which I afterwards found out to be a han MADE A FIGHT.

"The man had a black mustache, flannel

## TO LET HAWAII

Island Republic May Be Annexed to the United States.

TREATY IS DULY SIGNED AND SEALED

Representatives of the United States and Islands Agree.

SETS UP A TERRITORY IN THE PACIFIC

Eandwich Islands May Be Made an Integral Part of America.

JAPAN PRESENTS A FORMAL PROTEST

Objection Based on Apprehension that Special Trenties Existing May Be Affected Injuriously By Complete Annexation.

WASHINGTON, June 16 .- In the great diplomatic room of the State department, where four years and four months ago, in the closing hours of the Harrison adminisrepresentatives of the governments of the United States and Hawaii gathered this morning and signed a treaty by the terms of which, if ratified, the little republic will which he was so directly concerned.

It is a very unusual thing for a treaty of said: the convention be made ready early in order that it might be submitted to the senate on the day of its signature. The document their had been prepared carefully over night; in fact it was practically completed at the close of official hours yesterday, but it was necessary to make a close comparison and the president wiehed another opportunity to go over the document, probably with a view to drawing up a message, with which it will be accompanied to the senate.

THOSE WHO WERE PRESENT. Before 9 o'cleck the persons who were concerned in the preparation of the treaty were at the State department. For the United States there were Secretary Sherman, Assistant Secretaries Day, Adec and Cridler, Private Secretary Babcock and Assistant Private Secretary Gaitree. On the Hawailan side were Minister Hatch, Lorrin A. Thurston and W. A. Kinney, all for this particular occasion accredited as special commissioners duly em-powered to negotiate a treaty of annexation. mony to record his authorization by the president, just as much as it was the credentials of the Hawalians from President Dole. Then came the reading and comparison of the treaty. Of this there were two drafts, one to be held by each, later on to be exchanged in

Altogether it was twenty minutes after ! o'clock when all was ready for the signatures. The Hawaiian representatives had brought with them a gold pen in a plain holder and at their request this was used for all of the signatures. Secretary Sherman signed first the copy intended to be held here wille Min-ister Hatch signed first the Hawalian copy of the treaty, his fellow commissioners com ing next in order, Mr. Thurston first, followed by Mr. Kinney. The treaties were scaled by Assistant Secretary Cridler with a private seal carried on his watch chain, the copies were handed to their respective custodians and the treaty was made as far as the executive branch of the government could

lations by the parties to the ceremony and after a photograph had been taken of the commissioners the ceremony was ended. JAPAN PROTESTS.

Before the final signature of the document the secretary of state was presented a formal protest by the Japanese government through its legation here against the consummation of the agreement. The protest is understood to be based on apprehension that the special treaties now existing between Japan and under which the Japanese enjoy advantages will be affected injuriously by complete an-

nexation.

The treaty provides that the governmen of the Hawaiian Islands code to the United States absolutely and forever all rights of states absolutely and forever all rights of sovereignty in and over the Hawaiian islands and its dependencies, and that these selands shall become an integral part of the territory of the United States. The government of Hawaii also codes to the United States all public lands, public buildings and public property of every description. public property of every description. greas shall enict special laws to govern the disposition of the lands in the Hawaiian islands. All the revenue from these lands shall be used rolely for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Hawalian islands for educational and other public purposes. The Hawstlan islands shall be admitted into the union as a territory of the United States, local laws to be passed by a local legislature, but subject to the approval of the president. Until congress shall apply the laws of the United States to the islands the present laws of Hawaii are to govern the islands. present treaties and laws governing Hawaii's commercial relations with foreign nations shall remain in force until congress shall take action. Further immigration of Chinese laborers is prohibited pending congressional action and the entry of Chinese from Hawaii into the United States likewise is The United States assumes the of Hawaii, but with a stipulation that this liability shall not exceed \$4,000,000. The treaty before it becomes effective shall be ratified by the proper authorities of the United States and of

Hawaii. No mention is made of any gra-tuity to Liliuokalani or Kaiulani. REFUSE TO DISCUSS PROTEST. Minister Hoshi of Japan seclined to be seen today about Japan's protest and Secre-tary Mutusu refused to discuss the matter in any way, but it is learned that the Japanese protest was made in person to the State de-partment yesterday afternoon by Minister Hoshi. The news of the protest was a great surprise to the Hawalian legation, and as soon as intelligence of it was obtained Minister Hatch started out to learn the particurs. The essential point as to the protest is said at the Hawaiian legation, is whether the protest is against the annexawhether the protest is against the annexa-tion of Hawaii or is merely a protest reserv-treaty's support both in committee and in ing to Japan all its rights under the exist-ing treaty with Hawaii. It is believed The Japanese treaty with Hawali was made in 1871 and provides that natives or citizens of one country shall have the uninterrupted right to enter into, re-side and trade in the sother country, and also shall have all the rights and privileges

enjoyed by the people of any other country under treaty stipulations with Japan. Japan, under the treaty, consequently has a perfect right to have its immig ants enter the Hawalian Islands. Under international law the annexation of Hawaii to the United States would abrogate this treaty. Moreover, a new freaty between the United States and Japan, made some time ago, and to become effective in 1899, provides that the United States may exclude Japanese, if Hawatt \$144,394,478.

is annexed the effect would be to permit the United States to exclude the Japanese from Hawaii. It is taken for granted, therefore, that the protest is one reserving Japan's rights under its treaty of 1871 with Hawaii.

