THE JURY DISAGREED

END OF THE THIRD TRIAL OF DR. KENNEDY.

Negroes at Leavenworth Have Been Arming Themselves With Guns Bought From U. S. Soldiers.

NEW YORK, June 16.—The 12 men who, since 12:15 o'clock yesterday afternoon, at the conclusion of the Judge's charge, considered the evidence in the third trial of Dr. Samuel J. Kennedy for the murder of Dolly Reynolds, reported to Judge Newburger, at 10:25 o'clock this morning, that they were unable to agree on a verdict. The Judge at once discharged the jury from further service, and remanded the prisoner to the Tombs.

When the foreman of the jury announced the inability to agree, Dr. Kennedy seemed unable to comprehend the situation. Then the tears came to his eyes and his face showed the effort he was making to control himself and crush his disappointment. But the smile that had been marked through most of the trial came back quickly and grew brighter as he caught the eye of Mr. Moore, his attorney.

Immediately after the adjournment of the court, the attorneys for the defense saw Judge Newburger in regard to their next step in behalf of Dr. Kennedy. The Judge said that they should see District Attorney Philbin, as to whether he would agree upon the course to be pursued. He said that he (the Judge) would be out of town tomorrow, but that they could appear before him Tuesday to make whatever motion they desired. Mr. Moore will ask District Attorney Philbin to move the quashing of the indictment, and if the latter does not take this step to free Dr. Kennedy, Mr. Moore himself will make that motion, arguing that the state has shown twice its inability to convict his client of the crime charged, and that the old idea of two disagreements being equivalent to an acquittal ought to prevail in this case.

On the first ballot taken, the six who were willing to vote in advance of a discussion of the case stood: For acquittal, two; for conviction of murder in the first degree, three; for second degree, one. The other six put in blank ballots. The first formal ballot resulted: For acquittal, six; for conviction, six. The next ballot stood: For acquittal, seven; for conviction, five. Thus the jury stood until the sixth ballot was reached, when the result was: For acquittal, eight; for conviction, four; and four more ballots resulted in the same way, 10 in all being taken.

Emeline C. Reynolds, better known as Dolly Reynolds, was found dead with her head crushed in a room at the Grand Hotel August 16, 1898, where she had gone with a man answering Dr. Kennedy's description. The dead woman's corset was found to contain a check for $13,000, signed "Dudley Gideon," and indorsed by "Samuel J. Kennedy." The theory of the police regarding this was that it was in payment of alleged winnings at the races. Evidence at the trial of the case in the criminal branch of the Supreme Court in the Spring of 1899 showed that the woman's skull had been crushed with a piece of lead pipe, and traces of this pipe were, it was alleged by the police, discovered on Dr. Kennedy's clothing. Dr. Kennedy was convicted, and sentenced to be executed at Sing Sing. The Court of Appeals, November 20, 1900, handed down a decision granting a new trial. Dr. Kennedy was next prosecuted before Justice Fursman during the latter part of last year, the second trial resulting in a disagreement. District Attorney Philbin transferred the case to the General Sessions and assigned Assistant District Attorney Osborne to prosecute it. The third trial began May 6.

RACE FEELING AT LEAVENWORTH.

Negroes Arming Themselves With Weapons Bought From Soldiers.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., June 16.—Considerable excitement has been created by the unearthing of what appears to be a scheme of the negroes of Leavenworth to arm themselves with revolvers purchased from soldiers at Fort Leavenworth. Ever since the burning of Fred Alexander, the negroes of Leavenworth have been in an ugly mood and conservative men say that the race feeling stirred up at that time may break out any time. The police are doing everything possible to kill this feeling and are assisting the officers at Fort Leavenworth to recover the revolvers. It seems that the negroes had circulated the report among the soldiers at the fort that they would buy up all the Government revolvers offered, and several of the soldiers took the opportunity of disposing of the Government's goods. Lieutenant F. L. Deen, of Troop K, finally set a trap for the negroes, instructing certain privates to offer their weapons for sale. Three negroes who bought them were arrested and are being held.

THE BRONX TRAGEDY.

Meinhoffer, Who Killed a California Woman, Died of Wound.

NEW YORK, June 16.—William Meinhoffer, who last night, in the Bronx, shot himself after fatally wounding Miss Mary Bolte, died today in the Fordham Hospital. His victim had died a few hours earlier. The immediate cause of the tragedy may never be known, though the motive is believed to have been jealousy. In Meinhoffer's clothing was found this letter:

"I sit here and calmly smoke my pipe. After great deliberation I propose to kill her. She deceived me. I killed her for revenge. She wrecked my life. I have nothing more to live for.

"WILLIAM MEINHOFFER."

