Advisory—A. H. Sessions, South Dakota; S. D. Hirshbaum, California; W. C. Richardson, Missouri.

Degree of Honor—W. H. Barnes, California; G. K. Laing, Minnesota; J. A. Tinker, Michigan.

ENDOW A CHARITY ENTERPRISE.

Utilitarian Plan of Celebrating a Semi-Centennial.

CHICAGO, June 15.—The semi-centennial of the Independent Order Free Sons of Israel will occur next year and instead of celebrations by orations and feasting, the order decided at today's meeting to celebrate the event by raising a fund to endow some charitable purpose. A resolution to this effect was presented by Justice Hamburger of Chicago and it was adopted without dissent. Whether it shall take the form of an asylum for widows or orphans or aged members or all combined is to be decided at the end of the year, when the amount of funds will be known. The present method of investing the endowment fund through the joint action of the endowment committees was ordered continued.

Shoots His Assailants.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., June 15.—(Special Telegram.)—While Charlie Erswell, a Western Union operator here, was on his way home tonight from work he was attacked by ten or twelve drunken soldiers of the Eighth United States infantry from Fort Russell. Erswell defended himself with a revolver, shot two of the attacking party and, escaping from the others, reached his home. The soldiers followed and broke in the windows and doors of Erswell's house with rocks. They were finally driven away by the city police. One of the wounded soldiers was found and sent to the post hospital. He is in a critical condition. The other man could not be found and it is believed was killed and carried away by his comrades.

Ranchman is Shot by a Neighbor.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., June 15.—(Special Telegram.)—Joseph Wilde, a wealthy ranchman living at Fort Laramie, and Fred Hobig, a neighbor, quarreled over business matters yesterday. Wilde beat Hobig, who later laid in wait for Wilde with a rifle and shot him through the body. Hobig attempted to escape, but was captured and taken to Wheatland to escape lynching.

Honorary Degrees from Oxford.

LONDON, June 15.—Among the recipients of honorary degrees from the University of Oxford are Wilfred Laurier, premier of Canada; Sir William V. Whitway, premier of New Foundland, and E. L. Godkin, editor of the New York Evening Post.

Too Much Hazing.

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 15.—Bertram Sanders and a youth from Arkansas, whose name could not be learned, returned to their respective homes today and declined to take further part in the examination for cadetships on the ground that they had been severely hazed. They alleged that Cadets Scott, Maginnis and Nesbit had hazed them; that they were unwilling to submit to it and would no longer put themselves in the way of such experiences. Sanders comes from the Sixth Indiana district.

Nashville Exposition Pays.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 15.—The more important event of the week was the annual meeting of the exposition stockholders last night. Director-General Lewis made a specific report showing that the receipts each day since the exposition opened had more than paid expenses and that if there was no increase in the average attendance the exposition would still pay all indebtedness, running expenses and have a surplus left. Of course the attendance is expected to increase and is increasing.

To Change a Boundary Line.

KANSAS CITY, June 15.—Ed C. Little, private secretary to Governor Leedy of Kansas, is in Washington on business, one result of the successful conclusion of which will be to move the western boundary of Missouri east a half mile or so, giving Kansas a narrow strip of land extending from the mouth of the Kaw south to the Indian territory. It is said the present populist administration is about to make a fight to recover the coveted territory.

Johns Hopkins Commencement.

BALTIMORE, June 15.—Commencement exercises at Johns Hopkins today were rendered doubly interesting by the fact that for the first time the degree of M. D. was bestowed upon its graduates and because of the recipient being a young woman. She is Miss Mary Secord Packard, a resident of Bayonne, N. J., a graduate of Vassar and the only one of her sex in a class of fifteen. There were ninety graduates.

Earthquakes in Mexico.

MEXICO CITY, June 15.—Earthquakes at and near the town of Tehauntepec, in the southern part of the country, continue and many people have left the place, including the correspondent of the Imparcial, a newspaper of this city, who wires that he could no longer safely remain. Several shocks have been felt in the city of Oaxaca.

MAY MEAN RUIN TO MANY

Death of Barney Barnato and Its Echo in London's Stock Exchange.

SOUTH AFRICAN BOOM IS INVOLVED

End of the Great Inflation Scheme Seems to Impend, with All Its Financial Woe for Duped Englishmen.