NOT REGARDED A PROTEST. At the Japanese legation the document filed by the Japanese minister yesterday is not regarded as a protext against the Hawaiian treaty, but is considered as a requiest for official information. There appears, however, to be no doubt that as soon as Japan is notified officially of the signing of the convention that the government of the United States will be informed that Japan expects and demands the recognition of all the rights and privileges which she now enjoys under the existing treaties with Ha-wail. While peaceful somexation of the Ha-wailan islands would abrogate the existing treaties of the country with foreign powers. Japan probably will contend that the United States must arsume and respect Hawaii's obligations to foreign powers. It is also a Japanese contention that under the new Chinese exclusion act.

### TREATY REACHES THE SENATE.

Strong Effort Will He Made to Prevent Ratification.

WASHINGTON, June 16 .- The treaty for WASHINGTON, June 16.—The treaty for the annexation of the Hawaiian islands which he had purchased, presumably for the purpose of committing the murder. When the senate at once went into executive aession, and as soon as the doors were closed duced Cellins to a state of insensibility, Ens. the message of President McKinley accompanying the treaty and the treaty itself were read to the senate. They were atten-tively listened to. In one part of the chamber tration, the first Hawaiian generation treaty there was a group of senators who will op-was signed, only to be withdrawn from the pase the ratification of the treaty. Among them were Senators Gray, Mills, Posco, White, Caffery, Pettigrew and McEnery. As soon as the reading of the documents was White, Caffery, Pettigrew and McEnery. As a coon as the reading of the documents was completed Senator Davis, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, moved that the message and the treaty be made public. Senator Gray objected to a vote on the motion and under the rules a single objection carried the motion over until tomorrow. Senator Gray objects a single objection carried the motion over until tomorrow. Senator Gray objects a single objection carried the motion over until tomorrow. Senator Gray objects and to the Meramac river.

Two men saw the assault and robbery and with escape of he principal and his accomplication and under the rules a single objection about the grounds for a fortnight, were the carried the motion over until tomorrow. Senator Gray objects and the scape of he principal and his accomplication and under the rules a single objection about the grounds for a fortnight, were the carried the motion over until tomorrow. Senator Gray objects and the scape of he principal and his accomplication and under the rules a single objection about the grounds for a fortnight, were the carried the motion over until tomorrow. Senator Gray objected to a vote on the motion and under the rules a single objection about the grounds for a fortnight. which, if ratified, the little republic will become part of the territory of the United States. Of the persons who stood in the room today three were present when the ator Davis gave notice that at the next except the room of the little republic. Senator Gray objected to a vote on the motion and under the rules a single objection carried the motion over until temorrow. Senator Davis gave notice that at the next exception of the little republic. original treaty was eigned—namely, Special courties sersion he would press the motion Commissioner Lorrin A. Thurston and Asfirst named perhaps took a more sincere personal pleasure in the ceremony of this moining than any of the others, because of asked if it was the intention of the constant of the stirring events of the last four years in this session, and upon the reply being made that it was possible, the California senator

"I desire to aunounce that I am prepared such importance to be signed early in the to stay here all summer to prevent the ratifi-morning, but in this case it was desired that cation, which I consider a very tad proposi-

"I'll join you," said Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota. The message of the president was not a very long document. It dealt with historical facts concerning the island and showed that the United States and Hawali yearly grow more closely bound to each other. This was not really annexation, but a continuation of existing relations with closer bonds between people closely related by blood and kindred ties. Since 1829, said the president, the predominence of the United States had been known. The sending of the first envoy there brought the felands into closer stattles with brought the islands into closer relations with the United States and those relations had grown more firm by succeeding events. At the time the tripartite agreement was made for the government of Samoa, he said, Great story he had Britain and Germany wanted to include Hawaii in the group over which a protectorate was established, but the suggestion was re-jected by the United States, because this government held there already existed relaof the plenipotentiaries were scanned and recorded. Secretary Sherman alone represented the United States in the signature of the convention and it was part of the ceremony to record his authorization by the presition of the islands, said the president, and making them a part of the United States was

The treaty proved to be a simple document of six articles based in its easential details upon the treaty negotiated by John W. Foster during the administration of President Hacrison. The Islands are ceded practically without condition, leaving the United States to pursue its own course with reference to their management. The first article reads as follows:
"The government of the Hawaiian islands

hereby cedes from the date of the exchange of the ratification of this treaty absolute and without reserve to the United States local all rights of sovereignty of whatsoever kind in and over the Hawaiian islands and their thing about having been assaulted as well, and was led away. He was then driven and was led away. which, as an independent nation, it is now possessed, and henceforth said Hawailan islands shall become and be an integral part of the territory of the United States." The Hawalian government cedes to the

United States the absolute ownership of all the public lands, public buildings, ports. harbors, fertifications, military and naval equipments and all other government prop-erty. It is specifically provided, however, that the existing land aws of the United States shall not apply to the public lands of Hawaii, but that special laws shall be made from time to time for their disposition, the proceeds of any sales of these lands to be applied to educational purposes in the islands. The islands are for the present to constitute a territory of the United States ones are enacted. A local legislature is provided for, but the veto power is vested en-tirely in the president of the United States. A commission of five persons, consisting of three Americans and two Hawaiians, to be nominated by the president and confirmed by the senate, is provided for the purpose f formulating the mode of government for

the islands. other countries are substituted for the treaties of Hawaii with the same countries in the controlling international relations of

the islands. to the islands is prohibited and the laws Iron company, established the steel works restricting Chinese immigration to the at Bessemer, Ala., helped make Sheffleld, United States are made to apply to the prevention of the Chinese removing from Ha-wall to this country. This country agrees to assume the debt of the island republic to the extent of \$4,000,000.