Meinhoffer was 23 years old, and the son of a retired banker. He was in love with Miss Bolte, but they had quarreled recently. She formerly lived in Los Angeles, Cal., and is said to have lately come into a small fortune.

Crime of a Desperate Farm Hand.

ITHACA, N. Y., June 16.—James Churchill, a farm hand, early this morning killed his wife, Minnie Churchill, 20 years of age, at her father's home at Newfield. He crushed her head with a bar of iron while she was sleeping beside her 7-year-old daughter. Daniel Minturn, the woman's father, over 80 years of age, was also attacked by Churchill, and is not expected to live. Churchill attempted suicide by taking carbolic acid, but will recover. He was arrested and brought to Ithaca tonight. The crime was the result of jealousy, Mrs. Churchill having separated from her husband two months ago. He admitted tonight that the act was premeditated. He is 38 years old.

Battle With Mexicans.

LUTING, Tex., June 16.—S. Nixon, who left here this morning with a posse of officers to hunt for the Mexicans who killed Officers Glover and Schnabel near here Thursday, returned this evening. While attempting to arrest some Mexicans at Ottin, one Mexican was killed, another badly wounded, and one—Antonio Rodriguez—arrested. Rodriguez is said to have confessed to being in the house when Glover and Schnabel were killed.

Crazed by Jealousy.

ROSWELL, N. M., June 16.—Arthur Kline, a well-known stockman, today shot and killed his wife, Beatrice Kline, dangerously wounded Marshal Maddux and probably fatally wounded the landlady with whom Mrs. Kline was living, who attempted to interfere, and then committed suicide. Kline was crazed by jealousy, his wife having deserted him.

Prince Edwards Still at Large.

SHREVEPORT, La., June 16.—The search for Prince Edwards, the murderer of John Gray Foster, continues. There seems to be no doubt that the negro being pursued in Northeast Texas is the man wanted. All is quiet at Benton. The temper of the public has cooled.

Mob Lynched a Barn Burner.

ATHENS, Ala., June 16.—George Harris, a negro, was hanged by a mob in the northern part of this county last night. Harris was suspected of burning the barn of the farmer for whom he worked.

BLACK WEEK IN BERLIN.

Business on the Bourse Practically at a Standstill.

BERLIN, June 16.—The Bourse had another black week. The Frankfurter Zeitung says: "Seldom have fear, distrust and anxiety been so pronounced as during these days." Business is at a standstill. The orders for sales find few takers, and then at a heavy loss from the quotations. Only on Friday and Saturday did the market become somewhat firmer, with prices slightly rising in a score of the better values.

The week began with the crash of the Dresden Credit Ansalt and the Kummer Electric Company, which owes 9,000,000 marks to the Dresden Credit Ansalt alone. Rumors are in circulation to the effect that a number of other electric concerns and the banks supporting them in Dresden, Berlin and Dantzic are in serious difficulties. The past week was notable for rumors; they found sustenance in the highly unfavorable reports which came in from every kind of business, especially from the Rhine, Westphalian industrials and iron and machine firms and mining concerns. It was generally pointed out that many German electric works were neither soundly founded nor financiered, and it is consequently feared that other concerns will encounter financial difficulties. The Dresden Society of Electric Plants and Railroads seems heavily involved.

Throughout the week the bears attacked all along the line, bringing about greatly reduced quotations, even for such strong societies as Rombacher minings. Following this came the blue book on the Transvaal Railroad, which caused a sensation in Berlin, as it had been firmly believed that the British Government would favor the German shareholders of the road. The German financial press still expresses this belief, but the shares which were formerly quoted here at 226 have dropped to 155 and have not yet recovered their loss.

Altogether, the Bourse situation during the past week was one that has only been equaled in the worst time, and it is generally thought that there will be no marked improvement for a long time to come. The bears particularly selected bank shares for their attacks, and the securities of every bank lost a number of points. In some cases the losses amounted to 20 and even more. Provincial bank shares became unsalable, although a great number were thrown upon the market. Inland government loans were slow but firm. Inland railroads are doing nothing.

The only gleam of light in the week's situation was the agreement of the Bourse committee favoring the abolishing of the worst features of the present Bourse law, but it is uncertain whether the Reichstag will adopt the report. It is hoped that the Reichbank, beginning next Tuesday, will follow the Bank of England in reducing the official rate of discount. The abundance of money continues.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

The Air Is Cleared, but Business Remains Dull.

LONDON, June 16.—The London Stock Exchange was very slightly roused this past week from its very continued lethargy. The air is now cleared from the effects of the recent American crisis, but business still remains painfully dull. Professional traders are merely following New York at a safe distance and are continually alert for pitfalls. The hesitancy of the last week is also largely traceable to a desire for definite assurance of the tangible developments in the South African war. The depression accompanying the decline in gilt-edged securities has seriously hampered the resources of many of the strongest members of the stock exchange, while it is whispered that some banks are even so involved as a result of the assistance rendered large operators that they are now unable to press for a settlement, lest they precipitate a crisis involving large interests.