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LONDON, June 15.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Barney Barnato's suicide must cause widespread ruin among small investors. They had pinned their faith on him. The big speculators, having inside knowledge of his serious condition, have either cleared out or have been manipulating his stock with considerable profit. Barnato's tragic end has convinced the public here of the utter rottenness of the South African boom, which now easily takes rank as the biggest stock inflation scheme (not to say swindle) of the record-reign. The Kaffir market on the Stock exchange opened today in a condition of tremendous excitement. Although persistent efforts were made to discredit the story of Barnato's death, the operations of a powerful bear party soon became apparent, but they were encumbered by a still stronger combination formed to support the market, not so much in the interest of the Barnato stock as to prevent a general panic in the South African market. Inquiry at the Stock exchange at 1 p. m. elicited the statement that the Barnato stocks had so far fallen only ¼ per cent. The pale, anxious faces of many of the brokers as they left the Stock exchange bore evidence of excitement prevailing inside, while knots of investors gathered in Throgmorton street, excitedly inquiring for the last quotations.

DROP OF THREE-FOURTHS IN VALUE.

Barnato securities were quoted eighteen months ago at the capital value of $60,000,000, but in the last six months they had fallen to about $15,000,000, though they recently improved on better accounts from South Africa. Mrs. Joel, Barnato's sister, told me last night, before anything was known here of the death, that friends intended to land Barney Barnato at Funchal for a month's rest, as his health was not such as to render his return to London advisable. No secret is made of the fact that his breakdown was accelerated by heavy drinking, which began when the Kaffirs' slump started, even before his departure for South Africa, which was hurried and private. His mind showed signs of failing under the strain eight months ago, on which account he was sent away from England. There had never been any sensible improvement in his condition.

All manner of biographical fiction has been written about the "Diamond King." Here is an authentic account of his life, never published here. His real name was Isaac Barnet. His father was an old clothes dealer in Petticoat lane, the Ghetto of Whitechapel. Barney at first sold penny canes in Hyde Park. Then he was an assistant street conjurer. Twenty-seven years ago, when 18 years old, he went to South Africa with a circus. After wandering about there a long time as a public entertainer he was employed by the Union Steamship company for three years to organize entertainments among the passengers on the steamers between London and Capetown.

STARTS HIS FORTUNE.

His next venture was to invest his savings in a small diamond mine at Kimberley.

According to well authenticated stories current in the city (London) he laid the foundation of his fortune by buying stones from Kaffirs without inquiring too closely how they got them. In five years he had accumulated $300,000, largely by transactions of this description, which, in view of the rigorous penalties attached by the Cape authorities to illicit diamond dealing, was a game attended with grave risks. But Barney always was clever, and the astuteness which enabled him alone among his coterie to keep clear afterward of the Jameson plot and fiasco may have been acquired in this dangerous avocation. The amalgamation of the De Beers and Kimberley mines made Barney a millionaire. Since then his career as a financier has been a matter of public notoriety. He came home to England at the beginning of the South African boom, a few years ago.

He floated numerous companies connected with the Rand mining industry, and at the height of the boom was reputed to be worth at least $50,000,000. Society smiled on him. He met the Prince of Wales at luncheon, and won golden opinions by the lavishness with which he gave financial tips to his aristocratic acquaintances and by magnificent presents, which they were not ashamed to accept in return for their perfunctory hospitalities to him. He then executed the biggest financial operation of his career, and about the last. He issued stock for a company called Barnato's Consolidated, which included the pick of all the companies he had floated. The nominal capital was $15,000,000 in $5 shares, which was frantically competed for at about $15 premium, so that the actual capital was $60,000,000. The troubles of the Rand brought these shares down on the run, and they stand today at 1⅝.

This transaction, even at the outset, was severely criticized, but such was the belief of ignorant investors in "Barney's" genius that the shares were greedily taken up.

Lord Mayor Renals entertained him at a banquet at the Mansion house, for which he was attacked by London papers for prostituting his office, and on retirement from the mayoralty Mr. Renals was refused the usual vote of thanks by the corporation of London on that account.

STAR BEGINS TO WANE.