RATIFICATION PROBABLE. Senator Kyle, who is one of the most zeal-ous of the senatorial advocates of annexation, said today that a canvass of the senate indi-cated that there were fifty-five votes certain for annexation. The constitution requires a two-thirds vote for the ratification of treaties, making sixty necessary to ratify. Senator Kyle says there are fully a dozon senators who are doubtful from whom to draw five votes necessary to insure confirmation. In their calculations the friends of the treaty count upon the solid support of the

republican sensions on account of the fact that it will be er administration messure. They also expect to have all the populits wife was suing him for divorce, on the and are hopeful of having all the silver republicans except Pettigrey. They also cannot Martin has divided his time between Memupon a fair sprinking of democrats.

There will be an effort to secure the pompt report of the treaty from the committee on foreign relations, to which it will be referred. There appears no doubt that a will not prove fatal unless blood-poisoning large majority will be found favorable to the agreement. Of the eleven members of the committee, eight-Messie Davis, Prye. Martin Ensley was locked up in the county Cullom, Lodge, Clark, Forsker, Morgan and jail at Clayton and soon after Prosecuting

## the senate. Senator Davis, chairman of the senate committee on foreign relations, is a very ardent annexationist, and the treaty in

WASHINGTON, June 16.- The senate to day confirmed the following nominations: John O'B. Scobey, to be receiver of public moneys at Olympia, Wash; Frank G. Decka-back, to be director of the land office at

WARHINGTON, June 16 .- Today's state meat of the condition of the treasury shows: Net cash balance, \$231,239,264; gold reserve,

C. D. Collins of Tennessee Assaulted by Martin Ensley.

VICTIM IS BEATEN ALMOST TO DEATH

Both Parties Have Been Prominent

wealthy Tennesscan, was lured to his probable death Tueslay night by a man he had to visit Meramac Heights, a summer resort fifteen miles from here. On the plea of illness he led him to a clump of bushes about seventy-five yards from the hotel. There, stepping behind his victim, he dealt him blow after blow on the head with a hammer duced Celling to a state of insensibility, Ensley stooped over the prostrate body and tore from a vest pocket a roll of bills that amounted to \$6,000. He darted up the hill and passed the money to an accomplice, who

is believed to have escaped on a trodey car. Then the would-be murderer ran down the path leading to the Meramac river. Night Watchmin Busch and told him the story. When Night Watchman Busch reached the spot he found Collins lying flat on his

CONFEDERATE IN WAITING.
Eneley, after leaving his victim, had run to the fence that skirts the Kirkwood track and then passed the money to his confeierate. Eneley did not try to board the carlinstead he ran along the fence and dasted down the hill leading to the river. Attied there he followed the stream for nearly a mile until he reached a shanty occupied by a beatman. He peunded vigorously upon he door and when the old man opened it he exclaimed:

"I've been robbed and my friend has been murdered. Help! Look, I am covered with blood."

murdered. Help! Look, I am covered with blood."

The old man hastily dressed, and answering the stranger's appeal for assistance he accompanied him up the river and then up the hill toward the inn. Ensley evidently expected to find the body where he had left it and evinced great surprise when he saw people running around.

"Here is a man you want to tell your niory to," the old boatman said, as some one came up. The arrival was Night Watchman Busch. To him Ensley repeated the story he had told on the river bank.

"What's your name?"

"Martin Ensley," was the reply.

"You are the man I am looking for," said Buzch. "I want you for murder," and he seized his prisoner.

seized his prisoner.

Ensley protested his innocence, but was taken into the inn and placed under guard. All this occurred about midnight. At 2 o'clock this morning two deputy sheriffs from Clayton, the county seat, arrived at Meramac Heights. They scarched the grounds for a weapon and discovered a new hammer, covered with blood. On Ensley was found \$600, what first was supposed to be part of the stolen money.

IDENTIFIED BY HIS VICTIM. At daybreak Ensley was driven over Kirkwood and it was broad daylight when the prisoner was taken to the room on the third floor of the North Side inn and brought face to face with the wounded man, who was tossing on the bed. 'Is this the man who struck you?" aske

oald he. "Ensley, how could you do it?"

Collins, the wounded man, has a stable here at the fair grounds, but he runs the horses under an assumed name. always had a penchant for thoroughbreds, but his parents, who are prominent in Nashville, objected to his owning race, horses and so did his wife, who is from Cleveland, O. Thie spring Collins decided to try his luck on the track. He was offered a price for a hotel he owned in Nashville— \$25,60—and closing the bargain made arrangements for putting in a stable at one of the tracks. In order to be at perfect liberty, he sent his wife to her relatives in Cleveland, and then unfolding his plans to Martin Ensley, his boon companion, and asking him to accompany him, he purchased two horses which had run at Memphis and which he fancied and left with them for St Louis. Ensley accompanied him. Colins had \$15,000 at his command and Ensley \$1,000 or so. The arrangement entered into at Nashbusiness transactions, as Collins did not wish his name to appear.