The fact that the expected reduction in the bank rate was not effected and the consequent ease of money has caused a weakened flicker of activity in which home rails participated with Americans on a healthier traffic showing. It is anticipated, however, that the impending call for the payment of the subscriptions to consols will make easy money very acceptable. It is feared in some quarters that American industrial activity may draw gold from London. It is pointed out by the optimists, however, that New York has already invested so heavily in foreign securities beyond its powers immediately to pay that the exchange is likely to remain slightly in favor of Europe, and this, in spite of the heavy grain shipments, the presaged Continental crop damage and large American harvests.

The mining market is limited by the same South African specter which hampers stock transactions. The peace rumors current during the early part of the week have unfortunately not been confirmed, and the situation was not made brighter by a published announcement from the Reuter Telegram Company this week that the censor had impounded a message of inquiry as to the situation addressed to Reuter's correspondent in South Africa.

RAVINGS OF DOWIE.

He Declares That Physicians Are Plotting to Beat Him Insane.

CHICAGO, June 16.—John Alexander Dowie announced at his meeting in Zion Tabernacle today that certain physicians of this city had formed a plot to kidnap him, lock him in a detention hospital and beat him on the head and back till he should lose all reasoning powers and become violently insane. He said that the kidnaping might take place tonight, and after his service he called a special private meeting of the male members of Zion to take steps to help the Zion guard in protecting him. He also made threats against the physicians that he would do them as he thought they were trying to do him, unless they shall let him alone and stop calling him a paradox. With all this Dowie repeated all his pretensions to be Elijah reincarnated, making way for the end of the world, and he incidentally laid claim to immortality until such time as his work was accomplished.

"I have specific information," shouted the general overseer to his followers, "that a law has just been juggled with special reference to me. These doctors have fixed it so that an insanity complaint does not have to come from a relative now, but may come from any man who says he acts in public interest. Do you know what this means? It comes from the same men who are calling me a paradox. It means that they are going to kidnap me. They will try to get me some night. They will carry me to a hospital and bind me hand and foot. Then they will beat me and torture me till they make me insane. That's what they will do, the fiends, the scoundrels! I say to Zion, 'On guard!' I want every member of Zion, and every male member especially, to remain after this service and plan with me how to protect ourselves from these scoundrels and thieves. The emergency is great."

General William M. Gardner.

MEMPHIS, June 16.—General William Montgomery Gardner, a veteran of the Mexican and Civil Wars, died here tonight at the age of 78. He was a graduate of West Point.

SOURCES OF OUR IMPORTS

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS ARE BROUGHT TO THIS COUNTRY.

Last Year They Reached the Record Figure of Four Hundred and Twenty Millions.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Frank H. Hitchcock, chief of the section of foreign markets of the Agricultural Department, has prepared a bulletin showing the sources of the agricultural imports of the United States from the period from 1896 to 1900. It shows that the total value of agricultural products imported into the United States in 1900 was $420,139,288, that year being the record year of the five. The annual average was $376,368,368.

Europe was decidedly our most important source of agricultural imports, we will find there a growing market for their supplies. The Consul-General says that 20 American locomotives that have been put on the state railways are meeting with great praise, and that the new engines under construction in the country are patterned after them.

TRIAL OF THE WISCONSIN.

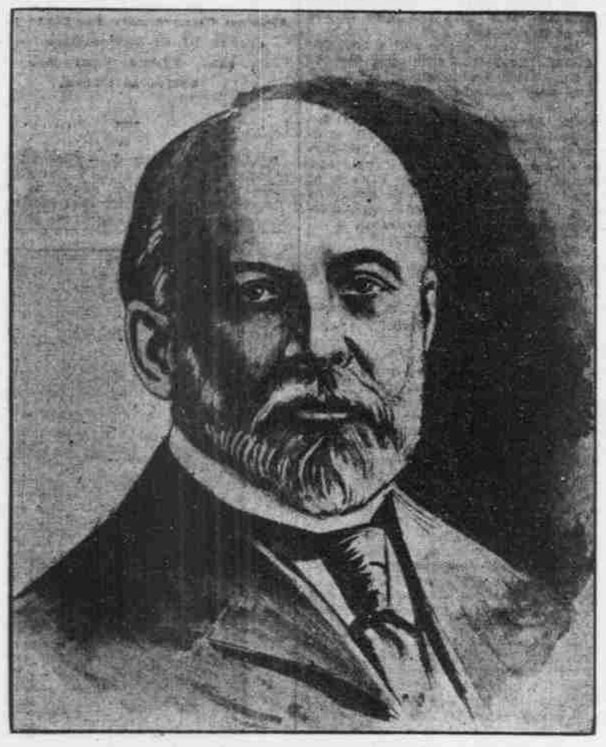
New Battle-Ship Capable of More Than Eighteen Knots.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 16.—The battle-ship Wisconsin steamed into this port this morning after a 48-hour trial in Santa Barbara channel, during which it was demonstrated that the Illinois will have to look sharp if she would retain the honor of being the swiftest sailer of her class in the United States Navy. According to members of the trial board and the experts in naval construction who were aboard the Wisconsin, when she is put through her final paces before being accepted by the Government, the battle-ship will show a speed of more than 18 knots an hour, if put under forced draught.