Thenceforward Barney's star was decidedly on the wane. His responsibilities weighed heavily on his mind and he sought "solace" too frequently. His naturally robust constitution had been undermined by his laborious, exciting life and symptoms of softening of the brain manifested themselves. His family and partners became alarmed at the probable effect on his securities if this was known, as they were believed to be depending solely on his personality. So they used every effort to get him off to the Cape and place him in seclusion for a time in the hope that he would recover. He did not want to leave London, but by a ruse they induced him to go on board a steamer to see a nephew off to the Cape, and he was kept talking in the cabin until the ship had parted with the tender. He was thus shipped away against his will. This explains a story, made much of at the time and now renewed, that he went the last time to South Africa so unexpectedly that he had only the clothes he stood up in. His condition became worse instead of better. He made a public exhibition of insanity at Johannesburg about six weeks ago, but it was attributed to temporary causes. His friends know better, however, and a good deal of selling of his securities for a fall has been indulged in during the slump by well informed speculators. The collapse has not been as great as was looked for, because the Beits and other big South African houses have combined to keep up prices. At the same time it has been more than sufficient to prevent a newly attempted boom in these securities, on which the Stock exchange has been reckoning for a few weeks.

After Barnato began building a lordly palace for himself on aristocratic Park Lane his phenomenal fortune deserted him. Among the city financiers a millionaire smitten with the house-building mania is a doomed man. It is considered a sure symptom of mental decay. Many instances are cited of millionaires who erected mansions they never inhabited. Barnato's house cost, it is estimated, $5,000,000. It is now approaching completion and the internal decoration is partly done. The exterior is ornate in the extreme. Barnato having given unlimited discretion to the architect to embellish it with tracery, pilasters and statutes. The significance of statutes was much canvassed until a witty stock broker said they were intended to represent "Barneys" petrified stockholders. It is understood that Mrs. Barnato has no desire, if she could afford it (which is impossible now), to take up her residence in the Park Lane mansion, now generally spoken of as "Barnato's folly." Ultimately it will have to be disposed of at an immense sacrifice, as no sane man would give what it cost Barnato.

HAMMOND'S IDEAS.

John Hays Hammond, the leading American in the Rand mining industry and intimate friend of Barnato, said to me in the Hotel Cecil: "I am very sorry for poor Barnato, for despite some of the tricks he was a good sort. I first met him out to South Africa with him and was associated with him in the Kimberley diamond mines for some years before the De Beers amalgamation. He was always extremely erratic, so much so that persons who didn't know him intimately might think he was not quite responsible for his actions, but I never noticed any symptoms of insanity about him. In business he was as keen as a razor. It is impossible to say what fortune he has left. This must be determined by the course of the stock markets in the next few days. For my part I anticipate a crash in the Barnato securities, but that won't affect the general Kaffir market. Barney had not been taking any part in the management of his business for six months. It is in the hands of his nephew, Joel, who is just as clever as Barney was himself. Mental breakdown was feared by his family and friends before he left England and his departure was quite hurried."

The relatives of Mr. Barnato were invisible today. Wolf Barnato Joel has long been at the head of Barnato's enterprises in England and is to a large extent responsible for the success of Kaffir stocks in London. The general realization of this probably explains why the Kaffir stocks did not heavily slump on the Stock exchange today. Speculators have known for a long time that W. B. Joel was the real head of Barnato's affairs here and Sol Joel at the head of Barnato's affairs in South Africa. MITCHELL.

DETAILS OF BARNATO'S FATE.

Jumps Overboard Without Giving Warning and is Drowned.

FUNCHAL, Madeira, June 15.—The following details have been obtained of the suicide of Barney Barnato, while on the passage here from Capetown: Barnato, who had been in ill health for some time past, seemed to improve after leaving Capetown, but he was never left alone, and some one was constantly detailed to watch him. Yesterday, after lunch, between 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, he seemed to be in very good spirits and was walking up and down the deck on a passenger's arm. Suddenly Barnato asked his companion to give him the time, but before he received a reply he wrenched his arm away and jumped overboard. The fourth officer jumped overboard after him immediately, but he failed to save the life of the South African speculator, as heavy seas were running, and the vessel was steaming at the rate of seventeen knots an hour. So soon as possible the steamer was stopped, a lifeboat was lowered and pulled to the spot where the two men were last seen. The fourth officer was rescued in an exhausted condition, and later the body of Barnato was recovered, floating head downwards. His remains have been embalmed and will be taken to England on board the Scot.