HIS FATHER WAS NOTED Martin Ensley's father was Colonel Enoch

Ensley, a man of something more than national fame, and regarded until his death. three or four years ago, as the richest in-dividual in the south. Colonel Engley was a leading spirit in the development of mineral :esources of the south. He largely interested in the Tennessee Coal and Ala., a great mining place, founded several towns, one of which bears his name, owned several big cotton plantations and was intimate friend of Andrew Carnegie. had two children, Martin, who is almost 32 and a daughter, a year or two years younger, after whom later he named the Lady Ensley

ine, one of the largest in Alabama.

Martin occupied a high position in the social circles of Memphis, Nashville, Birming-ham and other southern cities during his father's life. He was married to Bettle E. Selden, daughter of M. L. Selden, a wealthy Memphis man. Miss Selden was regarded as the handsomest woman in the state. When Colonel Ensley died, it developed that his estate was encumbered so heavily that it was doubtful if anything would be saved. About two years ago southern society was startled by the announcement that Martin Ensley's

Attorney F. A. Heidorn listened to the prisoner's story. The latter said:
"I came here two weeks ago from Memphis and went to the Southern hotel. My business has been of late racing and betting on races. I have lost and won. I have lost \$2,000 in two weeks, but have made enough

in my possession. "For the past two or three days Mr. Col-lins, a Mr. Guthrie of Lexington, Ky., and I have been together a great deal. We have have been together a great deal. We have been at Forest park and Forest Park highlands, and during the recent hot days have taken many street car rides. Tuesday night Guthrie was not with us, but Mr. Collins proposed about 8:15 in the evening that we ride out to Mercrae Highlands. We rede out

ROBBED BY AN OLD FRIEND and began climbing the steps that led up to the electric car loop pavilion. When about half way up somebody struck Colline on the right side of the head. 1 was on his 1...

side and he fell against me. Then another man came up and aimed a blow at me, but missed me. I saw that the man who had struck Collins had an implement in his band.

shirt, black trousers and a common felt hat, with no band. After hitting Collins twice, Both Parties Have Heen Prominent in Southern Business and Social Life—Two Men Witness the Crime.

ST. LOUIS, June 16.—C. D. Collins, a wealthy Tennessean, was lured to his probable death Tuesday night by a man he had one that I bought in Memphis. Outlet as a valuable gold one that I bought in Memphis. Outlet as a contestion one that I bought in Memphis. Outlet as a contestion one that I bought in Memphis. Outlet as a contestion one that I bought in Memphis. Outlet as a contestion one that I bought in Memphis.

able death Tuesday night by a man he had one, that I bought in Memphis. Quick as a known since boyhood, and with whom he flash I was struck in the face with the watch treaty to go into effect in 1899 special legis-lation cannot be enacted to exclude its citi-zenc, as has been done to Chinese under the of Memphis. Ensley induced his companion saw the men running around the hotel, and of Memphis. Envley induced his companion | saw the men running around the hotel, and I took after them. I was met by a lot of hotel servants, but I kept on after the two men, calling for help.
"They escaped among the trees and shrubbery. I scarched for some time, but could find no trace and then I began to realize the horror of the cituation and I made for

> how to find the hotel watchman, Busch, and how to find the hotel watchman, Busch, and I gave myself up to him."
> Ensley denied emphatically that he knew anything about Collins' finances and insisted that it was Collins who proposed the ride to the Highlands. "I could have no purpose in robbing him," said the prisoner.

NOMINATED BY THE PRESIDENT.

Stewart L. Woodferd of New York Minister to Spain. WASHINGTON, June 16.—The president has nominated Stewart L. Woodford of New York to be minister to Spain.

The president also sent the following ominations to the senate: State-Julius Goldschmidt of Wisconsin to

be consul general at Berlin, Germany. Treasury-Frank H. Morris of Ohio to be auditor for the Navy department; John R. Puryear, surveyor of customs for the port of Paducah, Ky.; Levi M. Willeuts of Min-nesota, collector of customs for the district of Duluth; Howard M. Kutchin of Cali-fornia to be agent and J. C. Boatman of California to be assistant agent at the salmon laherics of Alaska.

War-Colonel Anson Milis, Third cavalry, to be brigadier general; Major John Simp-con, qua termaster, to be lieutenant colonel to be brigadier general; to be dieutemant colonel and deputy quartermaster general; Captain J. W. Pope, assistant quartermaster, to be major and quartermaster; Captain James Chester, Third artillery, to be major; First Lieutenant T. J. Lewis, Second cavalry, to Lieutenant T. J. Lewis, Second cavalry, to celebration?" the correspondent asked.

"Judging from what I have heard," the kins, Third artillery, to be captain; Second Lieutenant W. M. F. Clark, Seventh cavalry, to be first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant Atchibald Campbell, Third artillery, to be first lieutenant, and First Lieutenant Andrew G. C. Quay, Third cavalry, to be captain and assistant quartermaster.