The Wisconsin left this port last Friday morning, and during the two days had fair sailing in an easy sea. With a full head of steam and natural draught, the official record for two hours was 18.45 knots an hour. For the 48 hours the average was 15.3 knots an hour. Last Wednesday, while being brought to this port from Puget Sound, the officers in charge gave the Wisconsin her head from Point Arenas to Point Reyes, and had the satisfaction of seeing her put 37.2 knots behind her in two hours, or 18.6 knots an hour. The trial just closed demonstrated that no alteration would have to be made either in the battle-ship's propelling apparatus or in her fighting equipment. On the run up from the channel yesterday all the guns were tested for mechanical defects, but none were found. This side of Point Conception all the guns were fired. Solid shot was used.

Six months ago the Wisconsin was turned over to the Government by the contractors. At that time a forced-draught trial was made, and the new greyhound of the Navy surprised her builders by showing a speed of 17.6 knots an hour. This test was made at a time when the ship's engines were too new to show their best work.

NEW PRESIDENT OF JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY.



PROFESSOR IRA C. REMSEN.

Dr. Ira C. Remsen, Ph. D., LL. D., who succeeds Professor Daniel Colt Gilman in the presidency of Johns Hopkins University, has been associated with the university since its foundation in 1876. He was the first member of the faculty selected by President Gilman. For 25 years he has been the confidant and adviser of the president, and by students and faculty he is looked upon as a thorough scholar and most able educator. During all of Professor Gilman's journeys abroad he has acted as president, and, apart from Dr. Gilman himself, he is probably the one man who knows most about the affairs of the big university. Professor Remsen was born in New York City, February 10, 1846, and was graduated from the College of the City of New York in 1865. He studied medicine and received the degree of M. D. from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, but speedily turned his attention to the study of chemistry, to which his native bent invited. He won the degree of Ph. D. at the University of Gottingen in 1869, and became assistant to Professor Fittig at Tubingen. In 1872 he was called by President Chadbourne to the chair of chemistry in Williams, and thence Dr. Gilman called him to Baltimore four years later. Chemistry is nowhere better taught than under Professor Remsen at Johns Hopkins, and as a chemist and writer on chemistry he is widely known. He founded in 1879 the American Chemical Journal, of which he has since been editor. His textbooks on chemistry are standard in this country, and have been translated abroad to a remarkable extent; he is the author of many scientific and popular articles and addresses, and has been called as an expert in his department in many important lawsuits. Dr. Remsen's standing in the college world is properly attested by his two degrees of LL. D., one granted by Columbia in 1893, and the other by Princeton, in 1896. He is a member of the National Academy of Sciences and a foreign member of the Chemical Society of London. He was married, April 5, 1875, to Bessie H. Mallory, of New York.

taking from that country in 1900 $129,000,000 worth of farm products, being the largest in recent years, except 1897, when we received $152,000,000. Asia in 1900 sent us $101,000,000 in agricultural produce, a rapid rise from $66,000,000 in 1896. Our farm imports from Oceanica also rose rapidly, being $37,000,000 in 1900, against $22,000,000 in 1896, while on the other hand there was a falling off of $2,000,000 in our imports of farm products from North American countries. There was also a large falling off in agricultural imports from South America. Our African farm produce imports declined from $10,400,000 in 1895 to $6,700,000 in 1898, and rose again in 1900 to $10,600,000.

Brazil, owing to its heavy coffee trade, holds the foremost place in the ranks of countries sending us coffee supplies, her total for 1900 being $39,298,000. Our imports from there, however, have been steadily decreasing. In 1896 they were $60,668,000. The United Kingdom ranged next to Brazil, with $32,600,000 worth of farm product exports to the United States in 1900, a gain over the two immediate preceding years, but a loss of $15,000,000 as compared with 1897. Cuba in 1900 sent us $27,226,000 in farm products, the war resulting in such fluctuations in the statistics as $56,386,000 in 1896, and $13,138,000 in 1898. Germany comes next with $26,049,000 in 1900, as against $22,523,000 in 1896, and $31,508,000 in her record year of 1897. Japan and China made large gains during the five years, Japan sending us in 1900 $24,767,000, against $18,382,000 in 1896, and China $24,121,000 in 1900, against $18,649,000 in 1896. Hawaii made a record in 1900 with $20,638,000 worth of farm produce exported to us, against only $11,710,000 in 1896. Mexico's gain was from $12,751,000 in 1896 to $20,000,000 in 1900.