Mrs. Barnato and her children were also on board the Scot. The Barnatos lived in Spencer house for several years, and were returning to occupy their gorgeous home, just being finished on Park Lane, opposite Stanhope gate. The deceased speculator leaves two children, Leah Primrose, named after his first mine, and a baby boy named Lady Roseberry.

Although the Stock exchange was excited by the news of Barnato's death, there was no panic. The Barnato companies were not allowed to fall much before they found buyers. The opinion is expressed that the death of the great South African speculator cannot have much effect upon the market, as Barnato has paid little direct attention to business recently.

LONDON, June 15.—The death of Barney Barnato has caused a sensation in financial circles. His office here was besieged this morning by hundreds of eager inquirers, and even then his firm had not received confirmation of the news. Throgmorton street was filled with excited crowds of brokers discussing the news of Barnato's death. His self-destruction is generally supposed to have been the outcome of his recent illness at the Cape, which, according to rumors on the Stock exchange, was in the nature of brain trouble.

The African market, as a result of the death of Barnato, was depressed today. Barnato Consolidated was ⅜ lower, Johannesburg Investment went down ¼, Chartered company's securities fell ⅛, Deubers mines went down 5-16 and Rand were ⅜ lower.

The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon, commenting on the death of Barney Barnato, says he had been mentally unwell for about three months, and that he has been under constant surveillance.

CLEVELAND, June 15.—Mrs. Blackman of 405 Perry street, who says she is the legitimate daughter of Barney Barnato, will at once take steps to acquire a share of his fortune. Mrs. Blackman and her husband will at once proceed to London for the purpose of demanding her interest in the fortune. Mrs. Blackman says she is a daughter of Barnato by his first wife, whose maiden name was Anna Esther. She says the couple lived together in London for fifteen years and finally went to Poland. Later a separation occurred, and mother and daughter came to this country. Mrs. Blackman is determined to go to Johannesburg if necessary to prosecute her suit.

NEW YORK, June 15.—Miss Alice Holbrook, the sister-in-law of the late Barney Barnato, was much indisposed today and suffered from the shock, but she consented to speak to reporters in order to clear up certain misconceptions.

"As to the circumstances of Barnato's death, I have no direct knowledge. The statement that I had received a cablegram was an error. Five days ago, however, I received a letter from my sister, Mrs. Barnato, in which she said that her husband was quite melancholy and much upset over business. He was very busy and much worried. There was no hint, however, that his mental condition was serious."

Miss Holbrook wished to deny many of the stories told about Barnato's life. "He was not a London street waif," she said. "He came of a good English Jewish family, as we do. My sister was never a barmaid. Mr. Barnato was never a circus clown and I did not teach him to spell. He was a fine, intelligent man—his success in business shows that. It is not true that I did not like him."

Miss Holbrook could not account for Barnato's suicide at all.

BRANCHES OF BRITISH ROYALTY.

Rulers of Many Nations Allied by Ties of Blood.

LONDON, June 15.—The Times published this morning a table showing that in the ordinary course of nature, the future rulers of Germany, Russia, Greece and Roumania would be immediate descendants of Queen Victoria. Commenting editorially on the fact the Times observes:

"The British monarchy today has more definite recognition among the courts of Europe than even a century ago. Such dynastic considerations are perhaps of less importance now than they were formally, but they tend to develop friendly intercourse."

No Change in the Program.

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LONDON, June 15.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The belief which was general that the bomb thrown at President Faure would change the arrangements for the queen's jubilee procession was dispelled today. Sir Francis Knollys informs me that no alteration will be made in the program. BALLARD SMITH.

Netherlands Elections.

AMSTERDAM, June 15.—The result of the election to the Second Chambers of States General to the Netherlands, are, so far as known, the return of twenty Catholics, twenty-two liberals and thirteen orthodox Protestants. At least forty-five second ballotings are necessary.

POINT NOT GERMANE

Culpability Not Avoided by Charging that Only Checks Were Taken.

COURT WILL NOT DISMISS BARTLEY CASE

Motion Filed by the Defense is Overruled.

JUDGE BAKER ORDERS TRIAL TO PROCEED

No Question About the Sufficiency of the Information