NEW YORK, June 16.—Stewart L. Woodford, the newly appointed minister to Spain, was born in this city September 3, 1835, and is descended from early settlers of Connecticut. He graduated from Columbia college in 1854. He was admitted to the bar in 1857 and later became assistant United States district attorney for New York. He resigned to enter the army as a volunteer. He was made captain and served in Virginia, South Carolina and the District of Columbia. He was breyeted brigadier general for gallantry in action. He resigned his commission in 1855 and resumed his law practice. In 1856 he was elected licutenant governor on the ticket with Governor Fenton, the youngest fleutenant governor up to that time. Colonel Woodford. ernor renton, the youngest fleutenant gov-ernor up to that time. Colonel Woodford was the unsuccessful candidate for gov-erner against John T. Hoffman, and in 1876 he was candidate in the republican national convention for vice president, receiving sixty votes.

Adoption of the Allen Resolution. WASHINGTON, June 16 .- (Special Teleacutative Mercer tomorrow, providing the question of quorum is not raised, on the joint resolution suspending the foreign labor exclusion law in behalf of the Transmission sippi Exposition. Mercer has been active in securing concessions on the part of demo-crate and populists and it is expected no

o; positi n will be encountered. Nebraska postmasters appointed today: Dixon, Dixon county, F. Gebener, vice W. county, L. L. Squier, vice J. B. Steven, re-A postoffice has been established at Walsh,

Appinoone county, Ia., with Carl Polson as postmaster.
Pretmasters commissioned today: Pertmasters commissions, Bo braska—Andrew D. Barday, Bo braska—Andrew D. Barday, Potter.

braska—Andrew D. Barlay, Bookwalter; Benjamin F. Thornburg, Potter. Iowa— William D. Fleming, Morrison; Ned L. Sut-ton, Canton; Spencer Whorton, Malone. E. O. J. King of Omaha is at Willards.

Mr. and Mrs. Rosewater and daughter leave tonight for New York, en route to Omaha. A reception to the Postal congress

given tonight by the Japanese minister, at-tended by all the representatives of the congress remaining in the city. Iowa pension examining surgeous are ap-pointed as follows: Drs. S. C. Buck and F Freeman, Cresco; F. A. Teuleon, H. S. Rogers and J. A. J. Martin, Red Oak; R. L.

Boon, R. L. Cressap and James R. Craig,

ucts, Fish and Fruits. WASHINGTON, June 16.-The senate to

day agreed to the rates on agricultural products as fixed by the republican members of the finance committee, notwithstanding efforts by the democrats to have them reduced. The rates on fish were also accepted. On fruits, the senate rejected an amend-ment by Mr. Jones of Arkanaus, making the duty on Zante currants 20 per cent ad va-lorem, and agreed to committee rates as follows: Figs, plums, prunes, prunelles, 2 cents | touched by the mercury was 65 at 6 a. per pound; rai ins and other dried grapes. 212 cents; dates 14 cent; Zante and other currants. 2 cents; olives, 25 cents per gallon;

WASHINGTON, June 16.+(Special Telegram.)-Leaves of absence: Pirst Lieutenant William F. Flynn, Eighth cavalry, two months; Major Steven W. Groosbeck, judge advocate, extended one month; First Lieu- fires were started by the lightning tenant Robert C. Van Vliet, Tenth infantry, storm, or rather a succession of four months; Second Lieutecant Herbert A. White, Sixth cavalry, fifty days. Private John Mascena, company D. Twen-

ty-second infantry, Fort Crook, has been placed on the retired list.

PETTIGREW'S PRINTERS STRIKE. His Personal Organ in Sloux Falls Fails to Pay Wages.

last night for refusing to go to work before three weeks' back wages was paid. The Press is Senator Pettigrew's personal organ, conducted by his personal friends. The ac-tion of the Board of Directors of the Press was a great surprise. Senator Pettigrew can never carry his home county without the sup-port of organized labor. He has been uppealed to by the local union, but refuses to removed. The Sloux Falls Daily Union, a duily paper issued under the auspices of the Sioux Falls Typographical union, will make "About 11 o'clock Collins said we ought to me chants in the city, irrespective of politics,

Says He's Having a Fine Time Touring European Countries.

WILL BE ABSENT A FEW WEEKS LONGER

Adds the Provise that Should There Be War with Spain He Would Hurry Home Soon as Possible.

(Copyright, 1897, by Press Publishing Company.) LONDON, June 16 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-"I have had an extremely interesting time in Europe." said General Nelson A. Miles today. "I have obtained much useful information for the Ordnance department. I have been devoting myself particularly to examining all the latest improvements in high power ordnance for coast defenses."

General Miles arrived in London last night to participate in the jubilee celebration as the representative of the United States army. He seemed to be in the best of health and spirits when I saw him this morning at his lodgings on Halfmoon street, Piccadilly. "After leaving Greece," the general con-

inued, "we virited Naplca and made a careful inspection of the Armstrong gun works there, where all kinds of high-power guns are manufactured for the Italian, Spanish and Argentine governments. We then went to Vienca, where we also visited the principal manufactories of guns and other implements of war.

"I had to hurry over here, owing to the commission received from Washington to represent our army at Queen Victoria's jubilee, but I shall return to the continent later. It will be several weeks before I complete my mission, as I intend to make a tour of Germany. I must see the Krupp's works, as well as the principal manufactories here in England and in Scotland. The only thing likely to cut short my visit in Europe is if we were to go to war with Spain over Cuba I should have to get to the other side of the Atlantic in quick time. Whether there will be a war or not, I cannot judge, but it seems to be possible at any time, if not probable." "Have you received official notification of the part you are to play in the jubilee?"

inquired.
"No," the general replied. "The program is not published yet and won't be for a few days—probably not till Saturday—meanwhile my time is pretty fully occupied with social engagements. I dired last night with United States Special Envoy Reid and am just going

"Judging from what I have heard." the general answered, "I am inclined to believe that it will be one of the most impressive and finest ever known. The decorations in the streets are on a magnificent scale. It will be a great eight."