The leading articles of farm produce imported by us in 1900 were, in the order of their importance, sugar, hides and skins, coffee, silk, vegetable fibers, woods, fruits and nuts, tobacco, tea, wines, vegetable oils and cocoa. Our chief sugar imports came from the Dutch East Indies, $24,170,000 worth; Hawaii, $20,392,000; Cuba, $18,244,000, and Germany, $12,347,000. Following these countries at very considerable distance were the British West Indies, British Guiana, Santo Domingo and Porto Rico, in the order named.

A comprehensive resume of the commerce of the United States with Russia and with Sweden during last year is contained in the extract from the work entitled "The Commercial Relations of the United States for 1900," to be made public by Frederick Emery, chief of the Bureau of Foreign Commerce of the State Department. Mr. Emery has adopted the plan of making public the valuable information contained in the volume in short chapters, to be given to the press at short intervals.

Consul Heenan, at Odessa, says that an interesting feature of the trade with Russia in 1900 was the demand for American agricultural machinery, such as reapers, mowers, binders, horse rakes, etc., in sections where these machines had previously been but little used. This was notably the case in Poland. The reason given was the scarcity of labor, owing to the heavy emigration from that district during late years. The introduction of horsepower threshers by an enterprising American probably is the advance guard of an enormous trade in these machines.

Consul-General Winslow, of Stockholm, urges American exporters not to overlook the opportunities for American trade in Sweden. The Swedes, he says, are the Yankees of Europe, and if their commercial friendship is cultivated our merchants will find there a growing market for their supplies. The Consul-General says that 20 American locomotives that have been put on the state railways are meeting with great praise, and that the new engines under construction in the country are patterned after them.

MILLIONAIRE GIVERS.

Scored by the Rector of the College of New York.

NEW YORK, June 16.—The baccalaureate services of the commencement exercises of the College of New York were held today in the Episcopal Church of the Ascension. Rev. Dr. Percy Stickney Grant, the rector, delivered the sermon. In his address to the graduates, he said, among other things:

"The great temptation which I believe will beset your path is materialism. We see about us men with immense wealth, here one possessing one hundred millions, there one worth two millions, and there one worth four millions. We find a man giving libraries to a city which should be ashamed to receive them when it knows his name must be written across the buildings which he gives. The same man gives universities to a country which never asked for anything in university education but an opportunity to earn it.

"Many of the men who have amassed great fortunes attach too much importance to the rough-and-ready spirit which they believe to have aided them most materially. Mr. Schwab, we may conclude, has little confidence in education along higher lines as an assistance in business affairs.

"The men of millions have power. Wherever they throw the vast impulse of their capital, the labors are accomplished. They have unlimited power. Young men see this, and what is the result? They throw themselves like fagots into the furnace of material production."

Another Victim of Ferry Disaster.

NEW YORK, June 16.—A second body has been taken from the sunken Staten Island ferry-boat Northfield. It was recovered at noon today and proved to be that of Juan A. Benitiz, a clerk in the steamship office of French, Edey & Co., of this city. He was a young Porto Rican who came here to learn the shipping business. The raising of the Northfield will probably be undertaken tomorrow.

Pure blood is necessary to enjoy perfect health. Hood's Sarsaparilla insures both.

SURPRISED BY BOERS

VICTORIA MOUNTED RIFLES OVERCOME BY A SUPERIOR FORCE.

First Serious Reverse to the Australian Contingent—Two Pom-Poms Captured by Dutch.

LONDON, June 16.—Lord Kitchener has cabled from Pretoria, under today's date, as follows:

"Near Welmansrust, 20 miles north of Middleburg, 250 Victoria Mounted Rifles from General Beaston's column were surprised in camp at Steenkoolspruit by a superior force of Boers at 7:30 P. M. June 12. The enemy crept up to within short range and poured a deadly fire into the camp, killing two officers and 16 men and wounding four officers and 38 men, of whom 28 were slightly wounded. Only two officers and 50 men escaped to General Beaston's camp. The remainder were taken prisoners and released. Two pom-poms were captured by the enemy. Full details have not yet been received."

The serious reverse which Lord Kitchener reports is the first accident of the kind that has happened to the Australian contingent, and it is supposed to be due to neglect of proper picketing. Although it is offset by the defeat inflicted upon Dewet, the loss of the guns is regarded as a serious matter which will encourage the Boers to continue the struggle.