BALLARD SMITH. QUEEN VICTORIA IS NOT BLIND. Official Denial of the Report is Given

Copyright, 1857, by Press Publishing Company.) LONDON, June 16 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-"The report that Queen Victoria is blind is an absolute fabrication."

This was the reply given to my inquiry on William J. Carrington, equerry to her Earl Carrington and a member of a family especially liked by the queen. The colone is the official charged with all the arrange ments connected with the cuesn's own car ing and escort in the jubilee

This canard about her being blind probably had its origin in the comments noted in my dispatch at the time, that when the queen drove through London streets on her latest visit, she wore darkened spectacles or goggles. Her eyes are weak, as are those

At the jest drawing room she held it wa recognizing her friends in the court circle and on her recent visit to Sheffield it was noted that the singled out the aged Earl Fitz William from a large deputation, beckened him to step to her carriage and made a touching allusion to the bereave ments both have sustained. These are facta within the public knowledge, giving the lie to the story about her blindness, which story the court officials treat with impatient BALLARD SMITH

disgust. TURKS VIOLATE THE ARMISTICE.

Passes of Thessaly. LAMIA, Thessaly, June 16.-The Turkish troops are posting guns on the Othrys heights. concealing them beneath branches of trees. They have also placed artillery in the burned convent of Anaselitia and Turkish scouts have been seen during the night time on the neu tral ground between the two armies. This activity upon the part of the Turks has created much distrust among the Greeks.

PARIS, June 16 .- The Eclair this morning says that four bombs, or infernal machines. have been discovered in Paris during the past menth and that during President Faure's journeying; several domiciles were searched. In connection with the alleged attempt upon the life of President Faure last Sunday, while on his way to the races at Long Champs, sev-eral arrests have been made, but only one man was detained in custody.

HOT WAVE CLAIMS TWO VICTIMS.

perature in Chicago. CHICAGO, June 16.-The hot spell, which began two days ago, is still on duty, although the temperature had moderated somewhat. Last night was fully as warm as the night preceding and the lowest point m. The latter part of the morning several small showers cooled the air somewhat, but the mercury ran up to 92 shortly after noon. There were several prostrations, two re-sulting fatally, Dr. Alonzo G. Tagert, a prominent physician, and James Connors dying from sunstroke. In the afternoon a thunder storm passed over the city, during which lightning struck in many places. Fred Neusbak was killed and a number of small storm, or rather a succession of storms, lasted until long after midnight.

SALT LAKE. Utah, June 16.—A special to the Tribune from Pocatello, Idaho, says:
"A severe cold wave swept over southwestern Idaho today. Three inches of snow fell at Soda Springs this morning."

CHICAGO, June 16 .- The Sons of Israel to SIOUX FALLS, S. D., June 16—(Special Julius Harberger, New York; first deputy Falis Daily Press, the leading free silver and Party Press, the leading free silver and Indianal Press, the leading free silver and State Press, Teacher State Press,

Movements of Ocean Vessels, June 16. At Plymouth—Arrived—Havel, from New York for Bremen. At Queenstown—Arrived—Belgenland, from Philadophila. At Boulegne—Arrived—Obdam, from New York ork.

At New York-Arrived-Aurania from verpool. Solled-Patria, for Marsellies; St. aui. for Southampton; Noordland, for busers.

Antwerp.
At Southampton-Arrived-Paris, from
New York, Sailed-Lann, from Bremen,
for New York, Sailed-Lann, from Bremen,
At Rotterdam-Arrived-Obdam, from
New York via Houlogne, Sailed-Werkendam, for New York,

tues of Victoria. saue the Independent, under the headline, Victoria the Great," will publish the fol-

And all the good. between, Glory, sorrew and love and pain, The wifely mother, widowed queen. The loftlest as the longest reign.

She shared her subjects' bane and b'iss, Welcomed the wise, the base withstood, And taught by her clear life it is The greatness to be good.

She bore the trident, wore the helm. And mistress of the main she made An empire of her island realm.

Longer and longer may she reign,

RECEIVE MORE OFFERS FOR HOMES.

Lutherans Another Proposition, a similar offer had been received from Se-dalla. Mo. Dr. Kuhns secured the floor and said he had twenty acres of land lying eight miles out of Omaha which he would donate for the founding of the home if the synod preferred a country site.

The synod instructed Prof. Hamma to appoint a standing committee to consider

A resolution was passed instructing the Deaconness board to look for a permanent location for the mother house and report at the next blennium. Rev. H. A. Haltlicox of Abilene, Kan., sub-

Hartwick seminary.
Dr. Person of Washington, chairman of

the committee on literary and theological in-stitutions, submitted a report, from which it appears that all the institutions under the care of the general synod were in a flourishing condition, some of them having received large bequests of money and real estate. The attendance has been steadily increasing, notably in the case of Wittenberg, which the subject at Buckingham palace tonight by now had the largest number of students. The young women's seminaries were doing successful work for the church.

> Washington, D. C., that one building had been erected, others were in contemplation. and the indications were that within a few years a very considerable development would The indebtedness had been re duced \$2,200. The apportionment asked for the next two years was 5 cents per capita. A resolution was adopted providing that the annual apportionment of the Board of

synods on apportionment for the biennum were \$17,221; disbursements, \$16,572. The total amount of money received into the general fund during the biennum was \$20,631; disbursements, \$19,715. Balance on hand. \$915.

W. Wilmer, Des Moines. The report of Treasurer George H. of Revs. William Schulcke, Springfield, Ill.

Adjourn to Meet at Washington in June, 1898. ST. LOUIS, June 16 .- The session of the supreme lodge, Knights of Honor, was

lowing committees:

Finance—W. P. Cole of Texas, L. A. Gratz of Kentucky, Frank N. Churchill of Massachusetts.

Law—R. A. Savage of Maine, G. L. Comer of Alabama, James H. Duke of Mississippl.

Appeals and Grievances—James O. Pierce of Misnesota, R. R. Prentis of Virginia, B. F. Sholt of Ohlo.

Good of the Order—W. R. Spooner of New York, A. H. d'Alembert of Florida, C. J. Texas, James H. Kels y of Connecticut.

The supreme dictator gave notice of a conference of the supreme and grand officers to be held at Nashville, Tenn. July 7 and decared the supreme lodge adjourned to meet at Washington, D. C., on the second Tuesday of June, 1898.

BOONE, Ia., June 16 .- (Special Telegram.) -Mise Annie Herman, daughter of one of

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., June 16 .- (Special Telegram.)-John Modie, one of the first settlers of this section, died at Pukwana. tions, county commissioner and postmaster among them. He lost every dollar he had in the fire at Pukwana last winter and leaves a widow, who is helpless from in juries received then. The deceased was 73

that Miss Laura Marnell filed very suddenly in Valparaiso, Ind., where she had gone a few days ago to spend her vacation. She has been principal of one of the ward schools here for many years and was a sister of E. D. Marnell of the News. The remains will be brought here for interment.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 16.—George Eustage Barnes, one of the oldest and most

tace Barney, one of the oldest and most widely known journalists of this coast, died today of heart failure. He was one of the founders of the Call, of which paper he was managing editor for many years. Among

# ALFRED AUSTIN DOES IT AGAIN. WEAVE A CLOSE WEB

State's Attorneys Encousefully Meet Every Point Raised by Defense.

EVIDENCE IN THE TRIAL OF JOE BARTLEY

Witnesses for the Defense Give Strong Testimony for State.

PROSECUTION IS KNOCKING OUT THEORIES

Books Show the Ex-State Treasurer's Account Was Overdrawn.

MONEY DRAWN AND STATE NOT CREDITED

Records of the Office Fail to Show of the Manipulation of the

Proceeds of a \$50,000 Warrant.

Although the Bartley trial is proceeding very slowly, every inch of ground is being hotly contested by both sides. The most convincing evidence against the defendant which has been developed during the trial has been drawn from witnesses called by the defense. It is true that they are the same witnesses who were called by the state, but the line of examination adopted by the defense simply serves to open the way for the introduction of evidence by the state on cross-examination, which refutes the theories advanced by the defense. As each point in the defense is developed the state promptly knocks it out and almost every theory indicated by the line of defense has been completely refuted as soon as made.

One theory of the defense has been that Bartley checked back into the state funds a portion of the amount realized from the sale of the warrant and a check for \$50,000 was introduced in support of this theory, but the state promptly showed that the pro ceeds of the warrant had all been checked out of his personal account long before the \$50,000 in question was put into the state funds, and the state furnished a complete surprise to the defense by showing that this particular \$50,000 was put into the state funds from Bartley's private account as a repayment of \$50,000 which he had taken out of the state funds two months before, this whole transaction occurring a year after the transactions surrounding the war-

rant in question.
It was also shown that the books of the treasurer's office do not show any record whatever of the manipulation of this \$50,000 of the state's money, and it was brought out clearly that this transaction has no con-nection with the conversion of the proceeds

of the warrant. ENTRIES IN THE LEDGER. When court convened yesterday morning

When court convened yesterday morning the defense continued the direct examination of E. E. Baich, assistant cashier of the Omaha National bank, who was on the stand Tuesday night, the line of questions being designed to support the theory of the defense that Bartley checked out of his personal account in the Omaha National into other banks where the money transfer of the tribing unwar where the money was used for taking up war-rants. The state objected to this line of testimony for the reason that into which the money was checked were not state depositories and hence it could make no difference whether Bartley checked it into these banks or directly into his pocket.

Judge Baker ruled that if the defense could show that the money was retually used for the state it was entitled to do so.

The witness then testified regarding the entries in the bank ledgers, showing Bartentries in the bank ledgers, showing Bartley's personal account which had been introduced in evidence by the state. He said
the entries "Cook, cashler," showing checks
of large amounts drawn to that individual,
indicated that the amounts named had been
transferred to the First National bank of
Lincoln of which the payee was assistant
cashler. He also stated that the entries
"Brown, cashler," referred to E. E. Brown,
cashler of the same bank showing that the
amounts named had been transferred to that

amounts named had been transferred to that In cross-examination the witness was asked by the attorney general if the \$50,000 called for by the check identified yesterday by ex-Deputy Treasurer Bartlett as having been mailed by him to the Omaha National, transferring the amount to the general fund, which check was dated June 4, 1896, and signed by Bartley individually, was not paid out of the money of the permanent school fund of the state. The witness said he did not know any-

thing about the permanent school fund, so far as the Omaha National was concerned.
"Then for all you know this money in Bartley's personal account might have been a part of the permanent school fund?" asked the attorney general.
It might have been any kind of money; don't know anything about it," replied the

"Is it not a fact that at the time this check was received by the Omaha National bank, June 5, 1896, the \$180,101.75 received from the sale of the wavrant had been checked out of the personal account of Mr. Bartley?" asked Mr. Smyth. BARTLEY'S ACCOUNT OVERDRAWN.