More or less fanciful accounts are published on the Continent of alleged peace negotiations, but there is nothing in them and nothing has come of the interview between Mr. Botha and Mr. Kruger, beyond revealing the fact that Mr. Kruger will listen to no proposals unless they are accompanied with a guarantee of independence of the republics.

The Daily Mail's Cape Town correspondent says that Cecil Rhodes, speaking at Bulawayo Saturday, predicted that a federation of South African states would come in three or four years; but he contended that to grant self-government to the republics before federation would render federation impossible.

IRON CHANCELLOR HONORED.

Bismarck Statue Unveiled in Berlin Yesterday.

BERLIN, June 16.—The Bismarck statue, facing the Column of Victory in front of the Reichstag building, was unveiled at midday today in the presence of the Emperor and Empress, Prince Herbert Bismarck, Count von Bulow, Prince Hohenlohe, the Ministers, and the members of the Legislative houses and the memorial committee. There was an imposing array of officers, officials, veterans' associations, students, etc., and an enormous gathering of people. Emperor William inspected the guard of honor and then took his place under the baldachin with the Empress. A thousand school children sang in chorus, and Dr. von Loetzow, Conservative leader of the Reichstag, delivered a brief eulogistic address. Count von Bulow, the Imperial Chancellor, then made a speech, as follows:

"Among the whole German people there is no one but knows that no vestige of the Iron Chancellor's day upon earth will disappear; that the admiration and gratitude towards him will increase while German hearts beat or while German fists are clenched. Bismarck's was a leonine nature. Upon earth he stood amid the dust of battle. Battle brings with it just opposition, unjust misunderstanding, honorable enmity and blind hatred. While the dust is dispersed there remains only the memory of unparalleled deeds and of peerless personality."

Count von Bulow then eloquently sketched Bismarck's stupendous work in establishing the empire, that aspiration of centuries, for which the noblest spirits had striven in vain, and for which a long array of martyrs in the German cause had fought and suffered. Continuing, Count von Bulow said:

"Only fools and fanatics would maintain that Bismarck never made a mistake, or that the maxims he laid down must be applied in all circumstances. Rigid dogmas do not hold, either in political or economic life. Bismarck himself did not lay great stress upon the doctrine he taught us, that no personal fancies, transitory ideas or antiquated theory, but only the practical and enduring interest of the community, should govern the national policy. What his whole work teaches us is that it is essential in politics always clearly to recognize the limits of the attainable and to stake all upon the attainment of what will be of advantage to the country. Bismarck belongs to no party; he belongs to the whole nation. In the domain of politics Bismarck was what Goethe was in the domain of mind. He is our guarantee that the nation can never surrender its right to unity, independence and power. Living in middle Europe, we have no alternative but to be always en vidette. We are strong enough, however, to maintain our independence on every side. Divided by opposing principles in politics, economics and creed, the empire will never be without internal conflicts, but these will no longer be able to shatter what was forged 30 years ago. Exegi monumentum aere perennius. (I have reared for myself a monument more enduring than bronze.)

"May the name of this great man always go before the German people as a pillar of fire on good as on evil days. May our German people face their future in peace, freedom, well-being and strength under the leadership of the glorious House of Hohenzollern, on whose shoulders the nation's future rests."

Count von Bulow concluded his speech by calling for three cheers for the Emperor and the fatherland.

The 8000 people present then sang the national anthem, and at a signal from the Emperor the veil fell from the statue and the fountains started playing, amid the ringing cheers of the assembly. On the pedestal of the statue there appears the single word, "Bismarck." Emperor William alone mounted the steps and deposited the first wreath at the foot of the statue. He then turned to Prince Herbert Bismarck while "Deutschland Ueberalles" was sung. The Emperor and Empress then inspected the memorial, and the various deputations laid a mound of wreaths at the foot of the statue before Their Majesties took their departure.

Governor of Newfoundland.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., June 16.—Sir Cavendish Boyle, the Governor of Newfoundland, arrived here today from England to assume his administrative duties. The British warship, the Columbine, arrived here this afternoon. The flagship Charybdis, due here tomorrow, will stop at Cape Race to inspect the wreck of the Leyland liner Assyrian.

The Work of Barbarous Czechs.

VIENNA, June 16.—A number of Czechs traveling on a railway near Troppau with two Germans named Luzar deliberately seized one of the Germans and dropped him under the wheels of the car. The man was killed, but his brother jumped from the car and escaped with serious injuries.

Ex-Governor Pingree's Condition.

LONDON, June 16.—Dr. Thomas Barlow said tonight that ex-Governor Pingree's condition was unchanged. The compilations from which Mr. Pingree suffered yesterday continue, but his strength has not materially diminished. He is bearing up well under the most trying conditions.

Stocking Colonists' Farms.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., June 16.—News has been received here that the agents of the Northern Pacific road are authorized to purchase cattle and sheep in Montana and deliver them to farmers on a share basis. The plan will be especially appreciated by the Russian, Swedish and Norwegian homeseekers who have come into this state in recent years and taken up claims. Stock is given to them, the owners taking from them one-third to one-half the net profits as their share and interest on the original investment. The farmers are to be allowed to utilize the stock in whatever way leads to the most profit.

AMERICAN ZIONISTS.

Fourth Annual Convention of the Federation Opens at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.—The fourth annual convention of the Federation of American Zionists began here today with a larger attendance than ever before in its history. Delegates from every section of the country were present. The aim of Zionism is to establish in Palestine a legal home for the oppressed and persecuted Hebrews of Russia, Roumania and other European countries, and to furnish them with an asylum by consent of the powers, where they will have an opportunity to begin life anew under more favorable circumstances. An effort was made to amend the constitution by making it obligatory upon every member of the federation before becoming a delegate to the convention to purchase a share in the Jewish Colonial Trust, of London. The amendment was voted down. A committee appointed to devise ways and means of establishing a Hebrew newspaper includes Rabbi S. S. Wise, of Portland, Or.

Close of the Y. M. C. A. Convention.

BOSTON, June 16.—The work on behalf of the religious life of the young men the world over was told in words of earnestness, force and eloquence from more than 100 pulpits in Boston today. This was the practical close of the international jubilee convention of the Y. M. C. A. Delegates—laymen and ministerial—of reputation, known far beyond the borders of the Union, pleaded for a wider sympathy and greater financial devotion to the young men's cause. In the afternoon special meetings were held simultaneously, a men's mass meeting with over 10,000 present, at Mechanics' Hall, being the most important. Commander Booth Tucker spoke to an immense audience at the Salvation Army barracks, and Mrs. Maud B. Booth, wife of the commander of the Volunteers, spoke at the services at the state prison. In the evening, at Mechanics' Hall, was held the farewell meeting, the special subject being "The Unnumbered Multitude of Young Men of Non-Christian Lands."

Convention of Knights of St. John.

CINCINNATI, June 16.—Reports to the local committees show that every section of the country will be represented here at the 23d annual international convention of the Knights of St. John, June 24 to 27. Large delegations will attend from Canada and the West. California, Colorado and New Mexico will send commanderies to enter the competitive drill for the world's championship. Over $25,000 has been subscribed to the entertainment fund. An attendance of over 30,000 Knights and their families is indicated from the letters received.

RELATIONS WITH CUBA.

Coming Congress Will Probably Go Further Than Did Last Session.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Unless there is a different sentiment throughout the country than is manifested by what one may gather in Washington, there will be a distinct expression, when Congress meets to go even further than the Administration or the last Congress went in dealing with Cuba. Whatever the world may think, or whatever the Cubans may say they think, of the policy of the Teller resolution, which was made a part of the resolution declaring war on Spain, the people generally seem to be of the opinion that the United States must control Cuban affairs for the good of Cuba. Some Democrats who opposed the Platt amendment to the Army appropriation bill, stipulating what Cuba should do, afterwards went to Cuba and advised the Cubans to accept it. These same Democrats are emphatic in their declarations that this legislation was much better than the Cubans will ever be able to get, and that, in view of the Supreme Court decision, the quicker the Cubans hasten to accept the Platt amendment the better it will be for all concerned.

One thing can be definitely determined—that Cuba will be held as a dependency until the terms of the Platt amendment are complied with, and if they are not complied with before there is an opportunity for further legislation on the subject, there is a possibility that the terms will be made more stringent. The people of the United States want Cuba as a part of the United States in some form or another. The Supreme Court decision in Porto Rico makes it easy to acquire a certain title or interest in Cuba and govern it, and eliminates any problem that might have occurred should the continued control of the island mean absolute anexation in the future. It is possible that the United States Government will find it necessary to increase its Army in Cuba and to fight the men for whom we went to war in 1898, and kill off a lot of these agitators and their followers. But before doing so, every opportunity will be given the Cubans to take a sensible view of the situation, and do what is best for themselves, for their island, and for the better relations between the people of Cuba and the United States.

MARINE NEWS.

Wireless Telegraph on a Cunarder.

LONDON, June 16.—The steamer Lucania, the first of the Cunard vessels to be fitted with the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy, made communication with the shore when 20 miles from Liverpool.

Domestic and Foreign Ports.

ASTORIA, Or., June 16.—Condition of the bar at 5 P. M., smooth; wind northwest; weather cloudy. No arrivals or departures.