Mr. Mahoney objected strongly to this line of questioning, and a long argument followed, the question finally being admitted.

The witness said he could not tell, and he was then asked to consult the books and disclose the result of such examination.

After doing so, he was asked what the entry of a balance in red ink, under date of

The defense objected to this question, and was withdrawn, the witness then being asked if it was not a fact that on April 24, 1896, two months before the check in question was drawn, Baitley did not have a cent in his account, but was overdrawn? The defense also objected to this question and over half an hour was spent in argu-ing the admissibility of this line of evidence He was finally allowed to answer, and stated that such was the fact.

The defense then undertook to show by Mr. Balch that further deposits were made in Bartiey's personal account before the check in question was presented for pay-ment, but the questions were ruled out as being immaterial, for the reason that it was evident that if the check was paid there must have been money there to need it, but this could have no bearing on the fact that the proceeds of the warrant had been checked

ut previously . Ex-Deputy Treasurer Bartlett was recalled by the state for further cross-examination on the check for \$50,000, dated June 4, 1898, payable to J. S. Bartley, treasurer, out of Bartley's personal account and signed "J. S. Bartley." This check was identified Tuesday by the witness as having been malled by him to the Omaha National and had been identified by Witness Balch as having been credited to the general funt of the state and taken from Bartley's personal account.

Bartlett was asked if the general fund account in the treasurers office had been credited with the amount of this check, and he replied that it did not show such credit.

Mr. Mahoney argued against the admission of such testimony, saying that so long as the bank's books showed the credit it was

not necessary for the books in the treasurer's office to show it, as the money put into the state funds from Bartley's private funds were not funds for which Bartley was accountable to the state.

The county attorney argued that if this money was not shown in the treasurer's office, it indicated that the money was in-

NEW YORK, June 16 .- In its forthcoming

lowing poem, written for that paper by Al-

lowing poem, written that paper by Alfred Austin, poet lau England:

The dew was on the The roses bloomed When forth there can A maiden with ma They lared a seel And loud rans out I wow. They lared a seel And loud rans out I wow. They are the land!"

And now the cuck And once again And around her till Recalling sixty

And all the goods.

Yet while for peace she wrought and prayed

So, gathering now from near, from far, From rule where ne'er sets the day, From southern cross and northern star, Her people lift their hearts and pray.

And through a summer night serene, Whence day doth never wholly wane, God spare and bless our empress-queen.

Rev. Dr. Kuhns of Omaha Makes MANSFIELD, O., June 16 .- The committee of the Lutheran synod to which was referred the offer of Dr. H. W. Kuhns of Omaha to donate thirteen lots, composing a square in Omaha, for the establishment of an orphans' home, reported this morning

appoint a standing committee to consider all offers, form plans for the charter of the institution and report at the next general synod, two years hence. The committee appointed was: Rev. &. F. Troxell, Springfield, Ill.; W. H. Dunbar, Baltimore; C. B. King Allegheny, Pa.; L. P. Ludden, Lincoln, Neb.; Layman H. J. Penfold, Omaha.

A resolution was passed instruction; the

nitted the report of the Board of Education. The receipts of the board for the blennium ending in 1897 were: On apportionment, \$11,,950; from other sources, \$4,589; à total of \$16,539, for the blennium just closed. These have been used to aid in the support of Midland college, Carthage college, the Western Theological seminary and Hartwick seminary.

National Lutheran Home for the Aged at

Education be 10 cents per member Treasurer H. F. Sayler's report of the board shows the total receipts of the different

cation reported the following: Revs. M Rhodes, St. Louis; S. B. Barnity, Des Molnes H. C. Haithcox, Abilene, Kan.; H. W. Kuhna Omaha; E. A. Wagner, Topeka, Kan.; Messrs, H. F. Sayler, St. Louis; Amos Miller, Hills-boro, Ill.; T. E. Dewey, Abllenc, Kan.; W.

lenberg, Richmond, Ind., showed the total receipts for the biennum amounted to \$3.893. the disbursement of the same amount. There directors was reappointed, with the exception and W. L. Grommisch, Buffalo, N. Y., being substituted for Revs. J. L. Neve and Wil

Ham Rosenstanger. KNIGHTS OF HONOR FINISH WORK

brought to a close today by the adoption of the report of the committee on engrossed bills, the passage of resolutions of thanks. installation of officers and appointment of standing committees. Upon assuming the chair Supreme Dictator J. Warner Cohen made a brief address and announced the following committees:

the wealthiest citizens of Boone, J. M. Her man, died today at the senitarium at Battreatment for lung trouble. She is a sister of J. H. Herman, cashier of the First

years of age. NEBRASKA CITY, June 16.—(Special.)— Word was received here today to the effect that Miss Laura Marnell died very suddenly