San Francisco, June 16.—Arrived—Steamer Umatilla, from Puget Sound; steamer Matteawan, from Tacoma; steamer Bonita, from Newport; steamer Wyefield, from Oyster Harbor. Sailed—Steamer Newbury, for Gray's Harbor.

New York, June 16.—Arrived—Rotterdam, from Rotterdam and Boulogne; Christina, from Naples; Armenia, from Hamburg and Boulogne via Halifax. Sailed—Californian, for San Francisco and Honolulu.

Hoquiam—Arrived June 15—Steamer Coronado, from Seattle for Aberdeen to load lumber for San Francisco. Sailed—Schooner Jennie Thelin, from Aberdeen for San Francisco.

Beachy Head, June 16.—Passed—Barbarossa, from Bremen for Cherbourg and New York.

Browhead, June 16.—Passed—Belgenland, from Philadelphia for Queenstown and Liverpool.

Teneriffe, June 15.—Passed—Archimede, from New York via St. Michaels for Genoa, Naples, etc.; Lombardia, from Genoa and Naples for New York.

Liverpool, June 16.—Arrived—Etruria, from New York via Queenstown.

Moville, June 16.—Arrived—Laurentian, from New York for Glasgow, and proceeded.

St. Johns, June 16.—Arrived—Carthagenian, from Glasgow and Liverpool for Halifax, N. S., and Philadelphia.

Queenstown, June 16.—Sailed—Lucania, from Liverpool for New York.

Philadelphia, June 16.—Arrived—Rhynland, from Liverpool and Queenstown.

St. Petersburg Docks Closed.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 16.—In consequence of the renewal of labor riots last Saturday, the dockyard authorities have decided to close the docks until order is restored.

ARREST OF CONVERSE

STEEL MAGNATE CHARGED WITH MISAPPROPRIATION.

McKeesport Man Accuses Him of Selling His Stock and Keeping the Proceeds.

PITTSBURG, June 16.—Edmund C. Converse, of the executive board of the United States Steel Corporation, ex-president of the National Tube Company, was arrested at Greensburg Junction, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock, taken from the train on which he has been touring the country for several weeks visiting the plants of the billion-dollar trust with a large party of officials, and arraigned at Greensburg, where he was compelled to give bail for his appearance the first Monday in September.

Converse was arrested on a writ issued by the West Moreland court at the suit of James L. Devenny, of McKeesport, charging him with misappropriating the proceeds of the sale of 3999 shares in the capital stock of the McKeesport, Duquesne & Wilmerding Street Railway Company. Devenny held the majority of stock in the road and several hundred shares in trust. He alleges that in February, 1896, Converse secured the stock from him, sold it for about $100,000 and failed to account for the receipts. Devenny says he has made repeated demands for his share of the money and that Converse has failed to respond.

Last January Mr. Devenny began equity proceedings against the steel magnate, but Converse has kept himself outside the jurisdiction of the Allegheny County courts. Saturday, when he passed through McKeesport, Devenny saw him and started after him. Converse got out of the city and over the line into West Moreland County, before Devenny could serve a writ on him. Devenny, knowing that Converse's special car would have to go through Greensburg to reach the main line of the Pennsylvania, took a short cut to that town. He secured attorneys, and when Mr. Converse's train arrived at the junction, Mr. Devenny was awaiting him with the Sheriff of West Moreland County and Constable Collins, of McKeesport.

The special train was not supposed to stop at the Junction, but was flagged by order of the Sheriff. The party boarded the train and Mr. Converse, much to his surprise, was placed under arrest. He went with the party to the office of Devenny's attorneys in Greensburg and furnished bail for his appearance in the West Moreland court September 2. The party traveling on the special train was composed of about 25 of the officials of the United States Steel Corporation.

Rockefeller's Five Hours in Church.

CHICAGO, June 16.—Sitting on the left of President Harper in the graduate quadrangle tent, John D. Rockefeller worshiped for five successive hours today in attendance at the divine services of Convocation Sunday in the decennial celebration of the University of Chicago. The session of worship lasted from about 8 o'clock in the morning until nearly 1 o'clock in the afternoon. At its conclusion Mr. Rockefeller was almost exhausted, and rested the remainder of the day. Mr. Rockefeller will deliver the convocation address at the university Tuesday.

Righting the Capsized Transport.

NEW YORK, June 16.—Men were engaged all day today in an attempt to right the Army transport Ingalls, capsized in the drydock of the Robins Company at Erie Basin Friday. Late in the day the wreckers had her on an even keel. It is expected that the ship will be afloat in a week. Bert Miller, a carpenter employed on the Ingalls when she sank, died tonight of his injuries, and another of the injured is expected to die.

New City in Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 16.—Plans for a new and modern city, which will be built on the site of the captured capital, Chan Santa Cruz, have been drawn. The new city will be called Bravo, in honor of the General who effected his capture.

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